

Product name: Transform[®] Isoclast active Insecticide**Issue Date:** 14.05.2026

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 New Zealand and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Transform[®] Isoclast active Insecticide**Identified uses:** End use insecticide product**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE NEW ZEALAND LIMITED
Private Bag 2017
NEW PLYMOUTH 4342
NEW ZEALAND

Customer Information Number:

0800-803-939

NZCustomerservice@corteva.com**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 0800 844 455**For medical advice, contact the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre:**

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

Transport Emergency Only Dial: 111

This SDS may not provide exhaustive guidance for all the controls assigned to this substance. The NZ EPA website www.epa.govt.nz should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

NEW ZEALAND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Refer to Section 15 for EPA Approval Number.

GHS classifications:

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - Category 1

Hazardous to soil organisms

Hazardous to terrestrial invertebrates

Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic - Category 2

Hazard pictogramsSignal word: **DANGER!****Hazard statements**

Causes damage to organs (liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Very ecotoxic in the soil environment.

Very ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates.

Prevention

Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray

Wash thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Avoid release to the environment.

Response

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

Collect spillage.

Disposal

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Sulfoxaflor	946578-00-3	22 %
Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt	Not assigned	1 – 2.5 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Consult the National Poisons Information Centre (0800 POISON (0800 764 766)) or a doctor in every case of suspected chemical poisoning. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if a patient is unconscious or convulsing regardless of cause of injury. If breathing difficulties occur seek medical attention immediately.

Description of first aid measures

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

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

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

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: None known.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem code: •3Z

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon oxides; Nitrogen oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Evacuate area. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. 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 positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire-fighting clothing (includes fire-fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire-fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire-fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. 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. Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over pressurisation of the container. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Avoid contact with eyes, on skin, on clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in original, properly labelled container. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

This substance is subject to a requirement for an emergency management plan, secondary containment and signage, whenever it is held in quantities of 100 L or more, either alone or in aggregate with other hazardous substances. See Hazardous Substances Emergency Management and Identification Regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Sulfoxaflor	946578-00-3	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.1 mg/m ³	ACGIH
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	WES-TWA (particulate)	10 mg/m ³	NZ OEL
		WES-TWA (Vapour and particulates)	150 ppm 474 mg/m ³	NZ OEL

Exposure controls

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

Individual protection measures

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

Hand protection: Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized.

Other protection: No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed.

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

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

AS/NZS 1336: Eye and Face protection - Guidelines.

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

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

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance - Physical state

Liquid

- Colour

Tan.

Odour

Mild

Odour Threshold

No test data available

pH	4.67 1% pH Electrode
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point – closed cup	> 100 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapour Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	350 °C EC Method A15
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (> 5°C) in temperature
Liquid Density	1.1066 g/mL at 20 °C Digital density meter

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned.

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

Incompatible materials: Strong acids or bases.

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. Nitrogen oxides (Nox).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
GLP: yes
Information source: Internal study report
Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.21 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: Aerosol
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
No deaths occurred at this concentration.
The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Maximum attainable concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
GLP: yes
Remarks: Information source: Internal study report
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Sulfoxaflor:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 1,000 mg/kg
Observations in animals include: Muscle spasms or twitches.
Tremors. Convulsions.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.09 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.
The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
No deaths occurred at this concentration.
The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

GLP : yes
Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Sulfoxaflor:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation**Product:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
GLP : yes
Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Sulfoxaflor:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

Result : Eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation**Product:**

Test Type : Local lymph node assay
Species : Mouse
Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Remarks : Information source: Internal study report

Sulfoxaflor:

Species : Mouse
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Chronic toxicity**Germ cell mutagenicity****Sulfoxaflor:**

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

Carcinogenicity**Sulfoxaflor:**

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant to humans.

Reproductive toxicity**Sulfoxaflor:**

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction. However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant to humans. These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.
Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring. However, the effects are species specific and are not relevant to humans.

STOT - single exposure**Product:**

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

Sulfoxaflor:

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

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

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

STOT - repeated exposure**Product:**

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

Repeated dose toxicity**Sulfoxaflor:**

Remarks : In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver.

Aspiration toxicity**Product:**

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

Sulfoxaflor:

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

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity**Product:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 939 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to daphnia and other : LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 880 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
Information source: Internal study report

For similar material(s): LC50 (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): > 1 - < 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : ErC50 (diatom Navicula sp.): > 100 mg/l
plants End point: Growth rate inhibition
Exposure time: 72 h
Information source: Internal study report

Toxicity to soil dwelling : LC50 (Eisenia fetida (earthworms)): 6.4 mg/kg dry weight
organisms (d.w.)
Exposure time: 14 d

Toxicity to terrestrial : Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis
organisms (LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg).

oral LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 2,250 mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.23 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48 h

contact LD50 (Apis mellifera (bees)): 0.59 micrograms/bee
Exposure time: 48

Ecotoxicology Assessment

- Acute aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.
- Chronic aquatic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Sulfoxaflor:

- Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 387 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
- LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): > 363 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (Chironomus dilutus (Midge larvae)): 0.622 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 399 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test Type: Static
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent
- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test Type: static test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
- M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity) : 1
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 12.9 mg/l
End point: mortality
Exposure time: 30 d
Test Type: flow-through test
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 50.5 mg/l
End point: growth
Exposure time: 21 d
Test Type: semi-static test
- NOEC (saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia): 0.114 mg/l
End point: number of offspring
Exposure time: 28 d
Test Type: flow-through test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent
- NOEC (Chironomus riparius (harlequin fly)): 0.0374 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms	:	LC50 (<i>Eisenia fetida</i> (earthworms)): 0.885 mg/kg
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	dietary LC50 (<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620 mg/kg bodyweight. oral LD50 (<i>Colinus virginianus</i> (Bobwhite quail)): 676 mg/kg oral LD50 (<i>Apis mellifera</i> (bees)): 0.146 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h contact LD50 (<i>Apis mellifera</i> (bees)): 0.539 micrograms/bee Exposure time: 48 h

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

Toxicity to fish	:	Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LC50 (<i>Danio rerio</i> (zebra fish)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (<i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> (green algae)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	EC10 (<i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)): > 10 - 100 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Persistence and degradability**Sulfoxaflor:**

Biodegradability	:	Result: Not biodegradable Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
ThOD	:	1.90 kg/kg

Photodegradation : Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitiser: OH radicals
Rate constant: 1.653E-11 cm³/s
Method: Estimated.

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

Biodegradability : Result: Not biodegradable
No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

Bioaccumulative potential**Sulfoxaflor:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.802 (20 °C)
pH: 7
Method: Measured
Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil**Sulfoxaflor:**

Distribution among environmental compartments : Koc: 40
Method: Measured
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

Distribution among environmental compartments : No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects**Product:**

Additional ecological information : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Sulfoxaflor:

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

Sulfonated aromatic polymer, sodium salt:

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Waste handling, treatment and disposal practices must be in compliance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Regulations concerning waste management may vary in different locations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	: UN 3082
Proper shipping name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sulfoxaflor)
Class	: 9
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 9
Environmentally hazardous	: yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	: UN 3082
Proper shipping name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sulfoxaflor)
Class	: 9
Packing group	: III
Labels	: Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	: 964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	: 964

IMDG-Code

UN number	: UN 3082
Proper shipping name	: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sulfoxaflor)
Class	: 9
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 9
EmS Code	: F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant	: Yes (Sulfoxaflor)
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.

National Regulations**NZS 5433**

UN number	:	UN 3082
Proper shipping name	:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Sulfoxaflor)
Class	:	9
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	9
Hazchem Code	:	•3Z
Marine pollutant	:	No

Matters needing attention for transportation

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

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

ACVMG APPROVAL NUMBER: P8535

EPA Approval Code: HSR100901

ADVICE TO PRODUCT USERS REGARDING GHS CONTROLS: Users of this product should make reference to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act and Regulations, and the Health and Safety at Work Act for relevant risk management controls. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Refer to Environment Protection Authority for more information <http://www.epa.govt.nz>

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision

Issue Date: 14.05.2026 / Version: Replaces 11.10.2.021

Product code: C1C-4-1 (GF-2032)

Legend

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
NZ OEL	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
TWA	8-hr Time Weighted average
TLV	Threshold Limit Values
WES-TWA	Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

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

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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