

Product name: Garlon® FallowMaster® 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. actions.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

Product name: Garlon® FallowMaster® 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@corteva.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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

GHS label elements**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazard statements

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7	83.94 %
TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol	6515-38-4	< 1.0 %
Balance	Not available	<= 15.86 %

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. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before re-use. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly. 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 available in work area.

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), 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. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. 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. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. 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 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 out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. 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.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³ , SKIN, DSEN, BEI
TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol	Dow IHG	TWA	7 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, at all times. 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: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Neoprene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/ specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use chemical protective clothing resistant to this material, when there is any possibility of skin contact. Wear a face-shield which allows use of chemical goggles, or wear a full-face respirator, to protect face and eyes when there is any likelihood of splashes.

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 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	Liquid.
Colour	Yellow to orange
Odour	Musty
Odour Threshold	No data available
pH	4.49 1% <i>pH Electrode</i> (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point - closed cup	> 100 °C <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapour Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	Emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	Ramped temperature
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	191.4 mPa.s at 20.4 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Liquid Density	1.2572 g/cm ³ at 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</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: 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. Bases. 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: Phosgene.

SECTION 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.
As product: LD50, Rat, female, 2,966 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.
As product: LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.90 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.
For respiratory sensitization: No relevant information 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 similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. 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.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester****Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/l

LC50, Fish, 96 Hour, 0.310 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3.00 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0473 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.00722 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 0.0263 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 1.6 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 5.1 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 2.9 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).
Oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, 735 mg/kg bodyweight.

Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).
Dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, 1890 mg/kg diet.

Oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 110µg/bee
Contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 100µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,042 mg/kg

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol**Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.75 mg/l

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), 72 Hour, 14.3 mg/l

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 4.9 - 12.5 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.1 - 10.4 mg/l

EC50, eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), 96 Hour, 9.3 mg/l

LC50, grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*), 96 Hour, 83.0 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.0 mg/l

EbC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 1.1 mg/l

EyC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 1.2 mg/l

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 0.67 - 0.76 mg/l

EC50, blue-green alga *Anabaena flos-aquae*, 120 Hour, Biomass, 1.49 mg/l

ErC50, *Lemna minor* (duckweed), 336 Hour, Biomass, 8.75 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 91 d, growth, 0.178 mg/l

LOEC, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 91 d, growth, 0.278 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 91 d, growth, 0.222 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.058 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2,000 mg/kg

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Dietary LC50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), > 5,620 ppm

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 9.8 mg/kg

EC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 56 d, 6.89 mg/kg

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 18 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.39 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life): Hydrolysis, half-life, 8.7 d, pH 7 Half-life Temperature 25 °C

Photodegradation

Atmospheric half-life: 5.6 Hour

Method: Estimated.

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD₂₀ or BOD₂₈/ThOD < 2.5%).

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.89 mg/mg

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: No data available.

Mobility in Soil

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.

For the degradation product: Triclopyr.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (K_{oc} between 0 and 50).

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol

Potential for mobility in soil is high (K_{oc} between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient (K_{oc}): 130 Measured

Balance

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

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).

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol

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**Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

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

TCP: 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol

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, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

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

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester)
UN number	UN 3082
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: S6

APVMA Approval Number: 64746

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision

Identification Number: 101197915 / A143 / Issue Date: 6.01.2021 / Replaces: 28.11.2019

DAS Code: GF-1665

Sections amended: 1, 15, 16

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN, DSEN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer, Biological Exposure Indices
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.

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