

Product Name: CLINCHER* 10EC Herbicide**Issue Date:** 2012/05/14**Print Date:** 02 May 2019

Dow AgroSciences India Pvt. Ltd. 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. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking**Product Name**

CLINCHER* 10EC Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences India Pvt. Ltd.
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
1st Floor, Block B, 02, Godrej IT Park
Pirojshanagar, L.B.S. Marg
Vikhroli
Mumbai, MA 400 079
India

Customer Information Number:

91 22 6674 1700

SDSQuestion@dow.com**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:**

91-2356-272046

Local Emergency Contact:

91 22 67978600

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #	EC #
Cyhalofop-butyl	10.1 %	N: R50/53	122008-85-9	Not available
Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di- sec-butylphenol polymer	> 50.0 - < 60.0 %	Xi: R36	69029-39-6	Not available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	> 20.0 - < 30.0 %	Carc. 3: R40; Xn: R65; R66; N: R51/53	64742-94-5	265-198-5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	> 10.0 - < 20.0 %	Carc. 3: R40; Xn: R65; R66; R67; N: R51/53	64742-94-5	265-198-5
9-OCTADECENOIC ACID (Z)-	< 5.0 %	Not classified.	112-80-1	204-007-1

See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

3. Hazards Identification

Irritating to eyes.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

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 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), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid: 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride.

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.

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 reignition 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. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. 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.

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.

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. Keep upwind of spill. 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.

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. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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
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Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy; Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha ACGIH TWA 100 ppm

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.

Personal Protection

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

Skin Protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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 EN 374) 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 EN 374) 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.

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

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face 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	Colorless to yellow
Odor	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6 - 8
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 24.5 °C <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available

Vapor Pressure	Upper: No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Liquid Density	1.0 g/ml @ 20 °C

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

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: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

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.

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

Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD₅₀, > 2,000 mg/kg

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Dermal

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): Estimated. LD₅₀, > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

The LC₅₀ has not been determined. Based on information for component(s): Estimated. , Aerosol > 5 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Sensitization**Skin**

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Gall bladder. For some component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For the minor component(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in females.

Genetic Toxicology

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity**Data for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl**

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 h: 0.76 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 h, immobilization: > 0.584 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: > 1 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; activated sludge: > 100 mg/l

Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV)

Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 28 d, survival, NOEC:0.134 mg/l, LOEC:0.287 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck): 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck): 5620 mg/kg diet.

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

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

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 7 d: > 1,120 mg/kg

Data for Component: Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di-sec-butylphenol polymer

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 h: 4.8 mg/l

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 3.7 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

|| LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h: 10.5 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

|| dietary LC50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 105 micrograms/bee

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

|| No Observed Effects Level (NOEL), Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 2,250 mg/kg

|| oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2,250 mg/kg

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

|| Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

|| LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 2 - 5 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

|| EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 3 - 10 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

|| EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 h: 11 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

|| Based on information for a similar material: dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 6,500 ppm

|| Based on information for a similar material: oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2,250 mg/kg

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

|| Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

|| LL50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 2 - 5 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

|| EL50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 3 - 10 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

|| EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 h: 11 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

|| Based on information for a similar material: dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 6,500 ppm

|| Based on information for a similar material: oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2,250 mg/kg

Data for Component: 9-OCTADECENOIC ACID (Z)-

|| Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

|| LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 h: 205 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability**Data for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl**

|| Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
40 %	29 d	OECD 301B Test	fail

|| Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.15 mg/mg

Data for Component: Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di-sec-butylphenol polymer

|| Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
39 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
39 %	28 d	OECD 301D Test	fail

Data for Component: 9-OCTADECENOIC ACID (Z)-

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
7.55158E-11 cm ³ /s	1.699 d	Estimated.
8.31258E-11 cm ³ /s	1.544 d	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.89 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potentialData for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.32 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 7; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di-sec-butylphenol polymer

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. May foam in water.

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.9 - 6.1 Measured

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.9 - 6.1 Measured

Data for Component: 9-OCTADECENOIC ACID (Z)-

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 7.64 Measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 10; Estimated.

Mobility in soilData for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl

Mobility in soil: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 5,247 Measured

Henry's Law Constant (H): 9.51E-04 Pa*m³/mole.

Data for Component: Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di-sec-butylphenol polymer

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Data for Component: Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Data for Component: 9-OCTADECENOIC ACID (Z)-

Mobility in soil: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (K_{oc}): 11,670 Measured
Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.657E-03 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated from vapor pressure and water solubility.

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

ROAD & RAIL

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Aromatic Hydrocarbon and Cyhalofop-butyl

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1993 **Packing Group:** PG III

OCEAN

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Aromatic Hydrocarbon and Cyhalofop-butyl

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1993 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-E,S-E

AIR

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Aromatic Hydrocarbon and Cyhalofop-butyl

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1993 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 366

Passenger Packing Instruction: 355

INLAND WATERWAYS

Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Aromatic Hydrocarbon and Cyhalofop-butyl

Hazard Class: 3 **ID Number:** UN1993 **Packing Group:** PG III

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

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

Classification and User Label Information

Hazard Symbol:

Carc. - Carcinogen category 3.

3

Xn - Harmful.

N - Dangerous for the environment.

Risk Phrases :

R36 - Irritating to eyes.

R40 - Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R65 - Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

R51/53 - Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases :

S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S61 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

16. Other Information**Risk-phrases in the Composition section**

R36 Irritating to eyes.

R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Revision

Identification Number: 63185 / 4068 / Issue Date 2012/05/14 / Version: 2.0

DAS Code: GF-253

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

Dow AgroSciences India Pvt. Ltd. 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

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