

Product Name: RALLY* 40WSP Fungicide**Issue Date:** 09/05/2012**Print Date:** 05 Sep 2012

Dow AgroSciences LLC 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

RALLY* 40WSP Fungicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences LLC
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189
United States

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994

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

800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact:

352-323-3500

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview**Color:** Tan**Physical State:** Powder**Odor:** Mild**Hazards of product:**

WARNING! Causes eye irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May form explosive dust-air mixture. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Slipping hazard. Cancer hazard. Can cause cancer. Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects**Eye Contact:** May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury.**Skin Contact:** Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

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

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Dust may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

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.

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

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Testes. Adrenal gland. Kidney. Thyroid. Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Cancer Information: Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.

Reproductive Effects: For the active ingredient(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	40.0 %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 1.5 - <= 39.8 %
Calcium polysilicate	1344-95-2	4.0 %
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	14808-60-7	0.4 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1.1 %
Balance	Not available	>= 14.7 - <= 53.0 %

4. First-aid measures

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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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 immediately available.

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

May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

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 cyanide. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Do not permit dust to accumulate. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard. Minimize ignition sources. If dust layers are exposed to elevated temperatures, spontaneous combustion may occur.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents. 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.

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.

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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Other Precautions: Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product.

Storage

Avoid moisture. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Myclobutanil	Dow IHG	TWA	0.5 mg/m ³
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction.	0.025 mg/m ³
	Z3	TWA Respirable.	2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $250/(\%SiO_2+5)$, using a value of 100% SiO ₂ . Lower percentages of SiO ₂ will yield higher exposure limits.
	Z3	TWA Respirable.	0.1 mg/m ³ The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $10/(\%SiO_2+2)$, using a value of 100% SiO ₂ . Lower percentages of SiO ₂ will yield higher exposure limits.
Calcium polysilicate	Z3	TWA Total dust.	0.3 mg/m ³ The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $30/(\%SiO_2+2)$, using a value of 100% SiO ₂ . Lower values of % SiO ₂ will give higher exposure limits.
	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m ³ The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Respirable fraction.	5 mg/m ³
Kaolin	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Total dust.	15 mg/m ³
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction.	2 mg/m ³ The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Respirable fraction.	5 mg/m3
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Total dust.	15 mg/m3
Titanium dioxide	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m3
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Total dust.	15 mg/m3
	Z3	Total dust.	5 mg/m3
	Z3	Respirable fraction.	15 mg/m3

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: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate 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 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Powder
Color	Tan
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.5 - 8.5 <i>Calculated</i> (aqueous suspension)
Melting Point	No test 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
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: Not applicable Upper: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	> 266.6 hPa @ 25 °C Solvent
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	Not applicable

Solubility in water (by weight)	Dispersible
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	0.3 - 0.35 g/cm ³ <i>Calculated</i>
Bulk Density	0.255 g/ml @ 23.8 °C

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. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid moisture. Avoid direct sunlight.

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: Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen cyanide.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

As product: Single dose oral LD₅₀ has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD₅₀, rat > 2,500 mg/kg

Dermal

As product: The dermal LD₅₀ has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD₅₀, rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

As product: The LC₅₀ has not been determined.

For the active ingredient(s): LC₅₀, 4 h, Aerosol, rat > 5.88 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sensitization

Skin

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Testes. Adrenal gland. Kidney. Thyroid. Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	NTP	Known carcinogen.
	ACGIH	Suspected human carcinogen.; Group A2
	IARC	Carcinogenic to humans.; 1
Titanium dioxide	IARC	Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B

Developmental Toxicity

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

Reproductive Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

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 in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

ToxicityData for Component: **Myclobutanil**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 2 mg/l

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 96 h: 4.1 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 17 mg/l

LC50, saltwater mysid *Mysidopsis bahia*, 96 h: 0.24 mg/l

EC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), flow-through test, 96 h, shell growth inhibition: 0.72 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

ErC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 2.655 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): > 5,000 ppm

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): 510 mg/kg bodyweight.

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees): 39.6 micrograms/bee

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees): 33.9 micrograms/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris*, 14 d: 250 mg/kg

Data for Component: **Kaolin**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: **Calcium polysilicate**

No relevant information found.

Data for Component: **Silica, crystalline (quartz)**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

NOEC mortality, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 48 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: Myclobutanil

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.

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

> 365 d

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
22.4 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
	7.6 h	

Data for Component: Kaolin

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: Myclobutanil

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.17 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 8.3; *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)

Data for Component: Kaolin

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

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate

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

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)

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

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: Myclobutanil

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000)., Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 517Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.33E-04 Pa*m³/mole. Measured

Data for Component: Kaolin

Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate

Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: **Silica, crystalline (quartz)**

Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: **Titanium dioxide**

Mobility in soil: No data available.

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

DOT Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk
NOT REGULATED

IMDG

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

Technical Name: Myclobutanil

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3077 **Packing Group:** PG III

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

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

Technical Name: Myclobutanil

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN 3077 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 911

Passenger Packing Instruction: 911

Additional Information

MARINE POLLUTANT

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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	40.0%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Kaolin	1332-58-7	>= 1.5 - <= 39.8 %
Calcium polysilicate	1344-95-2	4.0%
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	1.1%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	2	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 67924 / 1016 / Issue Date 09/05/2012 / Version: 6.2

DAS Code: GF-1778

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
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

Dow AgroSciences LLC 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.