

**Product name: Uptake™ Spraying Oil****Issue Date: 31.10.2019**

Dow AgroSciences\* (NZ) Ltd encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container.

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## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**Product Name:** Uptake™ Spraying Oil**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use****Identified uses:** Adjuvant**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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

**Customer Information Number:**

0800-803-939

[NZCustomerservice@corteva.com](mailto:NZCustomerservice@corteva.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 EPA website [www.epanz.govt.nz](http://www.epanz.govt.nz) should be consulted for a full list of triggered controls and cited regulations

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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NEW ZEALAND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Refer to Section 15 for HSNO Approval Number.

**HSNO Hazard Classification:** 6.1D, 6.3A, 6.4A, 9.1BSignal word: **WARNING!****Hazard statements**

Harmful if swallowed

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Prevention:**

Read label before use  
Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/ eye protection/face protection

**Response:**

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention  
Specific treatment – see Section 4: First Aid instructions, on this SDS  
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use  
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.

**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	CAS #	Amount
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8	66.0 %
Ethoxylated emulsifier		15 – 20 %
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom	64742-94-5	< 5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 1 %
Balance	Not available	8 - 13 %

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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. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of soap and 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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in the work area.

**Ingestion:** Immediately call the National Poisons Centre (0800 764 766) 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.

**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 immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Notes to 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. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a 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:** ●2X

**Suitable 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.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media:** Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** 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.

**Advice for firefighters**

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

## 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. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental precautions:** Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms. 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: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Corteva Agriscience 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. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Conditions for safe 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.

This substance is subject to a requirement for an emergency management plan, secondary containment and signage, whenever it is held in quantities of 1,000 litres or more, either alone or in aggregate with other hazardous substances. See Hazardous substances Emergency Management and Identification Regulations.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	NZ OEL	WES-TWA Mist	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	NZ OEL	WES-STEL Mist	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethoxylated emulsifier	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , total hydrocarbon vapour
	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Naphthalene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm SKIN
	NZ OEL	TWA	52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 ppm
	NZ OEL	STEL	79 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 ppm

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.

## Engineering Controls

**Ventilation:** Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## Personal Protection

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

**Skin Protection:** Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

**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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber (“latex”). Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. 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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapour 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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### Appearance

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Yellow
<b>Odour</b>	Aromatic
<b>Odour Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	7.2 (@ 10 %) <i>CIPAC MT 75.2</i> No test data available
<b>Melting Point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing Point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</b>	> 180 °C <i>Literature</i> .
<b>Flash Point - Closed Cup</b>	93 °C <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available
<b>Explosion limits</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	No test data available

<b>Relative Vapour Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative density (water = 1)</b>	0.875 at 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	Emulsion
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No data available
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	No data available
<b>Liquid Density</b>	0.880 g/ml @ 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</i>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available

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 data available.

**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. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

**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. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

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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. LD50, Rat, female > 5,000 mg/kg

#### Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. LD50, Rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

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

As product: LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist > 5.58 mg/l. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

### Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

### Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

### Sensitization

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)**

Based on information for component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Adrenal gland. Bone marrow. Gastrointestinal tract. Thymus. Thyroid. Urinary tract. Stomach. Lung.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

For the major component(s): No relevant data found.

For the minor component(s): 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**

Based on information for component(s): Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

Based on information for component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

#### **Mutagenicity**

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Ecotoxicity**

#### **Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).  
LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), 96 Hour > 100 mg/l

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour > 100 mg/l

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour > 100 mg/l

#### **Ethoxylated Emulsifier**

##### **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, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 4.8 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 3.7 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 10.5 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms**

Dietary LC50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 2 d > 105 micrograms/bee

Contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 2 d > 100 micrograms/bee

No Observed Effects Level (NOEL), *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), 2,250 mg/kg

Oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail) > 2,250 mg/kg

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Gambusia affinis* (Mosquito fish), 96 Hour, 811 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Algae, 72 Hour, 21 - 165 mg/l

**Naphthalene****Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.11 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, *Skeletonema costatum* (marine diatom), Growth rate inhibition, 72 Hour, 0.4 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, Other, flow-through, 40 d, mortality, 0.37 mg/l

**Balance****Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**Persistence and degradability****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**

**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 environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 31 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Ethoxylated Emulsifier**

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.35 mg/mg

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.78 mg/mg

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.**

**Biodegradability:** Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

**Naphthalene**

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.00 mg/mg



**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	57.0 %
10 d	71.0 %
20 d	71.0 %

**Photodegradation:** Atmospheric half-life (indirect photolysis): OH radicals. 5.9 Hour. *Estimated*

**Balance**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

**Bioaccumulative potential****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**

**Bioaccumulation:** For this family of materials: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Ethoxylated Emulsifier**

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

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.**

**Bioaccumulation:** For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3,000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

**Naphthalene**

**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):** 3.3 *Measured*

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 40 - 300 Fish 28 d *Measured*

**Balance**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Mobility in Soil****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**

No relevant data found.

**Ethoxylated Emulsifier**

No data available.

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.**

No relevant data found.

**Naphthalene**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 240 – 1,300 *Measured*

**Balance**

No relevant data found.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment****Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

**Ethoxylated Emulsifier**

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

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.**

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

**Naphthalene**

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: 2.5 Litres**

**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:**

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Paraffinic oil, alkoxyated alcohol non-ionic surfactants)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	Paraffinic oil, alkoxyated alcohol non-ionic surfactants

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

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Paraffinic oil, alkoxyated alcohol non-ionic surfactants)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Paraffinic oil, alkoxyated alcohol non-ionic surfactants
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, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Paraffinic oil, alkoxyated alcohol non-ionic surfactants)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

**HAZCHEM:** ●2X**Matters needing attention for transportation**

Marine Pollutants in single or combination packaging containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 KG or less for solids may be transported as non-dangerous goods as provided in section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG code and IATA special provision A197. If the product meets these special provisions, it may be shipped in New Zealand as a non-dangerous goods under provisions in NZS 5433 code which accepts IMDG and IATA classification.

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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**ACVMG Approval:** Exempt**EPA New Zealand Approval Code:** HSR002503

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: 101195427 / A157 / Issue Date: 31.10.2019 / Version: Replaces 27.04.2018

DAS Code: GF-303

**Sections amended:** 1, 2, 6, 14, 16**Legend**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
NZ OEL	New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
WES-STEL	Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limit
WES-TWA	Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average

**Full text of other abbreviations**

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated

with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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