

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

**Product name:** REBELEX™ CA Herbicide

**Issue Date:** 06/28/2018

**Print Date:** 12/19/2019

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC 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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** REBELEX™ CA Herbicide

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

**Identified uses:** End use herbicide product

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC  
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD  
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:**

800-992-5994  
info@corteva.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 800-992-5994

**Local Emergency Contact:** 352-323-3500

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

### Label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

**Hazards**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 Suspected of causing cancer.

**Precautionary statements****Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.  
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.  
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage**

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

**Other hazards**

No data available

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**


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This product is a mixture.

<b>Component</b>	<b>CASRN</b>	<b>Concentration</b>
Cyhalofop-butyl	122008-85-9	21.06%
Penoxsulam	219714-96-2	2.95%
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	15.0%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	2.2%
Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivatives	9005-67-8	1.1%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1%

Balance

Not available

57.59%

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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. 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 reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

**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:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not 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:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a 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. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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**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: Hydrogen fluoride. 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 reignition has passed. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** 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. 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 Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Heavy aromatic naphtha	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
Propylene glycol	US WEEL	TWA	10 mg/m3
Sorbitan, monooctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivatives	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
Naphthalene	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 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.

### 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. Do not purge with this material to avoid release of high levels of fumes; use non-phenylmaleimide modified acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene for purging.

### Individual protection measures

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

#### Skin protection

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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 protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

**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 vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>Appearance</b>	
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	White
<b>Odor</b>	Gasoline-like
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No data available
<b>pH</b>	5.3
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> > 100 °C ( > 212 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Water solubility</b>	No test data available
<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>	No
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No significant increase (>5C) in temperature.
<b>Liquid Density</b>	1.01 g/cm <sup>3</sup> <i>Digital density meter</i>
<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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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**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:** Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Oxidizers. Strong acids.

**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 fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

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## 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:

LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 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 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

### Sensitization

Has caused 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.

Gall bladder.

For the minor component(s):

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

Kidney.

Liver.

**Carcinogenicity**

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Teratogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s): Cyhalofop butyl. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. 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 animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

**Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

**Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**Cyhalofop-butyl**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged exposure is not expected to 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, dust/mist, > 5.63 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Penoxsulam**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**



No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Maximum attainable concentration. LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 3.50 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Heavy aromatic naphtha**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 4.688 mg/l

Maximum attainable concentration.

**Propylene glycol**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). LC50, Rabbit, 2 Hour, dust/mist, 317.042 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivatives**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Naphthalene**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Headache. Confusion. Sweating. Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.41 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

**Balance**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Carcinogenicity**

<b>Component</b>	<b>List</b>	<b>Classification</b>
<b>Heavy aromatic naphtha</b>	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
<b>Naphthalene</b>	IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
	US NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Toxicity

#### Acute toxicity to fish

Based on information for component(s):

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

As product:

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 43.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 49.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19.03 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

For the active ingredient(s):

EbC50, Lemna gibba, 14 d, 0.00329 mg/l

#### Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), mortality, > 2,250 mg/kg

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 200micrograms/bee

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 211.8micrograms/bee

#### Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), mortality, 707 mg/kg

### Persistence and degradability

#### Cyhalofop-butyl

**Biodegradability:** 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.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 40 %

**Exposure time:** 29 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.93 mg/mg

**Stability in Water (1/2-life)**

, 7 d

**Photodegradation****Atmospheric half-life:** 5.88 Hour**Method:** Measured**Penoxsulam****Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 14.7 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent**Photodegradation****Sensitization:** OH radicals**Atmospheric half-life:** 2.1 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**Heavy aromatic naphtha****Biodegradability:** Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).**Propylene glycol****Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

**Biodegradation:** 81 %**Exposure time:** 28 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 96 %**Exposure time:** 64 d**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.68 mg/mg**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.53 mg/mg**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.000 %
10 d	70.000 %
20 d	86.000 %

**Photodegradation****Atmospheric half-life:** 10 Hour**Method:** Estimated.**Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivatives**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

#### Naphthalene

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.00 mg/mg

#### **Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	57.000 %
10 d	71.000 %
20 d	71.000 %

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitization:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 5.9 Hour

**Method:** Estimated.

#### Balance

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available.

#### **Mobility in soil**

#### Cyhalofop-butyl

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 5247 Measured

#### Penoxsulam

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 73 Measured

#### Heavy aromatic naphtha

No relevant data found.

#### Propylene 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.

#### Naphthalene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 240 - 1300 Measured

#### Balance

No relevant data found.

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### 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.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**DOT**

Not regulated for transport

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

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

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. 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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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Carcinogenicity  
Aspiration hazard  
Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

Components	CASRN
Naphthalene	91-20-3

### Pennsylvania Right To Know

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5
Propylene glycol	57-55-6

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, Toluene, Methanol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Hazard Rating System

#### NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
1	1	0

### Revision

Identification Number: 97066291 / A211 / Issue Date: 06/28/2018 / Version: 6.0

DAS Code: GF-2352

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

### Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
SKIN	Absorbed via skin

STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

#### Full text of other abbreviations

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; 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

#### Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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