

Product Name: SIMPLICITY(TM) CA Herbicide**Issue Date:** 02/22/2012**Print Date:** 02 Dec 2013

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

SIMPLICITY™ CA Herbicide

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:** Brown**Physical State:** Liquid.**Odor:** Pungent**Hazards of product:**

WARNING! May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause eye irritation. May cause central nervous system effects. May cause anesthetic effects. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Isolate area. Keep upwind of spill. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Suspect cancer hazard. May cause cancer.

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 eye irritation. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

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

Skin Sensitization: For the active ingredient(s): Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Inhalation: Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Nausea and/or vomiting.

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: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Bone marrow. Kidney. Liver. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder. For the solvent(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Gastrointestinal tract. Thyroid. Urinary tract. Lung. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

Cancer Information: Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Pyroxsulam	422556-08-9	2.88 %
Cloquintocet-mexyl	99607-70-2	8.64 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - <= 0.7 %
Balance	Not available	>= 87.76 - <= 88.36 %

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. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

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.

Ingestion: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not 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

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a 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.

Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

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: Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. 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.

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. 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. 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. 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: 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed.

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
Pyroxsulam	Dow IHG	TWA	5 mg/m ³ D-SEN
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	15 ppm SKIN
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	50 mg/m ³ 10 ppm

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 safety glasses (with side shields). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

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 gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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 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: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face 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	Liquid.
Color	Brown
Odor	Pungent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	5.18 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
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)	
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
Liquid Density	1.04 g/ml @ 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</i>

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: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

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: Hydrocarbons. Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

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

For the active ingredient(s): LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg

Dermal

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For the active ingredient(s): LD50, rat > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause eye irritation. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Sensitization

Skin

For the active ingredient(s): Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory

No relevant information found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Bone marrow. Kidney. Liver. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder. For the solvent(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Gastrointestinal tract. Thyroid. Urinary tract. Lung. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use. Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
Naphthalene	IARC	Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B
	NTP	Anticipated carcinogen.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

In animal studies, active ingredient 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.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: **Pyroxsulam**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: > 87.0 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), biomass growth inhibition, 7 d: 0.00257 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; activated sludge, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 5000 mg/kg diet.

LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 107.4 micrograms/bee

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

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: > 10,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl

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 an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

As the ester active substance. LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 h: > 0.97 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

As the ester active substance. EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 h, immobilization: > 0.82 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

As the ester active substance. EbC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 0.63 mg/l

As the ester active substance. EbC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), biomass growth inhibition, 14 d: > 0.42 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck): > 5200 mg/kg diet.

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

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

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms): > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: Naphthalene

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 h: 0.11 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: Pyroxsulam

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.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
20 - 30 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test	fail

Data for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl

No relevant information found.

Data for Component: Naphthalene

Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.16E-11 cm ³ /s	5.9 h	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):			
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
57.000 %	71.000 %	71.000 %	
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg			

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: Pyroxsulam

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

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

Data for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl

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

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 5.3 Estimated.

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 122 - 621; Fish

Data for Component: Naphthalene

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.3 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 40 - 300; Fish; Measured

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: Pyroxsulam

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): <= 42 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 6.94E-07 Pa*m³/mole. Calculated

Data for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 38,070 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.98E-08 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Measured

Data for Component: Naphthalene

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

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 240 - 1,300 Measured

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.92E-04 - 5.53E-04 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Measured

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
74 %	8.5 %	< 0.01 %	18 %	0.39 %

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
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S
Technical Name: NAPHTHALENE, Pyroxsulam.
Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S
Technical Name: NAPHTHALENE, Pyroxsulam.
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: NAPHTHALENE, Pyroxsulam.
Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III
Cargo Packing Instruction: 964
Passenger Packing Instruction: 964
Additional Information

Reportable quantity: 14,286 lb – NAPHTHALENE

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
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - <= 0.7 %

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

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

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Naphthalene	91-20-3	>= 0.1 - <= 0.7 %

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.

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	1

Revision

Identification Number: 1042034 / 1016 / Issue Date 02/22/2012 / Version: 1.1

DAS Code: GF-2541

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.