Prospect Herbicide



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

1.0 02/16/2023 800080005801 Date of first issue: 02/16/2023

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

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Prospect Herbicide Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE CANADA COMPANY

#2450, 215 - 2ND STREET S.W.

CALGARY AB, T2P 1M4

CANADA

Customer Information

Number

800-667-3852

E-mail address : solutions@corteva.com

Emergency telephone

number

CANUTEC

1-888-226-8832

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : End use herbicide product

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

GHS label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Halauxifen-methyl	Halauxifen- methyl	943831-98-9	1.68
carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO)	carfentrazone- ethyl (ISO)	128639-02-1	3.22
Reaction mass of N,N- dimethyldecan-1-amide and N,N- dimethyloctanamide		Not Assigned	>= 10 - < 20 *

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Methyl 5- (dimethylamino)-2- methyl-5- oxopentanoate	Methyl 5- (dimethyla- mino)-2-methyl- 5- oxopentanoate	1174627-68-9	>= 3 - < 10 *
Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16- alkyl derivs., calcium salts	68584-23-6	>= 3 - < 10 *
Ethylhexanol	Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	>= 1 - < 3 *
methanol	methanol	67-56-1	>= 0.3 - < 1 *
Balance	Balance	Not Assigned	> 50

^{*} Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

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

If swallowed : No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms : None known.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

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.

Notes to physician : No specific antidote.

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: None known.

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.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

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

tion to combustion products of varying composition which may

be toxic and/or irritating.

Combustion products may include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

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 : 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.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essary.

Use personal protective equipment.

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec- :

tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Use personal protective equipment.

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

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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-

ant.

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

employed in.

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

be pumped,

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

pressurization of the container.

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

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel,

acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Do not smoke.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

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

plication area.

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

environment.

Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information,

refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage : Store in a closed container.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and

kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Do not store near acids.

Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO)	128639-02-1	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	1 mg/m3	ACGIH
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	TWA	2 ppm	Corteva OEL
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 262 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		STEL	250 ppm 328 mg/m3	CA AB OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	250 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEV	250 ppm 328 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWAEV	200 ppm 262 mg/m3	CA QC OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
	-	STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control	Biological		Permissible	Basis
		parameters	specimen	time	concentration	
methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
				ceases)		

Engineering measures

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

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a poten-

tial to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an ap-

proved air-purifying respirator.

Hand protection Remarks

: Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice

for any material, skin contact should be minimized.

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Eye protection : Use safety glasses (with side shields).

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

should be needed.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid

Colour : yellow

Odour : mild

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : 4.69 (20.4 °C)

Melting point/range : Not applicable

Freezing point No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : > 100 °C

Method: closed cup

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable to liquids

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 0.9281 g/cm3 (20 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 11.0 mPa,s (20 °C)

6.6 mPa,s (40 °C)

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac- :

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

No hazards to be specially mentioned.

None known.

Conditions to avoid : None known. Incompatible materials : None.

Incompatible materials
Hazardous decomposition

products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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

icity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.76 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

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Components

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.09 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 4,000 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

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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

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Acute oral toxicity : Remarks: Low toxicity if swallowed.

Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however,

swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

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

Acute dermal toxicity : Remarks: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in ab-

sorption of harmful amounts.

LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 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

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

methanol:

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

Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single in-

gestion.

Remarks: Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to

other organs including liver, kidney, and heart.

Effects may be delayed.

Lethal Dose (Humans): 340 mg/kg

Method: Estimated.

Lethal Dose (Humans): Method: Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 15,800 mg/kg

Assessment: The component/mixture is toxic after single con-

tact with skin.

Remarks: Effects of methanol are the same as observed via oral and inhalation exposure and include central nervous system (CNS) depression, visual impairment up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, with effects on organ systems such as

liver, kidneys and heart, even death.

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Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Result : Skin irritation

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

methanol:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Result : No eye irritation

Components:

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

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Result : Eye irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Result : Eye irritation

Ethylhexanol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Eye irritation

methanol:

Result : No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

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

Species Guinea pig

Does not cause skin sensitisation. Assessment

Remarks For similar material(s):

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Remarks For skin sensitization:

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

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

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro tests did not show mutagenic effects, In vivo tests did

not show mutagenic effects

Ethylhexanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment methanol:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Assessment

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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.

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methanol:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl: Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Halauxifen., In animal studies,

did not interfere with reproduction.

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

animals.

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

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Did not cause birth defects in laboratory 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.

methanol:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Methanol has caused birth defects in mice at doses nontoxic to the mother as well as slight behavioral effects in offspring of

rats.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

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

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

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Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Ethylhexanol:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

methanol:

Target Organs : Eyes, Central nervous system Assessment : Causes damage to organs.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-RE toxicant.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

gans: Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Remarks : No relevant data found.

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.

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

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

gans: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

methanol:

Remarks : Methanol is highly toxic to humans and may cause central

nervous system effects, visual disturbances up to blindness, metabolic acidosis, and degenerative damage to other organs

including liver, kidney, and heart.

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Aspiration toxicity

Product:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

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

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

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Ethylhexanol:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

methanol:

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

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

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

species).

LC50 (Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 2.01 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 3.22 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.12 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 3.0

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.000393 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 14 d

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M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

1,000

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

End point: Other

Test Type: flow-through test

NOEC (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)):

0.00272 mg/l

Exposure time: 36 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

End point: number of offspring

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

1,000

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 981 mg/l

Exposure time: 1 d

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

Exposure time: 14 d End point: mortality

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is practically non-toxic to

birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

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

ppm

Exposure time: 5 d Method: Other guidelines

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

mg/kg bodyweight. End point: mortality

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

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

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

Exposure time: 48 h End point: mortality

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

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carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 1.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Anabaena flos-aquae (cyanobacterium)): 0.012 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed)): 0.0057 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

10

1

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.11 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.22 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

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

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 (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

Exposure time: 72 h

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EyC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

End point: growth

Exposure time: 21 d

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxicity to aquatic species occurs at concentrations

above material's water solubility.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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

methanol:

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

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

the most sensitive species tested).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 19,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

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Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Halauxifen.

Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegra-

dability.

Biodegradation: 7.7 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Not applicable

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Readily biodegradable

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Biodegradability : Remarks: No relevant information found.

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

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

26 - 70 %

Incubation time: 5 d

75 - 81 %

Incubation time: 10 d

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86 - 87 %

Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

2.70 kg/kg

ThOD : 2.95 kg/kg

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Rate constant: 1.32E-11 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

methanol:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD

test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 99 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Pass

Biochemical Oxygen De-

mand (BOD)

: 72 %

Incubation time: 5 d

79 %

Incubation time: 20 d

Chemical Oxygen Demand

(COD)

1.49 kg/kg

Method: Dichromate

ThOD : 1.50 kg/kg

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

Sensitiser: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 6.16E-13 cm3/s

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233

Exposure time: 42 d Temperature: 21.8 °C

Concentration: 0.00194 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.76

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF be-

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

carfentrazone-ethyl (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 176

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.36

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

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: < 3.44 (20 °C)

Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF beoctanol/water

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Partition coefficient: n-

Partition coefficient: n-

Remarks: No relevant information found.

octanol/water

Ethylhexanol:

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).

methanol:

Bioaccumulation Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

Method: Measured

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.77 Method: Measured

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

Pow < 3).

Balance:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 5684

mental compartments

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

5000).

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).

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Ethylhexanol:

Distribution among environ-

Koc: 800

mental compartments

Method: Estimated.

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

and 2000).

methanol:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 0.44

Method: Estimated.

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

tween 0 and 50).

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Balance:

Distribution among environmental compartments Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Halauxifen-methyl:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Ozone-Depletion Potential : 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:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Benzenesulfonic acid, c10-16-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

This substance is not considered to be very persistent and

very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Ethylhexanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

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).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer

methanol:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

cumulation and toxicity (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

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

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number UN 3082

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Halauxifen-methyl)

Class 9 Packing group Ш Labels 9

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 3082

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

(Halauxifen-methyl)

Class Packing group Ш

Miscellaneous Labels

Packing instruction (cargo 964

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN 3082

UN number ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, Proper shipping name

N.O.S.

(Halauxifen-methyl)

Class Ш Packing group Labels EmS Code F-A. S-F yes Marine pollutant

Remarks Stowage category A

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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National Regulations

TDG

UN number : UN 3082

Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(Halauxifen-methyl)

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

Marine pollutant : yes(Halauxifen-methyl)

Further information

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

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

Special precautions for user

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Canadian DSL nor NDSL.

Pest Control Products Act (PCPA) Registration Number : 33635

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

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

PCPA Label Hazard Communications:

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

Allergens Contained in the Pest Control Product: Warning, contains the allergen soy

This product is toxic to:

Aquatic organisms

Non-target terrestrial plants

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Information Source and References

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

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

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

2: OEL)

CA BC OEL : Canada. British Columbia OEL

CA QC OEL : Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safe-

ty, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for air-

borne contaminants

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

CA AB OEL / TWA : 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL : 15-minute occupational exposure limit

CA BC OEL / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average CA BC OEL / STEL : short-term exposure limit

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

CA QC OEL / STEV : Short-term exposure value

Corteva OEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation: DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature: SDS - Safety Data Sheet: TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory: TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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Product code: GF-3758

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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