



Material Safety Data Sheet

Dow AgroSciences LLC

Product Name: GARLON* 3A Herbicide

Issue Date: 05/25/2011

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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

GARLON* 3A Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

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: Pink

Physical State: Liquid.

Odor: Ammoniacal

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Combustible liquid and vapor. Causes severe eye burns. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause skin irritation. May be harmful if swallowed. Vapor explosion hazard. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations.

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 severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor of amines may cause

swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

Skin Contact: Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

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

Skin Sensitization: Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. With the dilute mix, no allergic skin reaction is expected.

Inhalation: Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.

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 available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. For the minor component(s): Ethanol. In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Liver. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Central nervous system depression. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Headache.

Cancer Information: Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

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

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

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt	57213-69-1	44.4 %
Triethylamine	121-44-8	3.0 %
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	2.3 %
Ethanol	64-17-5	2.1 %
Balance	Not available	48.2 %

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. 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: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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

Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Exposure to amine vapors may cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium (glaucomsia) with blurred vision, blue haze and halos around bright objects. Effects disappear in a few hours and temporarily reduce ability to drive vehicles. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. May produce flash fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Eliminate ignition sources. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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: Evacuate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. 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: Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. 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. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt Triethylamine	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m3 D-SEN
	ACGIH	TWA	1 ppm SKIN
	ACGIH	STEL	3 ppm SKIN
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	100 mg/m3 25 ppm
Ethanol	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	1,900 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 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 chemical goggles. 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: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). 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: 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	Liquid.
Color	Pink
Odor	Ammoniacal
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	9.5 (@ 10 %) <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	43 °C (109 °F) <i>Setaflash Closed Cup ASTMD3828</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.1385 <i>Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)</i>
Solubility in water (by weight)	Soluble
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	12.5 mPa.s @ 25 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No <i>Thermal</i> No <i>Mechanical Impact @ 8 inches</i> No <i>Mechanical Impact @ 15 inches</i> No <i>Mechanical Impact @ 20.25 inches</i> No <i>EPA OPPTS 830.6314 (Oxidizing or Reducing Action)</i>
Oxidizing properties	No <i>EPA OPPTS 830.6314 (Oxidizing or Reducing Action)</i>
Liquid Density	1.1385 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</i>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity**Ingestion**

As product: LD50, Rat 1,847 mg/kg

Dermal

As product: LD50, Rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rat > 2.6 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor of amines may cause swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Sensitization**Skin**

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. With the dilute mix, no allergic skin reaction is expected.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. For the minor component(s): Ethanol. In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Liver. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Central nervous system depression. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Headache.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Ethanol when not consumed in an alcoholic beverage is not classifiable as a human carcinogen. For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

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

Reproductive Toxicity

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

Genetic Toxicology

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): Ethanol. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 400 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), static, 48 h, shell growth inhibition: 56 - 87 mg/l

LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: > 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: **Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment.

Data for Component: **Triethylamine**

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
96 %	21 d	OECD 301A Test	pass
25 - 34 %	28 d	OECD 302C Test	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
9.26E-11 cm ³ /s	0.116 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.49 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
37 %	14 d	OECD 302B Test	Not applicable

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Ethanol**

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
> 70 %	5 d	OECD 301D Test	pass

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
3.58E-12 cm ³ /s	2.99 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.08 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: **Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt**

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.196 - 0.309 Shake flask (OECD 107 Test)

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 1; invertebrate; Measured

Data for Component: **Triethylamine**

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.45 Measured
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 4.9; common carp (Cyprinus carpio); Measured
Data for Component: Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -5.005 Estimated.
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 1.1; fish; Measured
Data for Component: Ethanol
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.31 Measured

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 4,523 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 3.724E-14 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.
Data for Component: Triethylamine
Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 11 - 146 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.49E-04 - 1.86E-03 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured
Data for Component: Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 98
Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.7E-16 atm*m3/mole Estimated.
Data for Component: Ethanol
Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 1.0 Estimated.
Henry's Law Constant (H): 5.00E-06 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

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: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: TRIETHYLAMINE, ETHANOL
Hazard Class: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID **ID Number:** NA1993 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG
Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: TRIETHYLAMINE, ETHANOL
Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1993 **Packing Group:** PG III
EMS Number: f-e,s-e

ICAO/IATA**Proper Shipping Name:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** TRIETHYLAMINE, ETHANOL**Hazard Class:** 3 **ID Number:** UN1993 **Packing Group:** PG III**Cargo Packing Instruction:** 366**Passenger Packing Instruction:** 355

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	Yes
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
Triethylamine	121-44-8	3.0%

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
Triethylamine	121-44-8	3.0%
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	2.3%
Ethanol	64-17-5	2.1%

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

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
Triethylamine	121-44-8	3.0%
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	2.3%
Ethanol	64-17-5	2.1%

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
	3	2	0

Revision

Identification Number: 50634 / 1016 / Issue Date 05/25/2011 / Version: 6.4

DAS Code: XRM-3724

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.