

Product Name: FallowBoss™ TORDON™**Issue Date:** 14.08.2013

Dow AgroSciences (Australia) Ltd. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

FallowBoss™ TORDON™

Identified uses

Plant Protection Product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences (Australia) Ltd.
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
ABN 24 003 771 659
Level 5
20 Rodborough Rd
Frenchs Forest, NSW 2086
Australia

Customer Information Number:

1800-700-096

auscustomerservice@dow.com**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:**

61 3 9663 2130

Local Emergency Contact:

1800 033 882

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

Transport Emergency Only Dial 000

2. Hazards Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Classified as hazardous to health according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australia

Harmful if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. Composition Information

| Component | Amount | Classification: | CAS # |
|---|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| salts of 2,4-D | 47.2 % | Xn: R22; Xi: R41; R43; N: R51, R53 | 18584-79-7 |
| Picloram triisopropanolamine salt | 11.3 % | R43; R52/53 | 6753-47-5 |
| Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt | 1.2 % | Not classified. | 566191-89-7 |
| Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether | < 5.0 % | Not classified. | 111-90-0 |
| 1,1',1"-nitrilotripropan- 2-ol; triisopropanolamine | < 5.0 % | Xi: R36; R52/53 | 122-20-3 |

See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

4. First Aid Procedures

Consult the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131126) 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. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

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.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

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: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

HAZCHEM: 2X•

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

| Component | List | Type | Value |
|--|-----------|------|------------------------------|
| Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether | AIHA WEEL | TWA | 140 mg/m ³ 25 ppm |
| 1,1',1"-nitrilotripropan-2-ol; triisopropanolamine | Dow IHG | TWA | 10 mg/m ³ |

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.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin 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.

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10:

Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. 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.

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. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: 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.

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: Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment.

AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications.

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

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

| | |
|--|---|
| Physical State | liquid |
| Color | Brown |
| Odor | Characteristic |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| pH | 6.9 <i>pH Electrode</i> |
| Melting Point | Not applicable |
| Freezing Point | Not determined |
| Boiling Point (760 mmHg) | Not determined. |
| Flash Point - Closed Cup | > 100 °C <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i> |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | not determined |
| Flammable Limits In Air | Lower: Not determined Upper: Not determined |
| Vapor Pressure | Not determined |
| Vapor Density (air = 1) | Not determined |
| Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) | 1.187 <i>Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)</i> |
| Solubility in water (by weight) | Not determined |
| Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow) | No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data. |
| Autoignition Temperature | Not determined |
| Decomposition Temperature | No test data available |
| Dynamic Viscosity | 293.3 mPa.s @ 20 °C 77.6 mPa.s @ 40 °C |
| Explosive properties | No test data available |
| Oxidizing properties | No test data available |
| Liquid Density | 1.187 g/ml |

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

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: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

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: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

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. As product: LD50, rat, female 1,000 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard

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

Dermal

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: LD50, rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat, male and female > 5.05 mg/l

No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sensitization**Skin**

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Eye. Gastrointestinal tract. Kidney. Liver. Thyroid. Observations in animals include: Nausea and/or vomiting. Based on information for component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. Aminopyralid. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Various animal cancer tests have shown no reliably positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer. Epidemiology studies on herbicide use have been both positive and negative with the majority being negative.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Triisopropanolamine salt Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring. For the minor component(s): Studies in laboratory animals indicate that diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (DEGEE) is not a reproductive toxicant even when given in large amounts (a few percent in the drinking water). However, at the highest doses, it caused some toxic effects in offspring of treated animals: increased liver weight, decreased brain weight, reduced sperm motility.

Genetic Toxicology

For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: salts of 2,4-D

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 317 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, survival: 748 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 5 d: 103 mg/l

EC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), Number of fronds, 14 d: 2.37 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): 405 mg/kg
dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): > 5,620 ppm

Data for Component: Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 51 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h, survival: 125 mg/l

Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV)

Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 28 d, NOEC:7.19 mg/l, LOEC:11.9 mg/l

Data for Component: Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt

Based on information for a similar material: Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species). 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).

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Ictalurus catus* (catfish), flow-through test, 96 h: 6,010 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h, mortality: 1,982 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

Based on information for a similar material: ErC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC10; Bacteria, 16 h: 4,000 mg/l

Data for Component: 1,1',1''-nitrilotripropan-2-ol; triisopropanolamine

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 96 h: 3,158.4 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 500 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 710 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC10; activated sludge, 30 min: > 1,195 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability**Data for Component: salts of 2,4-D**

For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Data for Component: Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. 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 biodegradable under environmental conditions. Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight.

Data for Component: Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt

For similar material(s): Aminopyralid. Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

| Biodegradation | Exposure Time | Method | 10 Day Window |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 90 % | 28 d | OECD 301E Test | pass |
| > 90 % | 5.5 d | OECD 302B Test | Not applicable |

Data for Component: 1,1',1''-nitrilotripropan-2-ol; triisopropanolamine

Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

| Biodegradation | Exposure Time | Method | 10 Day Window |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0 % | 28 d | OECD 301F Test | fail |

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

| Rate Constant | Atmospheric Half-life | Method |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1.2E-10 cm ³ /s | 3 h | Estimated. |

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.35 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potentialData for Component: salts of 2,4-D

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Data for Component: Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram. Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Data for Component: Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). solubility. May foam in water.

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.54 Measured

Data for Component: 1,1',1''-nitrilotripropan-2-ol; triisopropanolamine

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.015 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 0.57; Fish; Measured

Mobility in soilData for Component: salts of 2,4-D

Mobility in soil: For similar active ingredient(s)., 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Data for Component: Picloram triisopropanolamine salt

Mobility in soil: For similar active ingredient(s)., Picloram., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Data for Component: Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt

Mobility in soil: For similar active ingredient(s)., Aminopyralid., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 20 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.22E-08 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Data for Component: 1,1',1''-nitrilotripropan-2-ol; triisopropanolamine

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 10 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1E-06 Pa m³/mol; 25 °C Estimated.

13. Disposal Considerations

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.

14. Transport Information

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT:

Not dangerous goods under the ADG code when being transported in IBCs or other receptacles < 500 L (kg), (Special Provision AU01).

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,4-D

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** 3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-F

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,4-D

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** 3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 964

Passenger Packing Instruction: 964

Environmental Hazard: Yes

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

APVMA Approval Number: 69106

Poison Schedule: S6

16. Other Information

Risk-phrases in the Composition section

| | |
|--------|---|
| | None Required |
| R22 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| R36 | Irritating to eyes. |
| R41 | Risk of serious damage to eyes. |
| R43 | May cause sensitization by skin contact. |
| R51/53 | Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |
| R52/53 | Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |

Revision

Identification Number: 1060522 / 4069 / Issue Date 14.08.2013 / Version: .New

DAS Code: GF-2576

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

| | |
|---------|---|
| N/A | Not available |
| W/W | Weight/Weight |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. |
| DOW IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline |
| WEEL | Workplace Environmental Exposure Level |
| HAZ_DES | Hazard Designation |

Dow AgroSciences (Australia) Ltd. urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

© Dow AgroSciences Australia Ltd 2013