

**Product Name:** Tordon™ RegrowthMaster Herbicide**Issue Date:** 30.07.2013

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

Tordon™ RegrowthMaster Herbicide

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

In case of a transport emergency 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

R36/37/38 - Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R52/53 - Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. Composition Information

Component	Amount	CAS #
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	24.2 %	57213-69-1
Picloram triisopropanolamine salt	15.5 %	6753-47-5

Aminopyralid	4.2 %	566191-89-7
Triisopropanolamine Salt		
Alkylphenol alkoxylate	< 10.0 %	69029-39-6
Triethylamine	< 5.0 %	121-44-8
1,1',1"-nitriilotripropan-2-ol; triisopropanolamine edetic acid (EDTA)	< 5.0 %	122-20-3
		60-00-4

See Section 15 for full text of R-phrases.

4. First Aid Procedures

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.

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: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. 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). 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.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

Hazchem Code: 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. 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
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³ D-SEN
Alkylphenol alkoxyate	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³
Triethylamine	AU OEL	TWA	8 mg/m ³ 2 ppm
	AU OEL	STEL	17 mg/m ³ 4 ppm
1,1',1"-nitriлотripropan-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.

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

A D-SEN notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential to produce dermal sensitization, as confirmed by human or animal data.

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. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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	Mild
pH	No test data available
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 100 °C
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.154

Solubility in water (by weight)	No test data available
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	42.2 mPa.s @ 20 °C 16.7 mPa.s @ 40 °C
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. 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 > 2,000 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. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: LC50, 4 h, Mist, rat, male and female > 5.09 mg/l

No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

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: Gastrointestinal tract. Liver. Kidney. For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Aminopyralid. Picloram acid. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. The trisodium salt of EDTA did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Triclopyr triethylamine salt. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Picloram triisopropanolamine salt 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. For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in lab animals at high doses. EDTA and its sodium salts have been reported to cause birth defects in laboratory animals only at exaggerated doses that were toxic to the mother. These effects are likely associated with zinc deficiency due to chelation.

Reproductive Toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For similar active ingredient(s). Picloram acid. Aminopyralid. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Most data indicate that EDTA and its salts are not mutagenic. Minimal effects reported are likely due to trace metal deficiencies resulting from chelating by EDTA.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity**Data for Component: Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 552 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h: 775 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), 14 d: 9.0 mg/l

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 5 d: 37.2 mg/l

EC50, blue-green alga *Anabaena flos-aquae*, 7 d: 5.97 mg/l

EC50, *Skeletonema costatum*, 120 h: 5 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value

Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, NOEC: 80.7 mg/l, LOEC: 149 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck): 1698 - 3176 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck): 11622 mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): 300 mg/kg bodyweight.

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees): > 100 ug/bee

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: **Alkylphenol alkoxyate**

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 h: 4.8 mg/l

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 3.7 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h: 10.5 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

dietary LC50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 105 micrograms/bee

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

No Observed Effects Level (NOEL), Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 2,250 mg/kg

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

Data for Component: **Triethylamine**

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, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), flow-through test, 96 h: 36 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, semi-static test, 48 h, mortality: 17 mg/l

Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV)

rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 60 d, mortality, NOEC, NOEC:3.2 mg/l

Data for Component: **1,1',1''-nitritotripropan-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: **Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. 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.

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: Alkylphenol alkoxylate

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.

Data for Component: Triethylamine

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
96 %	21 d	OECD 301A Test	pass
25 - 34 %	28 d	OECD 302C 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: Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. 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).

Data for Component: Alkylphenol alkoxylate

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. May foam in water.

Data for Component: Triethylamine

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.45 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 4.9; Cyprinus carpio (Carp); 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: Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt

Mobility in soil: For similar active ingredient(s)., Triclopyr., 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: **Alkylphenol alkoxylate****Mobility in soil:** No data available.Data for Component: **Triethylamine****Mobility in soil:** Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 11 - 146 Estimated.**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1.49E-04 - 1.86E-03 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C MeasuredData for Component: **1,1',1''-nitritotripropan-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

ADG

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:** Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt, Alkylphenol alkoxylate**Hazard Class:** 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **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:** Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt, Alkylphenol alkoxylate**Hazard Class:** 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **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

Classification and User Label Information**Risk Phrases :**

R36/37/38 - Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R52/53 - Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

APVMA Approval Number: 67378
Poisons Schedule: S6

16. Other Information

Revision

Identification Number: 1061935 / 4069 / Issue Date 30.07.2013 / Version: New
DAS Code: GF-2554

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.

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