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. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: SONIC™ 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@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994
Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal word: WARNING!
Hazards
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage
Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Mixture
This product is a mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfentrazone</td>
<td>122836-35-5</td>
<td>62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloransulam-methyl</td>
<td>147150-35-4</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica, crystalline (quartz)</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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: 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. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES


Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

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: Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Cyanides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: No data available

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. 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: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. 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

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSOAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloransulam-methyl</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>3 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-2</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-2</td>
<td>CEIL</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-2</td>
<td>Peak</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica, crystalline (quartz)</td>
<td>OSHA Z-3</td>
<td>TWA total dust</td>
<td>30 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-3</td>
<td>TWA respirable</td>
<td>10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-3</td>
<td>TWA respirable</td>
<td>250 mppcf / %SiO2+5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA Respirable</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m3 , Silica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.
Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Skin protection

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

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) Not applicable
Relative Density (water = 1) No data available
Water solubility Dispersible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water No data available
Auto-ignition temperature Not applicable
Decomposition temperature No data available
Dynamic Viscosity Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity No data available
Explosive properties No data available
Oxidizing properties No data available
Bulk density 561 - 673 kg/m³
Molecular weight No data available

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

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: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures.


11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):
LD50, Rat, 2,504 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

The dermal LD50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

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

The LC50 has not been determined. For similar material(s):
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.9 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Sensitization
For similar material(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.
Testes.
Blood.
Thyroid.

For the minor component(s):
Toluene has caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations.
Excessive exposure may cause neurologic signs and symptoms.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
Intentional misuse by deliberately inhaling toluene may cause nervous system damage, hearing loss, liver and kidney effects and death.

Carcinogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. A risk assessment has been conducted for this product and has shown, that under normal handling, the minor components will not pose a hazard.
Teratogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests. For the minor component(s): In laboratory animals, toluene has been toxic to the fetus at doses toxic to the mother; it has caused birth defects in mice when administered orally, but not by inhalation.

Reproductive toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, it has been shown to cause effects on sperm which may interfere with fertility in males. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

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.

Carcinogenicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica, crystalline (quartz)</td>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>A2: Suspected human carcinogen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

**Sulfentrazone**

**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, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 93.8 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 130 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 60.4 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 120 Hour, Growth rate, 0.03 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
EC50, Navicula pelliculosa (Freshwater diatom), 120 Hour, Growth rate, 0.04 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**
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).
oral LD50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), > 2,250 mg/kg
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 5,620 mg/kg

**Cloransulam-methyl**

**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), static test, 96 Hour, > 86 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 40 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 5 d, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 41.5 - 2,700 mg/l
ErC50, Lemna gibba, 7 d, 0.00154 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), flow-through, 33 d, 10.1 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
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).
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 5000 mg/kg diet.
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 25 µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, survival, > 859 mg/kg

Toluene
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 5.8 mg/l
LC50, Fish, flow-through test, 96 Hour, 5.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, 7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202
LC50, water flea Ceriodaphnia dubia, semi-static test, 48 Hour, 3.78 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EB50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 12.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria
IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 29 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Fish, flow-through test, 40 d, growth, 1.4 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 7 d, number of offspring, 0.74 mg/l
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 day, number of offspring, 2 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 150 - 280 mg/kg

Silica, crystalline (quartz)
Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Balance
Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Cloransulam-methyl

Biodegradability: Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight. Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines. Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, half-life, 335.34 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Estimated.

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 11.86 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Toluene

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 14 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.13 mg/mg Calculated.

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 2 d
Method: Estimated.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Sulfentrazone

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

Cloransulam-methyl
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.12 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 23.97 Estimated.

Toluene
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.73 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 13.2 - 90 Fish Measured

Silica, crystalline (quartz)
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Balance
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Sulfentrazone
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 43 Estimated.

Cloransulam-methyl
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 12 - 262 Measured

Toluene
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 37 - 178 Estimated.

Silica, crystalline (quartz)
No relevant data found.

Balance
No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, solid, n.o.s. (Toluene)
UN number: UN 3077  
Class: 9  
Packing group: III  
Reportable Quantity: Toluene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Sulfentrazone, Cloransulam-methyl)  
UN number: UN 3077  
Class: 9  
Packing group: III  
Marine pollutant: Sulfentrazone, Cloransulam-methyl  
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code: Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):
Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (Sulfentrazone, Cloransulam-methyl)  
UN number: UN 3077  
Class: 9  
Packing group: 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.

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
Delayed (chronic) Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
Components:
Toluene  
CASRN: 108-88-3
Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 birth defects or other reproductive harm.

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.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
EPA Registration Number: 62719-680
This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION
Causes moderate eye irritation
Harmful if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revision
Identification Number: 101208848 / A211 / Issue Date: 01/11/2016 / Version: 4.0
DAS Code: GF-1963
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEI</td>
<td>Biological Exposure Indices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEIL</td>
<td>Acceptable ceiling concentration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-2</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-3</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peak | Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
--- | ---
TWA | 8-hour, time-weighted average

**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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