



Material Safety Data Sheet

Dow AgroSciences LLC

Product Name: GARLON* 4 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

GARLON* 4 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

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Yellow

Physical State: Liquid.

Odor: Gasoline-like

Hazards of product:

WARNING! May cause skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause eye irritation.

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 eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

* Indicates a Trademark

* Indicates a Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

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

Skin Sensitization: Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. With the dilute mix, no allergic skin reaction is expected.

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

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.

Aspiration hazard: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Skin. Repeated excessive exposure may cause adverse effects.

Cancer Information: In a lifetime animal dermal carcinogenicity study, an increased incidence of skin tumors was observed when kerosene was applied at doses that also produced skin irritation. This response was similar to that produced in skin by other types of chronic chemical/physical irritation. No increase in tumors was observed when non-irritating dilutions of kerosene were applied at equivalent doses, indicating that kerosene is unlikely to cause skin cancer in the absence of long-term continued skin irritation. In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For the minor component(s): 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). Triclopyr. For the minor component(s) In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7	61.6 %
Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	>= 18.6 - <= 31.0 %
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	0.5 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	0.2 %
Balance		>= 6.7 - <= 19.1 %

4. First-aid measures

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.

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.

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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Notes to Physician: The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

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. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

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: Phosgene. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

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: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. 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. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Kerosene (petroleum)	Dow IHG	TWA as total hydrocarbon vapor	10 mg/m3 SKIN
	ACGIH	TWA Non-aerosol. as total hydrocarbon vapor	200 mg/m3 P: Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m3 D-SEN

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 "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses.

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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate 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: 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

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Gasoline-like
Flash Point - Closed Cup	64 °C (147 °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	0.1 mmHg @ 37.8 °C <i>Literature</i> (kerosene)
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	>= 150 °C (>= 302 °F) <i>Literature</i> (initial).
Vapor Density (air = 1)	1 <i>Literature</i>
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.08 <i>Literature</i> <i>Pyknometer</i>
Liquid Density	1.09 g/cm ³ <i>Calculated</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	Not applicable
Solubility in water (by weight)	emulsifiable
pH	6.4 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Decomposition Temperature	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: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

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. Phosgene. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity**Ingestion**

LD50, Rat, male 1,581 mg/kg

LD50, Rat, female 1,338 mg/kg

Skin Absorption

LD50, Rabbit, male and female > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rat, male and female > 5.2 mg/l

Sensitization

Skin

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. With the dilute mix, no allergic skin reaction is expected.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Skin. Repeated excessive exposure may cause adverse effects.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. In a lifetime animal dermal carcinogenicity study, an increased incidence of skin tumors was observed when kerosene was applied at doses that also produced skin irritation. This response was similar to that produced in skin by other types of chronic chemical/physical irritation. No increase in tumors was observed when non-irritating dilutions of kerosene were applied at equivalent doses, indicating that kerosene is unlikely to cause skin cancer in the absence of long-term continued skin irritation. In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Carcinogenicity Classifications:

Component	List	Classification
Kerosene (petroleum)	ACGIH	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.; Group A3
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ACGIH	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.; Group A3

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Active ingredient did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. For the minor component(s): 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 kerosene: Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. For the minor component(s) In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For kerosene: Limited data in laboratory animals suggest that the material does not affect reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

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

12. Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). Based largely or completely on information for similar material(s). Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.09 - 4.49 Measured

Persistence and Degradability

Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

12 h; 25 °C; pH 6.7

6.6 d; pH 5

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
18 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.39 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Kerosene (petroleum)**

Movement & Partitioning

Based largely or completely on component information. Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.3 - 6 Estimated

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 61 - 159; fish

Persistence and Degradability

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

Data for Component: **Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.60E-06 atm*m3/mole Measured

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.83 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 67 Estimated

Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
95 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test
100 %	28 d	OECD 302B Test

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
5.2 %	57 %	72.2 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.21 mg/g

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.30 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic**

Movement & Partitioning

For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): No test data available:

Persistence and Degradability

For the major component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). For some component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

ECOTOXICITY

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 slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), static, 96 h: 2.2 - 6.3 mg/l

LC50, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), flow-through, 96 h: 0.8 - 0.98 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea Daphnia magna, static, 48 h, survival: 1.7 - 18.8 mg/l

|| LC50, water flea Daphnia magna, flow-through, 48 h, survival: 0.43 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

|| EC50, green alga Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (formerly known as Selenastrum capricornutum), biomass growth inhibition, 5 d: 13.3 mg/l

Toxicity to Non-mammalian Terrestrial Species

|| oral LD50, bobwhite (Colinus virginianus): 1,350 mg/kg

|| 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, 7 d: 910 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

NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: CONTAINS KEROSENE

Hazard Class: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID **ID Number:** NA1993 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG

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

Technical Name: Contains Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl Ester, KEROSENE

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

EMS Number: f-a,s-f

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

NOT REGULATED

Additional Information

MARINE POLLUTANT (Contains Triclopyr and Kerosene)

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	Yes
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
Kerosene (petroleum)	8008-20-6	>= 18.6 - <= 31.0 %

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)

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
	2	2	1

Revision

Identification Number: 50683 / 1016 / Issue Date 03/09/2009 / Version: 8.0

DAS Code: XRM-4714

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

Legend

N/A	Not available
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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.