(Material) Safety Data Sheet
DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED

Product name: Treflan™ Herbicide **Issue Date:** 22/07/2015

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.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Treflan™ Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW AGROSCIENCES AUSTRALIA LIMITED
LEVEL 5, 20 RODBOROUGH RD
FRENCHS FOREST NSW 2086
AUSTRALIA

Customer Information Number: 1800-700-096
auscustomerservice@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +61-3-9663-2130
Local Emergency Contact: 1800-033-882

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126
Transport Emergency Only Dial: 000

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

RISK PHRASES:

R36	Irritating to eyes
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43	May cause sensitization by skin contact
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
R65	Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY PHRASES:

S2	Keep out of reach of children
S23	Do not breathe fumes/spray
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions below.
S62	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label where possible.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)	**CASRN** 1582-09-8	~ 45 %
Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom.	**CASRN** 64742-94-5	≥ 30.0 - ≤ 60.0 %
Balance	**CASRN** N/A	< 25 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Consult the Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131126) or a doctor in every case of suspected chemical poisoning. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if a patient is unconscious or convulsing regardless of cause of injury. If breathing difficulties occur seek medical attention immediately.

Description of first aid measures
General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 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 re-use. 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), 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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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. Skin contact may aggravate pre-existing dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM CODE: 2X

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. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: 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 fluoride. Fluorinated hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. 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. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review section 6: Accidental Release Measures, and section 12: Ecological Information in 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 up-wind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. 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

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe 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

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

None established
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 safety glasses (with side shields). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

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: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated

polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Red Orange
Odor	Solvent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No data available.
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point - closed cup	> 65 °C (as for solvent)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available

Relative Density (water = 1)	1.070 *Vendor*
Water solubility	Emulsifies in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Liquid Density	No data available
Molecular weight	No product data. Trifluralin = 335.32 g/mol

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Unstable at elevated 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 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: Fluorinated hydrocarbons. Nitrogen oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: LD50, Rat > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: LD50, Rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.
For the solvent(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Thyroid.

For the solvent(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: A low incidence of urinary tract tumors was seen in only 1 of 5 chronic studies in rats. Trifluralin is not anticipated to be a carcinogenic risk to humans.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.
For the solvent(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in laboratory animals.

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

Mutagenicity
For the active ingredient: Trifluralin: *In vitro* genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.
For the solvent(s): *In vitro* genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)

Acute inhalation toxicity
Vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist > 1.252 mg/l

Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour > 4.688 mg/l. Maximum attainable concentration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.088 mg/l
LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.089 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0.245 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 0.0532 mg/l
EC50, *Lemna gibba*, Growth inhibition, 7 d, 0.043 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 48 d, growth, 0.00114 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, growth, 0.0507 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg).
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5,000 ppm).
oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail) > 2,250mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 5 d > 5,000mg/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), 14 d > 1,000 mg/kg

Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom.

Acute toxicity to fish
For similar material(s):Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).
LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 2 - 5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For similar material(s): EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
For similar material(s): EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 11 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg).

Persistence and degradability
Treflan™ Herbicide is tightly bound to soil and is extremely resistant to leaching and elution. Degradation occurs by volatilization, photodegradation, aerobic and anaerobic mechanisms, as the more usual routes. Half life in soils is dependent on soil type and condition.

Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, half-life > 1 year, pH 3 – 9. Measured
Photolysis, half-life, 0.19 - 3.08 Hour. Measured

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 5.347 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom. - unspecified

Biodegradability: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Bioaccumulative potential

Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3,000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 5.27
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 2,280 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout). Measured

Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom.

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3,000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Mobility in Soil

Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5,000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 8764.7

Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom.

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Trifluralin (ISO) (containing < 0.5 ppm NPDA)

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent – heavy arom.

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG
Road and Rail Transport
Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to the ADG Code when transported by road or rail in: packaging that does not exceed 500L (kg); or IBCs not exceeding 3,000 L (kg), (Special Provision AU01)
Note: Goods may be shipped under AU01 even if marked as a dangerous good for sea or air transport (Dangerous Goods regulation (2014) clause 75, subclause 4).

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(TRIFLURALIN)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
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, liquid, N.O.S.(TRIFLURALIN)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

Note: Environmentally Hazardous Substances may be shipped as “not restricted” when meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 as they are not subject to the IMO-IMDG or IATA/ICAO Codes when transported in packaging that does not exceed 5 L or 5kg nett and the packaging used meets defined standards, (Special Provision A197)

Hazchem Code: 2X

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Label
Classification and labeling have been performed according to regulations.

RISK PHRASES:

R36	Irritating to eyes
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R43	May cause sensitization by skin contact
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
R65	Harmful. May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY PHRASES:

S2	Keep out of reach of children
S23	Do not breathe fumes/spray
S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions below.
S62	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label where possible.

APVMA Approval Number: 58759
Poison Schedule: 5

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision
Identification Number: 101215502 / A143 / Issue Date: 22.07.2015 / Version: Replaces 13.01.2011

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.