

Opensight Specialty Herbicide

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

1.0 01/26/2022 800080004324 Date of first issue: 01/26/2022

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 the United States and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Opensight Specialty Herbicide

Manufacturer or supplier's details

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer/importer : CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE LLC

9330 ZIONSVILLE RD

INDIANAPOLIS, IN, 46268-1053

UNITED STATES

Customer Information

Number

: 800-992-5994

E-mail address : customerinformation@corteva.com

Emergency telephone : INFOTRAC (CONTRACT 84224).

800-992-5994 or 317-337-6009

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 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Eye irritation : Category 2B

GHS label elements

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H320 Causes eye irritation.

Precautionary Statements : Prevention:

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Response:

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

to do. Continue rinsing.

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P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ atten-

tion.

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Aminopyralid Potassium	566191-87-5	62.13
metsulfuron-methyl (ISO)	74223-64-6	9.45
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	>= 3 - < 10
Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 3 - < 10
Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched non- ene, sulfonated, sodium salts	1258274-08-6	>= 1 - < 3
Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated	68512-34-5	>= 1 - < 3
Picloram	1918-02-1	>= 1 - < 3
titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	13463-67-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.3
Quartz	14808-60-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.3

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

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 : Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-

20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control

center or doctor for treatment advice.

Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in

work area.

If swallowed

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Protection of first-aiders

No emergency medical treatment necessary.

: None known.

ders : If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific

personal protective equipment.



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Notes to physician : May cause injury due to mechanical action.

No specific antidote.

Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of

symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or

doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING 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 firefighting 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:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

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 fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if nec-

essarv.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec-:

tive equipment and emergency procedures

: Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing dust.

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.



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Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. 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

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

employed in.

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.

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.

Neutralize with acid.

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable con-

tainer for disposal.

See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional infor-

mation.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice.

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

plication area.

Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

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 labeled containers.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidizing agents

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	TWA	10 mg/m3	Dow IHG



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Kaolin	1332-58-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Picloram	1918-02-1	TWA	10 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]	13463-67-7	TWA	2.4 mg/m3	Dow IHG
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 mg/m3 (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
Quartz	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH
		PEL (respir- able)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA CARC

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 opera-

tions.

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, 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.

Hand protection

Remarks : Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of

preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride



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("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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.

Eye protection : Use chemical goggles.

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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Granules.

Color : Brown

Odor : Mild

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 10.3 (74.5 °F / 23.6 °C)

Concentration: 1 % Method: pH Electrode

(1% dispersion)

Melting point/range : No data available

Freezing point Not applicable

Boiling point/boiling range : Not applicable

Flash point : Not applicable to solids

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

Not applicable

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

Not applicable

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Density : Not applicable

Bulk density : 0.0007 kg/m3 (73.0 °F / 22.8 °C)



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Method: Literature

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

No data available.

Autoignition temperature : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

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 : 1

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition

products

None known.

Acids

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply

and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to:

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride gas

Carbon oxides

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

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

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.09 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, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg



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Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

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

posure to dust.

Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not ob-

served.

LC50 (Rat): > 5.10 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): > 5,000 mg/kg

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

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

posure to dust.

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects.

LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

sodium carbonate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): 2,800 mg/kg

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

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Kaolin:

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

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, so-

dium salts:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401



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Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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

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

icity

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Picloram:

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

Remarks: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may

include: Convulsions.

LD50 (Rat, female): 4,012 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 0.035 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Symptoms: No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Remarks: Maximum attainable concentration.

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

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 10,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 6.82 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 (Rabbit): 10,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Components:

sodium carbonate:

Result : No skin irritation

Kaolin:



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Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, so-

dium salts:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic

diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Result : No skin irritation

Quartz:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Mild eye irritation

Components:

sodium carbonate:

Result : Eye irritation

Kaolin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, so-

dium salts:

Species : Rabbit Result : Corrosive

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Species : Rabbit Result : Eye irritation

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic

diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Result : No eye irritation

Quartz:

Result : No eye irritation



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Respiratory or skin sensitization

Product:

Species : Guinea pig

Result : Does not cause skin sensitization.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Picloram:

Species : Guinea pig

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitization.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea

pigs.

Remarks : For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In vitro genetic

toxicity studies were predominantly negative., Animal genetic

toxicity studies were negative.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.,

Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

sodium carbonate:

Germ cell mutagenicity - : No relevant data found.



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Assessment

Picloram:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

The preponderance of data shows picloram to be non-mutagenic in 'in vitro' (test tube) tests and in animal test sys-

tems.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

 In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., Animal genetic toxicity studies

were negative.

Quartz:

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases

and positive in other cases.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

cancer in laboratory animals.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Kaolin:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Picloram:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace

have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogen-

ic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.



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Quartz:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Human carcinogen.

Has caused cancer in humans., Has caused cancer in labora-

tory animals.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Kaolin 1332-58-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Quartz 14808-60-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aero-

dynamic diameter $\leq 10 \ \mu m$] 13463-67-7

OSHA OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Quartz 14808-60-7

(crystalline silica)

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Kaolin 1332-58-7

(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Known to be human carcinogen

Quartz 14808-60-7

(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., In animal stud-

ies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which

caused toxic effects in the mother.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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.

sodium carbonate:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

tory animals.

Picloram:

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.



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Quartz:

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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

other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

STOT-single exposure

Product:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

sodium carbonate:

Assessment : Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure

specific target organ toxicity.

Kaolin:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.

Quartz:

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

an STOT-SE toxicant.



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STOT-repeated exposure

Components:

Quartz:

Assessment : The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target

organ toxicant, single exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Remarks : For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

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

gans:

Gastrointestinal tract.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

sodium carbonate:

Remarks : No relevant data found.

Kaolin:

Remarks : Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause

silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Remarks : For similar material(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not antici-

pated to cause significant adverse effects.

Picloram:

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

gans: Liver.

Gastrointestinal tract.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Remarks : Repeated excessive inhalation exposures to dusts may cause

respiratory effects.

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

gans: Lung.

Quartz:



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

gans: Kidney.

Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

sodium carbonate:

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

Kaolin:

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

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

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

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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

Picloram:

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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

Quartz:

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



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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 120 mg/l

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 120 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)): 17.58

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 2,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

GLP: yes

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

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

mg/kg bodyweight.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive

species tested).

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

Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Algae): 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.363 mg/l



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Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0639 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Remarks: For similar material(s):

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

Remarks: Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg)., Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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

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

species).

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 150 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 150 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 120 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.157

mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Method Not Specified.

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 0.00036 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

1,000

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

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

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).

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2510 mg/kg

bodyweight.

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



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mg/kg diet.

Exposure time: 8 d

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 44.3 µg/bee

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 50 µg/bee

sodium carbonate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 300 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 265 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Method: Method Not Specified.

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 390 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Immobilization Method: Method Not Specified.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 10 - 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Picloram:

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.8 mg/l Toxicity to fish

> Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 78.7 mg/l

End point: Growth rate inhibition

Exposure time: 72 h

EC50 (Lemna gibba): 102 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

Test Type: Growth inhibition

ErC50 (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.558 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d

NOEC (Myriophyllum spicatum): 0.0095 mg/l

Exposure time: 14 d



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M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

(Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)): 0.55 mg/l

Exposure time: 70 d

Test Type: flow-through test

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 6.79 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test

LOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 13.5 mg/l

End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia

magna (Water flea)): 9.57 mg/l End point: number of offspring

Exposure time: 21 d Test Type: static test

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

: 10

Toxicity to microorganisms

EC50 (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to soil dwelling or-

ganisms

LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): > 5,000 mg/kg

Exposure time: 14 d End point: survival

Toxicity to terrestrial organ-

isms

oral LD50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 2510 mg/kg

bodyweight.

Exposure time: 14 d

dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5000

mg/kg diet.

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

Exposure time: 48 h

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): > 74 micrograms/bee

Exposure time: 48 d

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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).



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NOEC mortality (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test

Quartz:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organ-

isms.

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Acute aquatic toxicity : This product has no known ecotoxicological effects.

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Biodegradability : Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biode-

gradable under environmental conditions.

Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Remarks: No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

sodium carbonate:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches >

20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegrada-

bility).

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.



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Picloram:

Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradability

> Biodegradation: 1.95 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301 Remarks: 10-day Window: Fail

Stability in water Test Type: Hydrolysis

Degradation half life (half-life): > 1.8 yr (45 °C) pH: 5 - 9

Method: Measured

Photodegradation Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Concentration: 1,500,000 1/cm3 Rate constant: 8.5E-13 cm3/s

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Biodegradability Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Quartz:

Biodegradability Remarks: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Partition coefficient: n-Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

octanol/water Aminopyralid.

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

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Partition coefficient: nlog Pow: 0.18

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

Pow < 3).

sodium carbonate:

Partition coefficient: n-Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applica-

octanol/water

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium salts:

Partition coefficient: n-Remarks: No relevant data found.

octanol/water

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water



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Remarks: For similar material(s):

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

Picloram:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.54

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -1.92

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

Pow < 3).

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applica-

ble.

Quartz:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applica-

ble.

Mobility in soil

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Remarks: For similar active ingredient(s).

Aminopyralid.

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

50).

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: No data available.

sodium carbonate:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Remarks: Relevant data not available.

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

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

5000).

Picloram:

Distribution among environ-

mental compartments

Koc: 35

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

tween 0 and 50).

Stability in soil : Test Type: aerobic degradation

Dissipation time: 167 - 513 h

Method: Measured

Test Type: anaerobic degradation



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Dissipation time: > 300 h Method: Measured

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Remarks: No data available.

Quartz:

Distribution among environmental compartments

Remarks: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects

Components:

Aminopyralid Potassium:

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.

metsulfuron-methyl (ISO):

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.

sodium carbonate:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

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

lating and toxic (PBT).

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

of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Kaolin:

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.

Aromatic hydrocarbons, C10-13, reaction products with branched nonene, sulfonated, sodium 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



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of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Sodium lignosulfonate, sulfomethylated:

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.

Picloram:

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.

titanium dioxide; [in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter ≤ 10 µm]:

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.

Quartz:

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.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

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

lations.

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

cable regional, national and local laws.



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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Metsulfuron-methyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)

Class 9 Packing group Ш Labels 9

IATA-DGR

UN 3077 UN/ID No.

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

(Metsulfuron-methyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)

Class Packing group Ш

Miscellaneous Labels

Packing instruction (cargo 956

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-

ger aircraft)

956

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 3077

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S.

(Metsulfuron-methyl, Aminopyralid Potassium)

Class 9 Ш Packing group Labels 9 EmS Code F-A, S-F 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.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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 5L 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.

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



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Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Picloram 1918-02-1 >= 1 - < 5 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Kaolin 1332-58-7 Picloram 1918-02-1

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Kaolin, Quartz, naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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

TSCA : Product contains substance(s) not listed on TSCA inventory.

TSCA list

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number : 62719-597

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.

Harmful if swallowed.

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.



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Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Dow IHG : Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

OSHA CARC : OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

Dow IHG / TWA : Time weighted average

OSHA CARC / PEL : Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ -Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance 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

Revision Date : 01/26/2022

Product code: GF-2050



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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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