

Product Name: POWERFLEX* HL Herbicide

Issue Date: 09/15/2011

Print Date: 15 Sep 2011

Dow AgroSciences LLC 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. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

POWERFLEX* HL Herbicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences LLC
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189
USA

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact:

800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact:

352-323-3500

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Tan

Physical State: Solid.

Odor: Sweet

Hazards of product:

WARNING! May cause allergic skin reaction. May be harmful if inhaled. Keep upwind of spill. Cancer hazard. Can cause cancer.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Skin Contact: Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

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

Skin Sensitization: Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Inhalation: Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Kidney. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder. Bone marrow. Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Cancer Information: Based on information for component(s): Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Pyroxsulam	422556-08-9	13.13 %
Cloquintocet-mexyl	99607-70-2	13.13 %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	23.4 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	0.6 %
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	14808-60-7	0.2 %
Balance	Not available	49.54 %

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 reuse. 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.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, do not permit dust to accumulate. 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. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. 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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact 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. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing dust 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. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Pyroxsulam	Dow IHG	TWA	5 mg/m3 D-SEN
Kaolin	ACGIH	TWA	2 mg/m3
		Respirable fraction.	The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Respirable fraction.	5 mg/m3
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Total dust.	15 mg/m3
Titanium dioxide	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m3
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL Total dust.	15 mg/m3
	Z3	Total dust.	5 mg/m3
	Z3	Respirable fraction.	15 mg/m3
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	ACGIH	TWA Respirable fraction.	0.025 mg/m3
	Z3	TWA Respirable.	2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $250/(\%SiO_2+5)$, using a value of 100% SiO ₂ . Lower percentages of SiO ₂ will yield higher exposure limits.
	Z3	TWA Respirable.	0.1 mg/m3 The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $10/(\%SiO_2+2)$, using a value of 100% SiO ₂ . Lower percentages of SiO ₂ will yield higher exposure limits.
	Z3	TWA Total dust.	0.3 mg/m3 The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $30/(\%SiO_2+2)$, using a value of 100% SiO ₂ . Lower values of % SiO ₂ will give higher exposure limits.

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.

A D-SEN notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential to produce dermal sensitization, as confirmed by human or animal data.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin 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.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene.

Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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, 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.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	
Physical State	Solid.
Color	Tan
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	5.17 (@ 1 %) <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting Point	No test data available
Freezing Point	Not applicable
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	Not applicable.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Not applicable
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: Not applicable Upper: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	No test data available
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)	No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Autoignition Temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not applicable
Bulk Density	0.43 g/ml @ 23.2 °C <i>Loose Volumetric</i>

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.

Incompatible Materials: None known.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

As product: LD50, rat, female > 5,000 mg/kg

Dermal

As product: LD50, rabbit, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Eye damage/eye irritation

Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sensitization

Skin

Has demonstrated 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: Liver. Kidney. Thymus. Thyroid. Bladder. Bone marrow. Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Based on information for component(s): Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
Titanium dioxide	IARC	Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B
Silica, crystalline (quartz)	NTP ACGIH IARC	Known carcinogen. Suspected human carcinogen.; Group A2 Carcinogenic to humans.; 1

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Pyroxsulam. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

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

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: Pyroxsulam

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 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, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: > 87.0 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, duckweed *Lemna* sp., biomass growth inhibition, 7 d: 0.00257 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; activated sludge, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

LC50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 5000 mg/kg diet.

LD50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 107.4 micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 100 micrograms/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: > 10,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl

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). 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

As the ester active substance. LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), flow-through, 96 h: > 0.97 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

As the ester active substance. EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, flow-through, 48 h, immobilization: > 0.82 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

As the ester active substance. EbC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 0.63 mg/l

As the ester active substance. EbC50, duckweed *Lemna* sp., biomass growth inhibition, 14 d: > 0.42 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): > 5200 mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 100 micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*): > 100 micrograms/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult: > 1,000 mg/kg

Data for Component: Kaolin

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide

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).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

NOEC mortality, golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*), static, 48 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and Degradability**Data for Component: Pyroxsulam**

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
20 - 30 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test	fail

Data for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl

No relevant information found.

Data for Component: Kaolin

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potentialData for Component: Pyroxsulam**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -1.01 MeasuredData for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 5.3 Estimated.**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF):** 122 - 621; fishData for Component: Kaolin**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.Data for Component: Titanium dioxide**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.**Mobility in soil**Data for Component: Pyroxsulam**Mobility in soil:** Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** <= 42 Estimated.**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 6.94E-07 Pa*m³/mole. CalculatedData for Component: Cloquintocet-mexyl**Mobility in soil:** Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 38,070 Estimated.**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 2.98E-08 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C MeasuredData for Component: Kaolin**Mobility in soil:** No relevant data found.Data for Component: Titanium dioxide**Mobility in soil:** No data available.Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)**Mobility in soil:** No relevant data found.**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

DOT Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk
NOT REGULATED

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL AND PYROXSULAM

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3077 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-F

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: CLOQUINTOCET-MEXYL AND PYROXSULAM

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3077 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 956

Passenger Packing Instruction: 956

Additional Information

MARINE POLLUTANT

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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

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

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Kaolin	1332-58-7	23.4%

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA Health Fire Reactivity
 2 1 0

Revision

Identification Number: 1051171 / 1016 / Issue Date 09/15/2011 / Version: 1.1

DAS Code: GF-2468

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
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

Dow AgroSciences LLC 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.