

Product Name: DMA* 4 IVM Herbicide

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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

DMA* 4 IVM 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: Musty

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Combustible liquid and vapor. Causes severe eye burns. May cause skin irritation. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. 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.

Skin Contact: 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. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

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

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist.

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.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Bone marrow. Adrenal gland. Eye. Kidney. Liver. Spleen. Testes. Thyroid.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Effects: 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.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt	2008-39-1	46.3 %
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	3.0 %
Dimethylamine	124-40-3	1.0 %
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.1 %
Balance	Not available	49.6 %

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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. 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.

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. 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.

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. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind 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

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. 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. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

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
Dimethylamine	ACGIH	TWA	5 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	15 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	18 mg/m ³ 10 ppm
2,4-Dichlorophenol	AIHA WEEL	TWA	6.7 mg/m ³ 1 ppm 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.

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.

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

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.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly.

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. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying 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 local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Brown
Odor	Musty
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	8.29 (@ 1 %) <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)	water based product
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Liquid Density	1.17 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C

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

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

LD50, rat, female 3,129 mg/kg

Dermal

LD50, rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat, male and female > 5.34 mg/l

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.

Skin corrosion/irritation

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. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

Sensitization

Skin

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Bone marrow. Adrenal gland. Eye. Kidney. Liver. Spleen. Testes. Thyroid.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity. For similar active ingredient(s). Various animal cancer tests have shown no reliably positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer. Epidemiology studies on herbicide use have been both positive and negative with the majority being negative.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
2,4-Dichlorophenol	IARC	Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B

Developmental Toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. 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.

Genetic Toxicology

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

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 100 - 420 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 h, immobilization: 4 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 5 d: 66.5 mg/l

EbC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), biomass growth inhibition, 14 d: 0.58 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value

Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, NOEC: 27.5 mg/l, LOEC: 59.6 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): 500 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail): 5620 mg/kg diet.

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

Data for Component: Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Fish, 96 h: 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 113 mg/l

Data for Component: Dimethylamine

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 h: 17 - 118 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 h, immobilization: 48 - 105 mg/l

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h, immobilization: 50 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 9 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

NOEC; Bacteria: 1,000 mg/l

Data for Component: 2,4-Dichlorophenol

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test: 6.7 - 11.6 mg/l

LC50, Carassius auratus (goldfish), flow-through test, 4 h: 1.24 - 1.76 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 h, immobilization: 2.50 - 6.0 mg/l

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h: 1.4 - 5.1 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

LC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., biomass growth inhibition, 48 h: 11.5 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; activated sludge: 52.5 mg/l

EC50; Bacteria: 55 - 75 mg/l

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 2 d: 0.0025 mg/cm²

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt

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

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

0.5 - 11 d

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
100 %	100 %	100 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.72 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
0 %	30 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.81E-10 cm ³ /s	2.12 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.37 mg/mg

Data for Component: Dimethylamine

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
30 - 100 %	14 d	OECD 301C Test	Not applicable
77 %	13 d	OECD 301E Test	pass
51 %	14 d	OECD 301C Test	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
6.553E-11 cm ³ /s	0.163 d	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
64 %		100 %	

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.06 mg/mgData for Component: 2,4-Dichlorophenol

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

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.98E-12 cm ³ /s	3.59 d	Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
76.000 %	77.000 %	77.000 %	

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.18 mg/mg**Bioaccumulative potential**Data for Component: 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 0.65 Measured**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF):** 0.1 - 0.47; Fish; MeasuredData for Component: Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -3.86 Estimated.**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF):** 1.1; Fish; MeasuredData for Component: Dimethylamine**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -0.38 MeasuredData for Component: 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**Mobility in soil**Data for Component: 2,4-D Dimethylamine Salt**Mobility in soil:** Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 72 - 136 Measured**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1.45E-16 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated using a bond contribution method.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):** 98Dimethylamine**Mobility in soil:** Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 13 - 435 Estimated.**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1.77E-05 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Measured**Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:**

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
38 %	62 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

Data for Component: 2,4-Dichlorophenol

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 550 Measured

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.19E-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**

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

Technical Name: 2,4-D DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

DOT Bulk

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

Technical Name: 2,4-D DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG

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

Technical Name: 2,4-D DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

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: 2,4-D DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 964

Passenger Packing Instruction: 964

Additional Information

Reportable quantity: 216 lb – 2,4 D SALT

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	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
Dimethylamine	124-40-3	1.0%
Chlorophenols		0.1%

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
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	3.0%
Dimethylamine	124-40-3	1.0%

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

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

Component	CAS #	Amount
Chlorophenols		0.1%

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
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60-00-4	3.0%
Dimethylamine	124-40-3	1.0%
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.1%

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

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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	1

Revision

Identification Number: 53061 / 1016 / Issue Date 07/12/2012 / Version: 1.11

DAS Code: XRM-4436

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.