SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES S.A.S.

Product name: LAF-74 2,4-D SL Herbicide

Issue Date: 03/05/2018
Print Date: 03/05/2018

DOW AGROSCIENCES S.A.S. 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: LAF-74 2,4-D SL Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Plant Protection Product Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW AGROSCIENCES S.A.S.
371, RUE LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN
06560 VALBONNE
FRANCE

Customer Information Number: (0) 493 95 60 00
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0033 388 736 000
Local Emergency Contact: 00 31 115 69 4982

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture
Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1 - H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1 - H410
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P315	Get immediate medical advice/ attention.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

Supplemental information

EUH401	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.
EUH208	Contains: 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt. May produce an allergic reaction.

Contains 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 2008-39-1 **EC-No.** 217-915-8 **Index-No.** 607-040-00-3	60.1%	2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 575-90-6 **EC-No.** 209-395-6 **Index-No.**	>= 0.3 - < 1.0 %	2,6-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400

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CASRN 120-83-2 **EC-No.** 204-429-6 **Index-No.** 604-011-00-7	>= 0.1 - < 0.3 %	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Acute Tox. - 3 - H331 Acute Tox. - 3 - H311 Skin Corr. - 1B - H314 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411
CASRN **–** **EC-No.** – **Index-No.** –	>= 0.1 - < 0.3 %	Bis 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400
CASRN 122-88-3 **EC-No.** 204-581-3 **Index-No.** 607-073-00-3	>= 0.1 - < 0.3 %	4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

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.

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: 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: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Ammonia.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn. If exposed to fire from another source and water is evaporated, exposure to high temperatures may cause toxic fumes. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. 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. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of

spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: 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 out of reach of children. Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. 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
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
2,4-Dichlorophenol	US WEEL	TWA	1 ppm
	US WEEL	TWA	SKIN*

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.
*Absorbed rapidly through the skin in molten or heated liquid form in amounts that have caused rapid death in humans.

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow to brown
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	7.0 *pH Electrode*
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 100 °C *Literature*

Flash point	**closed cup** not flammable, (tested to 290 °C), (water-based system)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	Total water solution
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	*EC Method A15* none below 400 degC
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	28.0 mPa.s at 20 °C *OECD 114*
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No *EC Method A.14*
Oxidizing properties	No
Liquid Density	1.206 g/cm3 at 20 °C *Digital density meter*
Molecular weight	No data available

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: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

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.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Ammonia.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
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. May cause central nervous system effects.

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

For similar material(s):
LD50. Rat. > 2,000 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 similar material(s):
LD50. Rat. > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s):
LC50. Rat. 4 Hour. Aerosol. > 7.4 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious 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.

Sensitization
For similar material(s):
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
For the active ingredient(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Kidney.
Adrenal gland.
Blood-forming organs (Bone marrow & Spleen).
Eye.
Testes.
Thyroid.

Carcinogenicity
For similar active ingredient(s). Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity. There is no evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animal toxicity studies. While some epidemiological studies report a positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer, a weight of evidence analysis of the epidemiology data across studies reveals no indication that 2,4-D causes cancer in humans.

Teratogenicity
For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

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

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish
LC50. Cyprinus carpio (Carp). 96 Hour. > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). 48 Hour. > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
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 very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

ErC50. Myriophyllum spicatum. static test. 14 d. 0.715 mg/l

NOEC. Myriophyllum spicatum. static test. 14 d. 0.0977 mg/l

ErC50. Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae). 72 Hour. > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt
Biodegradability: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

2,6-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 99 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

2,4-Dichlorophenol
Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 4 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.18 mg/mg

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 3.59 d
Method: Estimated.

Bis 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 99 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.09 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	65 %
10 d	66 %
20 d	85 %

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
. half-life. 2 - 4 d. pH 5

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 6 d

4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid

Biodegradability: Based on information for a similar material: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
10-day Window: Pass
Biodegradation: 99 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

2,6-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.83 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10 Fish 3 d

2,4-Dichlorophenol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.06 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 34 Fish Measured

Bis 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10 Fish 3 d

4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Based on information for a similar material: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.83
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 10 Fish 3 d

Mobility in soil

2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

For similar active ingredient(s).
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

2,6-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

For similar material(s):
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 5 - 212 Measured

2,4-Dichlorophenol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 550 Measured

4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid

For similar material(s):
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 5 - 212 Measured

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

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

2,6-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

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

2,4-Dichlorophenol

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

Bis 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

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

4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid

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

Other adverse effects

2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

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

2,6-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

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

2,4-Dichlorophenol

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

Bis 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

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

4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid

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

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

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(2,4-D Salt)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	2,4-D Salt

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(2,4-D Salt)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	2,4-D Salt
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

IBC or IGC Code

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(2,4-D Salt)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

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

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Number in Regulation: E1
100 t
200 t

Classification and labeling have been performed according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Revision
Identification Number: / A285 / Issue Date: 03/05/2018 / Version: 2.0

DAS Code: LAF-74
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

SKIN*	Absorbed via Skin* Absorbed rapidly through the skin in molten or heated liquid form in amounts that have caused rapid death in humans.
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Dam.	Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Skin Corr.	Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

DOW AGROSCIENCES S.A.S. 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.

IL