

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED

Product name: REXADE™ Herbicide

Issue Date: 03.05.2017

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DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: REXADE™ Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED
LVL 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: 613-9663-2130

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

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

Causes serious eye irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Collect spillage.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE 8

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Cloquintocet	88349-88-6	31.86%
Pyroxsulam	422556-08-9	15.0%
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	5.21%
Citric acid	77-92-9	< 10.0 %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	< 10.0 %
Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine	137-20-2	< 5.0 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	< 1.0 %
Balance	Not available	<= 31.83 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: 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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

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 center or doctor, or going for treatment.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code

2X

Suitable extinguishing media: Water. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

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: Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, do not permit dust to accumulate.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. Processing this product may generate dusts. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents. 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.

SECTION 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. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. 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. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: 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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING HOW THE CHEMICAL MAY BE SAFELY USED

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Pyroxsulam	Dow IHG	TWA	5 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	TWA	Skin Sensitizer
Kaolin	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	2 mg/m ³
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Titanium dioxide	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m ³ , Titanium dioxide
	Dow IHG	TWA	2.4 mg/m ³
	AU OEL	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.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: 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 operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

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: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove is recommended to prevent contact with the solid material. 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.

Other 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.

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, 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.

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

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 Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Granules.
Color	Tan
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.44 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	Not applicable
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point	closed cup Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
Bulk density	0.5222 g/ml <i>Loose Volumetric</i> 0.5561 g/ml <i>Tapped Volumetric</i>
Molecular weight	No data available

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

SECTION 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: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity**Acute oral toxicity**

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For similar active ingredient(s). Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. A risk assessment has been conducted for this product and has shown, that under normal handling, the minor components will not pose a hazard.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

For similar active ingredient(s). In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Cloquintocet

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 6.11 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Pyroxsulam

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.12 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Halauxifen-methyl

Acute inhalation toxicity

No adverse effects are anticipated from inhalation. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Citric acid**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Kaolin**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Titanium dioxide**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 6.82 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Balance**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Ecotoxicity**Acute toxicity to fish**

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 26.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, > 68.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, > 3 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50, Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed), 7 d, 0.020 mg/l, OECD 221.

NOEC, Lemna gibba (gibbous duckweed), 7 d, 0.0049 mg/l, OECD 221.

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 208.9µg/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 200µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia andrei (red worm), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability**Cloquintocet**

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Pyroxsulam

Biodegradability: 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.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 20 - 30 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Halauxifen-methyl

Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 7.7 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Citric acid

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 97 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 98 %

Exposure time: 7 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Kaolin

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 80 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Titanium dioxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Cloquintocet

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.12 Estimated.

Pyroxsulam

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.01 Measured

Halauxifen-methyl

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.76

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 233 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) 42 d

Citric acid

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.72 at 20 °C Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.01 Fish Measured

Kaolin

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): Pow: 1.36 at 20 °C

Titanium dioxide

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in Soil**Cloquintocet**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 206 Estimated.

Pyroxsulam

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): <= 42 Estimated.

Halauxifen-methyl

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 5684

Citric acid

No relevant data found.

Kaolin

No relevant data found.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

No data available.

Balance

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Cloquintocet

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).

Pyroxsulam

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).

Halauxifen-methyl

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).

Citric acid

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).

Kaolin

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).

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine

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).

Titanium dioxide

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Balance

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

Other adverse effects

Cloquintocet

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Pyroxsulam

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Halauxifen-methyl

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Citric acid

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Kaolin

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Sodium N-methyl-N-oleoyltaurine

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Titanium dioxide

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Balance

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 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.

This product when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(PYROXSULAM, Halauxifen-methyl)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	PYROXSULAM, Halauxifen-methyl

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(PYROXSULAM, Halauxifen-methyl)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	PYROXSULAM, Halauxifen-methyl
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s.(PYROXSULAM, Halauxifen-methyl)
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UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III

Hazchem Code
2X

Further information:

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG). This applies when transported by road or rail in packagings that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L) or IBCs per ADG Special Provision AU01.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. 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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule
S6

APVMA Approval Number: 82842

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

The product is used in a biocide/pesticide application and is subject to the applicable regulation. It contains a component exempt from inventory listing requirements. Because an intentional component of the product is not on the inventory, the product may only be used in the exempt application.

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 102981885 / A143 / Issue Date: 03.05.2017 / Version: 1.1

DAS Code: GF-3339

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):

DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED 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.