

**Product name:** KERB™ 500 SC Herbicide – Product manufactured prior to 2017 **Issue Date:** 28.11.2019

DOW AGROSCIENCES 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.

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**SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY**

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**Product name:** KERB™ 500 SC Herbicide – Product manufactured prior to 2017

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** End use herbicide product

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DOW AGROSCIENCES 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

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**SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION**

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**GHS Classification**

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

**GHS label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **WARNING!**

**Hazard statements**

Suspected of causing cancer.  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
Collect spillage.

**Storage**

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

No data available

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

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Propyzamide	23950-58-5	42.74%
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	3.0 – 10.0 %
Balance	Not available	47.26 – 54.26 %

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**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**Description of first aid measures**

**General advice:** 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:** 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.

**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:** If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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.

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## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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**Hazchem Code:** 2X

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

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

#### **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 re-ignition 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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

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## **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**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.

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

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	STEL Aerosol only	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	ACGIH	TWA Vapour and aerosol	25 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL Vapour and aerosol	50 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Dow IHG	STEL	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	AU OEL	TWA particulate	10 mg/ m <sup>3</sup> SKIN
	AU OEL	TWA Vapour	52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 20 ppm SKIN
	AU OEL	STEL Vapour	104 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 40 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.

### Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** 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.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields).

#### 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 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:** 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, 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 material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying 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

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## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Tan
<b>Odour</b>	Mild
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	8.3 - 10 100% <i>pH Electrode</i>
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	0 °C
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	100 °C
<b>Flash point - closed cup</b>	None
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.14 - 1.20
<b>Water solubility</b>	Disperses in water
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No data available
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available

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

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

**Chemical stability:** 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. Pressure build-up can be rapid.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous decomposition products:** Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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*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: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.  
For Ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult, 100 ml

#### Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially non-irritating to skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

### 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: Liver. Kidney. Adrenal gland. Thyroid. Ovaries. Pancreas.

For the minor component(s): Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement).

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

**Carcinogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Has caused 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.

For the minor component(s): Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the foetus, in animal studies.

**Reproductive toxicity**

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

For the minor component(s): Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in 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.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Propyzamide**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.1 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Ethylene glycol**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 6 Hour, dust/mist, > 2.5 mg/l

**Balance**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.



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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

**Ecotoxicity****Propyzamide****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).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 4.7 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 5.6 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 0.98 mg/l

EC50, Lemna gibba, 14 d, 1.4 mg/l

ErC50, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.021 mg/l

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0006 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 21 d, 0.94 mg/l

LOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through test, 21 d, 3.75 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, growth, 0.60 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, growth, 1.2 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, growth, 0.85 mg/l

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

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

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

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), mortality, > 2250mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 10,000 ppm

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100micrograms/bee

dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 8 d, > 10,000 ppm

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 173 mg/kg

**Ethylene glycol****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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 72,860 mg/l, Other guidelines

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapita, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 6,500 - 13,000 mg/l, Other guidelines

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, 30 min, 225 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

**Balance**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Propyzamide**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

No data available

**Stability in Water (1/2-life):** Hydrolysis, pH 5 - 9, Stable

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 4.2 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

**Ethylene glycol**

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 90 - 100 %

**Exposure time:** 10 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 90 %

**Exposure time:** 1 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.29 mg/mg

**Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Propyzamide**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 3

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 49 *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish)

**Ethylene glycol**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -1.36 Measured

**Balance**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Mobility in Soil**

**Propyzamide**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 840 Measured

**Ethylene glycol**

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1 Estimated.

**Balance**

No relevant data found.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

**Propyzamide**

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).

**Ethylene glycol**

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).

**Balance**

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

**Other adverse effects**

**Propyzamide**

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

**Ethylene glycol**

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.

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## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**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.

This product when disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste.

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## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### ADG

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Propyzamide)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Propyzamide

### Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

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

### Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Propyzamide)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3082
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	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.

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## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**Poison Schedule:**S6

**APVMA Approval Number:** 54521

### Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

The product is used in a biocide/pesticide application and is subject to the applicable regulation. It contains a component exempt from inventory listing requirements. Because an intentional component of the product is not on the inventory, the product may only be used in the exempt application.

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## SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

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### Revision

Identification Number: 101189911 / A143 / Issue Date: 28.11.2019 / Replaces:19.06.2017

DAS Code: GF-1198

Sections amended: 1, 14

### Legend

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
AU OEL	Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Exposure standard - short term exposure limit
TWA	Exposure standard - time weighted average

DOW AGROSCIENCES 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.