

Product Name: GRAZONNEXT* Herbicide

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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

GRAZONNEXT* 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: Yellow

Physical State: Liquid.

Odor: Mild

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: May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Skin Contact: Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

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

Inhalation: Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects.

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

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Gastrointestinal tract. Kidney. Liver. Muscles. Eye. For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Triisopropanolamine salt Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Effects: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	18584-79-7	51.06 %
Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt	566191-89-7	6.58 %
Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di-sec-butylphenol polymer	69029-39-6	9.0 %
Balance		33.36 %

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

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.

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.

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.

Notes to Physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: 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.

Personal Precautions: 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage

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

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and di-sec-butylphenol polymer	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³
Triisopropanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m ³

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

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

Skin Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. 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: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Mild
Flash Point - Closed Cup	> 93 °C (> 199 °F) <i>Closed Cup</i>
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	1.17 <i>Unspecified</i>
Liquid Density	1.169 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C <i>Calculated</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	Not applicable
Solubility in water (by weight)	Soluble
pH	5 <i>CIPAC MT 75</i>
Decomposition Temperature	
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	179.1 mPa.s @ 20 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

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

LD50, Rat, female 1,098 mg/kg

Dermal

LD50, Rat > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

LC50, Aerosol, Rat > 5.54 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Sensitization

Skin

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Gastrointestinal tract. Kidney. Liver. Muscles. Eye. For the minor component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Various animal cancer tests have shown no reliably positive association between 2,4-D exposure and cancer. Epidemiology studies on herbicide use have been both positive and negative with the majority being negative. For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Triisopropanolamine salt Has caused birth defects in lab animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. In laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring. For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

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

12. Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt

Movement & Partitioning

No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Persistence and Degradability

Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Biodegradation rate may increase in soil and/or water with acclimation.

Data for Component: Aminopyralid Triisopropanolamine Salt

Movement & Partitioning

For similar active ingredient(s). Aminopyralid. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Persistence and Degradability

For similar material(s): Aminopyralid. Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

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

Movement & Partitioning

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

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.78 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.35 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

Material is slightly toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L). Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L). Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), static, 96 h: 36.5 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

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

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), static, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 96 h: 118 mg/l

EC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 72 h: 17 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*): 1,046 mg/kg

oral LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*)

contact LD50, Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*)

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Earthworm *Eisenia foetida*, adult, 14 d: 1,600 mg/kg

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**

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

Technical Name: CONTAINS 2,4-D ACID

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

DOT Bulk

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IMDG

|| NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA

|| NOT REGULATED

CONTAINER QUANTITIES LESS THAN THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY ARE NON-HAZARDOUS

Additional Information

Reportable quantity: 196 lb – 2,4-D ACID

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) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	27.3%

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
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	27.3%

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

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

Component	CAS #	Amount
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	27.3%
Triisopropanolamine	122-20-3	28.6%

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94-75-7	27.3%

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

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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
	3	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 82653 / 1016 / Issue Date 05/13/2010 / Version: 12.0

DAS Code: GF-1004

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.