according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : PEACOQ™

Unique Formula Identifier

(UFI)

: 9059-M0XQ-2002-81QX

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

Use of the Sub- : Plant Protection Product, Fungicide

stance/Mixture

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer

Corteva Agriscience UK Limited Melbourn Science Park - Cambridge Road - Unit H4, Building H Melbourn Cambridgeshire - SG8 6HB UNITED KINGDOM

Customer Information : +44 8006 89 8899

Number

E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

SGS: +353 818 663 627

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

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: 0

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory system

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

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Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Cate-

gory 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting

effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms





Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H315 Causes skin irritation.

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

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:

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

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

easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

Disposal:

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

waste.

Additional Labelling

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instruc-

tions for use.

2.3 Other hazards

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

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

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

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. REACH Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Fenpicoxamid	517875-34-2	Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100	4.92
Benzyl acetate	140-11-4 205-399-7	Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 40 - < 50
Reaction mass of N,N-dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N-dimethyloctanamide	Not Assigned 909-125-3 01-2119974115-37	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT SE 3; H335 (Respiratory system)	>= 10 - < 20
cyclohexanone	108-94-1 203-631-1 606-010-00-7 01-2119453616-35, 01-2119453616-35- 0017	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 3 - < 10
Polyether modified trisiloxane	134180-76-0 603-798-4	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Acute toxicity estimate Acute inhalation toxicity (dust/mist): 1.08 mg/l	>= 3 - < 10
Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14- Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts	90194-26-6 290-635-1	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	>= 3 - < 10
Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated	78330-21-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Dam. 1; H318	>= 3 - < 10

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Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	Acute Tox. 4; H332	>= 1 - < 3
	203-234-3	Skin Irrit. 2; H315	
	01-2119487289-20	Eye Irrit. 2; H319	
		STOT SE 3; H335	
		(Respiratory system)	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection

and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical re-

sistant gloves, splash protection).

If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.

If inhaled : Move person to fresh air. If 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.

If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qual-

ified personnel.

In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with

plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center

or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available

in work area.

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

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

tation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately

available.

If swallowed : 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.

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 : May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bron-

chodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids

may be of help.

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

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Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a 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. 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.

Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use direct water stream.

High volume water jet

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.

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water

courses.

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Carbon oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

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

SO.

Evacuate area.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Further information : Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire af-

fected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has

passed.

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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fire.

Use a water spray to cool fully closed containers.

Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This

must not be discharged into drains.

Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must

be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Ensure adequate ventilation.

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-

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

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

be pumped,

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

pressurization of the container.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local

/ national regulations (see section 13).

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water

spray jet.

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See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : To avoid spills during handling keep bottle on a metal tray.

Avoid formation of aerosol.

Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

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.

Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.

Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

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

environment.

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Store in a closed container. No smoking. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in ac-

cordance with the particular national regulations.

Advice on common storage : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

Explosives Gases

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Plant protection products subject to Regulation (EC) No

1107/2009.

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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis		
Benzyl acetate	140-11-4	Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)	10 ppm	IE OEL		
cyclohexanone	108-94-1	Short term expo- sure limit	20 ppm 81.6 mg/m3	2000/39/EC		
	Further inforr skin, Indicativ	Further information: Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the				
		Limit Value - eight hours	10 ppm 40.8 mg/m3	2000/39/EC		
	Further inforr skin, Indicativ	possibility of significant up	take through the			
		Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)	10 ppm 40.8 mg/m3	IE OEL		
	Further information: Substances which have the capacity skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed					
		Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference period)	20 ppm 81.6 mg/m3	IE OEL		
	Further information: Substances which have the capacity to penetrate int skin when they come in contact with it, and be absorbed into the body					
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	Limit Value - eight hours	1 ppm 5.4 mg/m3	2017/164/EU		
	Further information: Indicative					
		Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)	1 ppm 5.4 mg/m3	IE OEL		
		8-hr TWA	2 ppm	Corteva OEL		

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Benzyl acetate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	21.9 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic effects	43.8 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	6.25 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	12.5 mg/kg bw/day

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	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	5.5 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic ef- fects	11 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	3.125 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic effects	6.25 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	3.125 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic ef- fects	6.25 mg/kg bw/day
cyclohexanone	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	40 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute systemic ef- fects	80 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	40 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	80 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	4 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Skin contact	Acute systemic ef- fects	4 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	10 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute systemic ef- fects	20 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	20 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	40 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	1 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Skin contact	Acute systemic ef- fects	1 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	1.5 mg/kg bw/day
	Consumers	Ingestion	Acute systemic effects	1.5 mg/kg bw/day
Ethylhexanol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	12.8 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	53.2 mg/m3
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	53.2 mg/m3
	Workers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	23 mg/kg bw/day
	Workers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	106.4 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	2.3 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term local ef- fects	26.6 mg/m3
	Consumers	Inhalation	Acute local effects	26.6 mg/m3
	Consumers	Skin contact	Long-term systemic	11.4 mg/kg

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		effects	bw/day
Consumers	Ingestion	Long-term systemic effects	1.1 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Benzyl acetate	Fresh water	0.004 mg/l
	Marine water	0.0004 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.04 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	8.55 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.114 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.0114 mg/kg
	Soil	0.0205 mg/kg
cyclohexanone	Fresh water	0.0329 mg/l
	Marine water	0.00329 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.329 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.168 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0.0168 mg/kg
	Soil	0.0143 mg/kg
Ethylhexanol	Fresh water	0.017 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0.17 mg/l
	Marine water	0.002 mg/l
	Sewage treatment plant	10 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0.284 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Marine sediment	0.028 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Soil	0.047 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
	Oral (Secondary Poisoning)	55 mg/kg food

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines.

If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation.

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection : Use chemical goggles.

Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or

equivalent.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard

EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex").

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> Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a 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.

Skin and body protection

Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron,

or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne

concentration of the material.

For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure

self-contained breathing apparatus.

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved selfcontained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line

with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Liquid.

Colour Clear, light yellow

Odour Fruity

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Odour Threshold : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

No data available

Flash point : 80.5 °C

Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93

Auto-ignition temperature : 382 °C

Method: EC Method A15

pH : 4.35 (20 °C)

Method: pH Electrode

1% solution

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 7.52 mPa,s (20 °C)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 114

Viscosity, kinematic : 4.53 mm2/s (40 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : emulsifies in water

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1.016 g/mL

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not explosive

Method: EC Method A.14

Oxidizing properties : No

Method: EC Method A.21

Flammability (liquids) : Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.

Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water,

emit flammable gases

The substance or mixture does not emit flammable gases in

contact with water.

Evaporation rate : No data available

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Molecular weight : Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

May form explosive dust-air mixture.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong acids

Strong bases

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

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

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.38 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: Aerosol

Method: OECD Test Guideline 436

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

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

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.53 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

tion toxicity

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Benzyl acetate:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat, male and female): > 0.766 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

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

tion toxicity

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

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 3.551 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

cyclohexanone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,890 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Remarks: Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be

hazardous on single exposure.

May cause central nervous system effects.

Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper res-

piratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

LC50 (Rat): > 6.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Assessment: The component/mixture is moderately toxic after

short term inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 950 mg/kg

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 1.08 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute toxicity estimate: 1.08 mg/l Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 4,445 mg/kg

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 500 - 2,000 mg/kg

Ethylhexanol:

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

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 2.17 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

LC50 (Rat): 1.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : Mild skin irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

cyclohexanone:

Result : Skin irritation

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Result : Skin irritation

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Result : Eye irritation

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Species : Rabbit

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Result : No eye irritation

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

cyclohexanone:

Result : Corrosive

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Result : Corrosive

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Species : Mouse

Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Species : Mouse

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Benzyl acetate:

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

Species : Guinea pig

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Remarks : For similar material(s):

cyclohexanone:

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Remarks : For skin sensitization:

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

Test Type : HRIPT (human repeat insult patch test)

Species : human

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.,

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Benzyl acetate:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

cyclohexanone:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were inconclusive

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Ethylhexanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Fenpicoxamid: Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Benzyl acetate:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

cyclohexanone:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Carcinogenicity classification not possible from current data.

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Ethylhexanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

In laboratory animals, evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed., There is no evidence that these findings are rele-

vant to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at

doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Benzyl acetate:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

cyclohexanone:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Cyclohexanone caused reduced growth and survival of offspring in an animal reproduction study. Dose levels producing

this effect also caused central nervous system effects in parental animals., In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in males., Effects have been seen only at

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doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

tory animals.

Ethylhexanol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother., Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother., These concentrations

exceed relevant human dose levels.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target

organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Benzyl acetate:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

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

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

cyclohexanone:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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an STOT-SE toxicant.

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Ethylhexanol:

Exposure routes : Inhalation
Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

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

gans: Liver. Kidney.

Benzyl acetate:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

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

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

cyclohexanone:

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

gans:

Central nervous system.

Kidney. Liver.

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Ethylhexanol:

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

gans: Blood.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

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

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

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

cyclohexanone:

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

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

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

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

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

Ethylhexanol:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.078 mg/l

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Exposure time: 96 h

Test Type: flow-through test Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms

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

cies).

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.048 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 30

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

contact LD50: 53.4 µg/bee Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

oral LD50: > 205.6 μg/bee Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.0022 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0058 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): >

0.522 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

100

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.00037 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d

Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC: 0.00053 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50:

>1000 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

Exposure time: 7 d End point: mortality

Species: Eisenia fetida (earthworms)

Method: Other guidelines

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

Species: Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)

oral LD50: > 303 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

contact LD50: > 202.4 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 h

Species: Apis mellifera (bees)

Benzyl acetate:

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

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

tive species).

LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: Other guidelines

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 17 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (Other): 52 mg/l

End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

EC50 (Other): 110 mg/l End point: Growth rate Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.92 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)

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

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 16.06

mg/

Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

cyclohexanone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 630 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 527 - 732

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 820 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

LOEC (Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae)): 370 mg/l

Exposure time: 192 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Method: OECD 209 Test

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.1 mg/l

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 15 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 177 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus)): 152.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

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

most sensitive species tested).

Remarks: Material is toxic to aquatic organisms

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

tive species).

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Static

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Algae): 29 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: Static

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): 550 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

0.23 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 d

Species: Fish

Test Type: flow-through

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

1.18 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Test Type: flow-through test

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia (water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Algae): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Ethylhexanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 32 - 37 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)): 28.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 35.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 39 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 11.5

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Bacteria): 256 - 320 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 12.5 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water : Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (DT50): 7.1 d

pH: 4

Hydrolysis: at 25 °C

Test Type: Hydrolysis

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Degradation half life (DT50): 0.92 d

pH: 7

Hydrolysis: at 25 °C

Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (DT50): 0.024 d

pH: 9

Hydrolysis: at 25 °C

Benzyl acetate:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 92 - 96 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

ThOD 2.24 kg/kg

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

Biodegradability Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

2.890 mg/g

cyclohexanone:

Biodegradability Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 87 % Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 90 - 100 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 60 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 90 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: > 60 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Ethylhexanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 95 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 68 % Exposure time: 17 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.32E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 4.4 (20 °C)

octanol/water pH: 7

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Benzyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 1.96 octanol/water : Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

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

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C)

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

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

cyclohexanone:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 0.81 octanol/water : Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2 - 1,000

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 2.89

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

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

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Partition coefficient: n-

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

octanol/water

Ethylhexanol:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 3.1

octanol/water Method: Measured

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: > 5000

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

5000).

Benzyl acetate:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 277

Method: Estimated.

Remarks: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between

150 and 500).

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

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 527.3

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

and 2000).

cyclohexanone:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 15

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

: Remarks: No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

Distribution among environ-

viron- : Koc: 800

mental compartments

Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered

to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of

0.1% or higher.

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Benzyl acetate:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

cyclohexanone:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

Assessment : This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioac-

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ethylhexanol:

Assessment : This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumu-

lating and toxic (PBT).. This substance is not considered to be

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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12.7 Other adverse effects

Components:

Fenpicoxamid:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzyl acetate:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

cyclohexanone:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Polyether modified trisiloxane:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic Acid, 4-C10-14-Alkyl Derivs., Calcium Salts:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Ethylhexanol:

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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ator 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 appli-

cable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fenpicoxamid)

RID : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fenpicoxamid)

IMDG : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Fenpicoxamid)

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

(Fenpicoxamid)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Class Subsidiary risks

 ADR
 : 9

 RID
 : 9

 IMDG
 : 9

 IATA
 : 9

14.4 Packing group

ADR

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

RID

Packing group : III

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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Classification Code : M6
Hazard Identification Number : 90
Labels : 9

IMDG

Packing group : III Labels : 9

EmS Code : F-A, S-F

Remarks : Stowage category A

IATA (Cargo)

Packing instruction (cargo : 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

IATA (Passenger)

Packing instruction (passen: 964

ger aircraft)

Packing instruction (LQ) : Y964
Packing group : III

Labels : Miscellaneous

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes(Fenpicoxamid)

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 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

plete the ozone layer

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

tants (recast)

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation : Not applicable

(Annex XIV)

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

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

dangerous substances.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Information Source and References

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

Full text of H-Statements

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage. H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 : Harmful if inhaled.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

Full text of other abbreviations

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
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

2017/164/EU : Europe. Commission Directive 2017/164/EU establishing a

fourth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values

Corteva OEL : Corteva Occupational Exposure Limit

IE OEL : List of Chemical Agents and Carcinogens with Occupational

Exposure Limit Values - Code of Practice, Schedule 1 and 2

2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours 2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit 2017/164/EU / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours

Corteva OEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

IE OEL / OELV - 8 hrs (TWA) : Occupational exposure limit value (8-hour reference period)
IE OEL / OELV - 15 min : Occupational exposure limit value (15-minute reference peri-

(STEL) o

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - not otherwise specified; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.

EC-Number - European Community number REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

Further information

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Eye Irrit. 2 H319 Based on product data or assessment

STOT SE 3 H335 Calculation method

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 Based on product data or assessment

Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 Calculation method

Product code: GF-3308

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.

IE / 6N

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Annex II and its amendments.



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