

**Product name: Rexade™ GoDRI™ Herbicide****Issue Date: 12.12.2016**

DOW AGROSCIENCES (NZ) LIMITED 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.

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**1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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**Product name:** Rexade™ GoDRI™ Herbicide**Identified uses:** End use herbicide**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DOW AGROSCIENCES (NZ) LIMITED  
89 PARITUTU ROAD  
4342 NEW PLYMOUTH  
NEW ZEALAND

**Customer Information Number:** 0800-803-939  
[fnpcust@dow.com](mailto:fnpcust@dow.com)

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +64 6 751 2407**Local Emergency Contact:** 0800 844 455**For medical advice, contact the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre:**

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

**Transport Emergency Only Dial:** 111

This SDS may not provide exhaustive guidance for all the HSNO controls assigned to this substance. The NZ EPA website <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a> should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations
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**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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**Hazard classification**

NEW ZEALAND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

**HSNO classifications: 6.4A, 9.1A, 9.2A****Hazards**

Causes serious eye irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Very toxic to the soil environment.

**Prevention**

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye and face protection.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

**Response**

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists. Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

**Storage**

Store locked up.

**Disposal**

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

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**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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Component	CASRN	Concentration
Halauxifen-methyl	943831-98-9	5.21 %
Pyroxsulam	422556-08-9	15.0 %
Cloquintocet	88349-88-6	31.86 %
Kaolin	1332-58-7	5 – 10 %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	< 1 %
Balance	N/A	36 - 41 %

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**Consult the National Poisons Information Centre (0800 POISON (0800 764 766)) or a doctor in every case of suspected chemical poisoning. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if a patient is unconscious or convulsing regardless of cause of injury. If breathing difficulties occur seek medical attention immediately.**

**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 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 centre or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

**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), 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.

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**5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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**Hazchem code:** 2X

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam.

**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: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. 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

**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. Processing this product may generate dusts. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents. 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 the (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:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7: Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep up-wind 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. 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: 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 contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or mist. 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.

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

**This substance is subject to a requirement for an emergency management plan, secondary containment and signage, whenever it is held in quantities of 100 kg or more, either alone or in aggregate with other hazardous substances. See Hazardous Substances Emergency Management and Identification Regulations.**

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist:

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Pyroxsulam	Dow IHG	TWA – Skin sensitiser	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Kaolin	ACGIH	TWA – Respirable fraction	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	NZ OEL	WES-TWA inhalable dust	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	NZ OEL	WES-TWA respirable dust	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Titanium dioxide	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Dow IHG	TWA	2.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	NZ OEL	WES-TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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 chemical goggles.

**Hand protection:** Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove is recommended to prevent contact with the solid material. 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.

**Other Information:** Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:

AS/NZS 1336: Eye and Face protection - Guidelines.

AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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<b>Appearance - Physical state</b>	Granules.
<b>- Color</b>	Tan
<b>Odour</b>	Mild.
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	4.44. <i>pH Electrode.</i>
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flash point - closed cup</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	Not applicable
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	No data available
<b>Water solubility</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	Not applicable
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No significant increase (> 5 <sup>0</sup> c) in temperature
<b>Liquid Density</b>	0.522 g/cm <sup>3</sup> <i>Loose volumetric</i> 0.556 g/mol <i>Tapped volumetric</i>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	Pyroxsulam = 434.35

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 reactions 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:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 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. OECD Test Guideline 423

#### 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. OECD Test Guideline 402

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For the active ingredient(s):

Halauxifen-methyl. No adverse effects are anticipated from inhalation.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Pyroxsulam. LC50, Rat, 4 hour, aerosol > 5.12 mg/L. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Cloquintocet. No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist > 6.11 mg/L. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

For other components:

Kaolin. The LC50 has not been determined

Titanium dioxide. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust > 6.82 mg/L. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

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

**Sensitization**

Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.  
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.

**Carcinogenicity**

For the active ingredient(s). Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.  
For similar 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 foetus 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 similar active ingredient(s). In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**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.



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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

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

#### Acute toxicity to fish

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 26.5 mg/L. OECD Test Guideline 203

#### Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour > 6.81 mg/L. OECD Test Guideline 202

#### Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour > 3 mg/L. OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC50, *Lemna gibba* (gibbous duckweed), 7d, 0.02 mg/L. OECD 221.

NOEC, *Lemna gibba* (gibbous duckweed), 7d, 0.0049 mg/L. OECD 221.

#### Toxicity to above ground organisms

Oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (Bees), 48 Hour > 208.9 µg/kg

Contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (Bees), 48 Hour > 200 µg/kg

#### Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia andrei* (red worm) 14d > 1,000 mg/kg

### Persistence and degradability

#### Halauxifen-methyl

**Biodegradability:** For similar active ingredient(s). Halauxifen. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 7.7 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

#### Pyroxsulam

**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 environment conditions..

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 20 - 30 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Stability in Water (1/2-life):** 454 days

#### Cloquintocet

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Kaolin**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Titanium dioxide**

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation is not applicable.

**Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential****Halauxifen-methyl**

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3,000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 3.76

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 233 *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 42 d

**Pyroxsulam**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):** -1.01 *Measured*

**Cloquintocet**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 2.12 *Estimated*.

**Kaolin**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Titanium dioxide**

**Bioaccumulation:** Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

**Balance**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Mobility in Soil****Halauxifen-methyl**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5,000).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 5,684

**Pyroxsulam**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** ≤ 42. *Estimated*

**Cloquintocet**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 206 *Estimated*.

**Kaolin**

No relevant data found.

**Titanium dioxide**

No data available.

**Balance**

No relevant data found.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment****Halauxifen-methyl**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Pyroxsulam**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Cloquintocet**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Kaolin**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Titanium dioxide**

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

**Balance**

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

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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.

Waste handling, treatment and disposal practices must be in compliance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Regulations concerning waste management may vary in different locations.

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

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLE TRANSPORT: To be transported ONLY in the sealed original container. Maximum volume permitted to be transported in a passenger service vehicle: 3 kg.**

**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3077
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3077
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl
<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, SOLID, N.O.S. (Pyroxsulam, Halauxifen-methyl)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3077
<b>Class</b>	9
<b>Packing group</b>	III

**Hazchem code:** 2X

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.

Compliance with the above land, rail, marine and air requirements is deemed to comply with the applicable requirements of the Hazardous substances Identification and Emergency Management Regulations.
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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**ACVMG APPROVAL NUMBER:** P9391

**HSNO Approval Code:** HSR101198

ADVICE TO PRODUCT USERS REGARDING HSNO CONTROLS: Users of this product should make reference to the New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act and Regulations for relevant risk management controls. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Refer to Environment Protection Authority publication; User Guide to the HSNO Controls Regulations.

<http://www.epa.govt.nz>

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Revision

Identification Number: 102981885 / A157 / Issue Date: 12.12.2016 / Version: New

DAS Code: GF-3339

**Sections amended:** All

### Legend

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Health Guideline
NZ OEL	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
TWA	Time weighted average
WES-TWA	Workplace Exposure Standard. Time weighted average

DOW AGROSCIENCES (NZ) LIMITED urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given.

Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDS's, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDS's 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.

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