

Kyro™ Herbicide

Supplement to Bulk Storage and Handling Guide

This product-specific information supplements the Corteva Agriscience™ “Bulk Storage and Handling Guide”. Use these documents together to understand the requirements for repacking Kyro from totes.

To obtain additional copies of this Bulk Storage & Handling Guide, or this product-specific Supplement, see <https://BulkHandlingGuides.corteva.us> or contact your Corteva Territory Manager or Sales Representative.

General Storage Comments

Kyro is a ZC formulation (a mix of CS and SC formulation types) which has excellent handling properties. Prior to first use in-season, the tote containing Kyro should be recirculated long enough to provide 3 turns of the product. If using a filter while recirculating the product or pumping it off to smaller intermediate bulk containers (IBC) or portable refillable containers (PRC), use a screen that is 12 mesh or coarser. Stored product in totes may freeze in winters (depending on the storage location and ambient temperature in the region), however, freezing will not hurt the product. When freezing, Kyro has shown little to no expansion properties, however, it is a best practice to allow some head space in bulk totes to allow for expansion and contraction. Once the product thaws after winter storage, mixing is required to obtain a homogenous product just prior to the use season. Prior to mixing the tote for the first time after freezing, make sure there are no visible ice crystals in the product, which can damage the recirculation pump. Do not transfer Kyro from totes into stainless steel, carbon steel, galvanized steel, or aluminum stationary bulk tanks.

Refillable Container Handling

DOT/EPA	This product is not regulated by US Department of Transportation for various modes of transport. Container must meet EPA Pesticide Container and Containment Rule requirements. Use UN/DOT approved containers. See Corteva Agriscience bulk storage and handling guide at Bulk Storage and Handling Guides Corteva Agriscience™ for additional general requirements.
Material of Construction	Use only approved portable refillable containers and follow required cleaning instructions as indicated within the Bulk Storage and Handling Guides Corteva Agriscience™ . As required by the EPA, inspect each polyethylene portable refillable container for cracks, discoloration, or signs of structural flaws prior to each use.
Freezing	Stored product in totes may freeze in winters (depending on the storage location and ambient temperature in the region), however, freezing will not hurt the product. When freezing, Kyro has shown little to no expansion properties, however, it is a best practice to allow some head space in totes to allow for expansion and contraction. Once the product thaws after winter storage, mixing is required to obtain a homogenous product just prior to the use season. Prior to mixing the tote for the first time after freezing, make sure there are no visible ice crystals in the product, which can damage the recirculation pump.
Mixing	Kyro should be mixed well just prior to the use season. Prior to first use in-season, the tote containing Kyro should be recirculated long enough to provide 3 turns of the product. If using a filter while recirculating the product or pumping it off to intermediate bulk containers (IBC) or totes, use a screen that is 12 mesh or coarser. Containers with built-in circulation are the best and are preferred. Where necessary, consider cascading product from the source container into a target container, preferably while circulating the target container with a built-in pump that has circulation. View the bottom of the source container to assure no residues are left behind.
Couplers	Standard couplers are acceptable.

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Piping and Rubber Tubing	HDPE, UHMW are acceptable. LDPE, Acetal, Polypropylene, and Teflon are acceptable only for short-term use. Nylon, Black ABS, and PVC are not acceptable. Rubber tubing must be used as a portion of the plumbing, the rubber tubing MUST be lined with either HDPE (high density polypropylene) or use silicone or santoprene hoses. When using lined tubing, extreme caution must be used to ensure the lining material fully contacts any metal tubing barbs. Failure to ensure the lining materials contact the metal fittings will result in a failure of the tubing at the fitting. All lined tubing used within a bulk system MUST be inspected prior to each use of the system to make sure the rubber hose has not swelled or softened from exposure to the product.
Seals, gaskets, and hose lining	Recommend Silicone or Teflon

Product Density vs. Temperature

Temperature °F (°C)	26 (-3.3)	30 (-1)	41 (5)	50 (10)	59 (15)	68 (20)	77 (25)	86 (30)
Density (lb./gal.)	9.34	9.33	9.30	9.28	9.26	9.24	9.22	9.19

Flash Point, NFPA Rating, Storage Temperature, and Signal Word

Flash Point ¹ °F (°C)	NFPA 704 Diamond Ratings			Min. Storage Temperature °F (°C)	EPA Signal Word
	Health	Flammability	Reactivity		
>239 °F (115.0 °C)	1	1	0	None (Product can freeze)	Caution

NOTICE: The information, procedures, methods, and recommendations herein are presented in good faith and are believed to be accurate and reliable as of the publication date, but may well be incomplete and/or not applicable to all conditions or situations. No representation, guarantee, or warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of said information, procedures, methods, and recommendations. Nor is any representation, guarantee, or warranty made that application or use of any of the same will avoid hazards, accidents, losses, damages, or injury of any kind to persons or property, or give desired results, or that the same will not infringe patents of Corteva Agriscience™. Readers must satisfy themselves as to the suitability of said information, procedures, methods, and recommendations prior to use.

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Kyro® is not registered for sale or use in all states. Contact your state pesticide regulatory agency to determine if a product is registered for sale or use in your state.

Rev. 11/2023



¹ The flash point of a liquid is the minimum temperature at which it gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel used.