

Product name: Gallery® 750 DF Herbicide**Issue Date:** 6.01.2021

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA LIMITED encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: Gallery® 750 DF Herbicide**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use****Identified uses:** End use herbicide product**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA LIMITED
LEVEL 9, 67 ALBERT AVENUE
CHATSWOOD NSW 2067
AUSTRALIA

Customer Information Number:

1800-700-096

aucustomerservice@corveva.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +61 2 9474 7350**Local Emergency Contact:** 1800-370-754**For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre:** 131 126**Transport Emergency Only Dial** 000

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

GHS label elements**Hazard pictograms**Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Avoid release to the environment.

Response

Collect spillage

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCHEDULE 8

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Isoxaben	82558-50-7	75.0 %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	< 10.0 %
Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt	1322-93-6	< 5.0 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	< 1.0 %
Balance	Not available	<= 13.8 %

SECTION 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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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: 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.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: 2X

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. 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. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Do not permit dust to accumulate. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard. Minimize ignition sources. If dust layers are exposed to elevated temperatures, spontaneous combustion may occur. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of re-ignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. 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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected

personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. 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: Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Corteva Agriscience for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE, INCLUDING HOW THE CHEMICAL MAY BE SAFELY USED

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. 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.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Kaolin	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	2 mg/m ³
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³
Titanium dioxide	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m ³ , Titanium dioxide
	Dow IHG	TWA	2.4 mg/m ³
	AU OEL	TWA	10 mg/m ³

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 chemical goggles.

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 AS/NZS 2161.10:

Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove is recommended to prevent contact with the solid material. 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.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapour 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 Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Granules.
Colour	Tan
Odour	Aromatic
Odour Threshold	No test data available
pH	8.5 - 10.0 <i>pH Electrode</i> (aqueous 50/50)
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	Not applicable
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable
Flash point - closed cup	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Lower explosion limit	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Relative Density (water = 1)	Not applicable
Water solubility	Disperses in water

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	415 °C
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Bulk Density	0.384 g/cm ³ <i>Unspecified</i>
Molecular weight	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated 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. Avoid direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: None known.

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. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.
As product: LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
As product: LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Inhalation is unlikely due to physical state. Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects.
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Sensitization

For the active ingredient(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)

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: Kidney. Liver.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): An increase in non-malignant liver tumours was observed with isoxaben in one of two species tested. A risk assessment has been conducted for this product and has shown, that under normal handling, the minor components will not pose a hazard.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in females.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Isoxaben****Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, Aerosol, > 2.93 mg/l. Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Kaolin**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Titanium dioxide**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, Dust, > 6.82 mg/l. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Balance**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity**Isoxaben****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

The LC50 value is above the water solubility.

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 1.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

The LC50 value is above the water solubility.

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, > 0.87 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

The EC50 value is above the water solubility.

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 1.3 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Lemna minor (duckweed), static test, 7 d, Biomass, 0.011 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

The EC50 value is above the water solubility.

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1.2 mg/l

The EC50 value is above the water solubility.

ErC50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), static test, 72 Hour, > 0.49 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), semi-static test, 33 d, growth, 0.4 mg/l

LOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), semi-static test, 33 d, growth, > 0.40 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), semi-static test, 33 d, growth, > 0.40 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, growth, 0.69 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, growth, 1.01 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, growth, 0.85 mg/l
NOEC, saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia, flow-through test, 28 d, 0.841 mg/l
LOEC, saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia, flow-through test, 28 d, > 0.841 mg/l
NOEC, Midge (Chironomus riparius), static test, 28 d, mortality, 32 mg/l
LOEC, Midge (Chironomus riparius), static test, 28 d, mortality, 64 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Midge (Chironomus riparius), static test, 28 d, mortality, 48 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
Material is moderately toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 501 and 1000 ppm).
Oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 14 d, > 2000mg/kg bodyweight.
LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 937mg/kg diet.
Oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), > 100micrograms/bee
Contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 mg/kg

Kaolin

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt

Acute toxicity to fish

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).
LC50, Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish), 48 Hour, 275 mg/l

Titanium dioxide

Acute toxicity to fish

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).
NOEC mortality, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Isoxaben

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 1 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.98 mg/mg
Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.77 mg/g
Stability in Water (1/2-life): Hydrolysis, half-life, > 5 d, pH 7.0

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 0.628 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Kaolin

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Titanium dioxide

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in Soil

Isoxaben

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 700 – 1290

Kaolin

No relevant data found.

Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt

No relevant data found.

Titanium dioxide

No data available.

Balance

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Isoxaben

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).

Kaolin

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).

Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt

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

Titanium dioxide

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

Balance

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

Other adverse effects**Isoxaben**

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

Kaolin

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

Diisopropylnaphthalene Sulfonic Acid, Sodium Salt

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

Titanium dioxide

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

Balance

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Isoxaben

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Isoxaben
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, SOLID, N.O.S. (Isoxaben)
UN number	UN 3077
Class	9
Packing group	III

Hazchem Code: 2X

Further information:

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG). This applies when transported by road or rail in packaging's that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 kg(L) or IBCs per ADG Special Provision AU01.

Marine Pollutants in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code and IATA special provision A197.

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: S5

APVMA Approval Number: 47333

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 101199835 / A143 / Issue Date: 6.01.2021 / Replaces: 28.11.2019

DAS Code: FN-3133

Sections amended: 1, 15, 16

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE 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.

™ ® Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies. © 2021 Corteva.