

TENKÖZ

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: Boomer™ Herbicide

TENKOZ, Inc. encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire 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.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Boomer Herbicide

EPA Registration No: 62719-723-55467

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Identified uses: End use herbicide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tenkoz, Inc.
1725 Windward Concourse, Suite 410
Alpharetta, GA 30005

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Skin irritation - Category 2

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester	29450-45-1	39.4%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	81406-37-3	8.19%
3,6-Dichloropicolinic acid (Clopyralid)	1702-17-6	2.21%
Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	not available	37.0%
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene	Not Available	2.1%
Balance	Not available	11.1%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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 work area.

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.

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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. 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. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Sulfur oxides. Phosphorus oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. 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.

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. 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. 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. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep upwind of spill. 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: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact 800-992-5994 for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor or

mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. 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. 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.

Storage stability

To maintain product quality, recommended storage temperature is > -10 °C (> 14 °F)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
3,6-Dichloropicolinic acid (Clopyralid)	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3

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.

Skin protection

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.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne

concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless to brown
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	2.9 1%
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	closed cup > 100 °C (> 212 °F) at 748 mmHg <i>ASTM D3278</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.046 at 20 °C (68 °F)
Water solubility	No test data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 400 °C (> 752 °F) <i>EC Method A15</i>
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	8.63 mPa.s at 40 °C (104 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity	8.24 mm ² /s at 40 °C (104 °F)
Explosive properties	No <i>EEC A14</i>
Oxidizing properties	No
Liquid Density	1.046 g/cm ³ at 20 °C (68 °F)
Molecular weight	No data available
Surface tension	32.2 mN/m at 25 °C (77 °F)

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: 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. Phosphorus oxides. Sulfur oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, 2,500 mg/kg

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. May cause central nervous system effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s):

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.84 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.
Effects may be slow to heal.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

Sensitization

Has demonstrated 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 similar active ingredient(s).

2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA).

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Liver.

Blood.

Testes.

For the solvent(s):

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

For the minor component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Kidney.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Clopyralid. For similar active ingredient(s). 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA). Fluroxypyr-meptyl. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester. For similar active ingredient(s). 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA). Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Clopyralid caused birth defects in test animals, but only at greatly exaggerated doses that were severely toxic to the mothers. No birth defects were observed in animals given clopyralid at doses several times greater than those expected during normal exposure.

For similar active ingredient(s). 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA). Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For the 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

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

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), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.28 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.74 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 36.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

ErC50, *Lemna gibba*, 7 d, > 19.9 mg/l

ErC50, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.425 mg/l

NOEC, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, 14 d, 0.0684 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 215µg/bee

contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 48 Hour, > 200µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 336.8 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester

Biodegradability: No relevant information found.

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 76 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Measured

Hydrolysis, half-life, 117 d, pH 9, Half-life Temperature 25 °C, Measured

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 32 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.2 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 454 d

3,6-Dichloropicolinic acid (Clopyralid)

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 5 - 10 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.71 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.73 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
20 d	0 %

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, pH 4 - 9, Stable

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (direct photolysis)

Atmospheric half-life: 261 d

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). 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.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Biodegradability: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester

Bioaccumulation: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000). Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.17 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 11,250

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.04 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 26 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) Measured

3,6-Dichloropicolinic acid (Clopyralid)

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.63

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 1 Fish Measured

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s):

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: No data available for this product. For similar material(s):

Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

MCPA 2-ethylhexyl ester

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 10500 Estimated.

Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 6200 - 43000

3,6-Dichloropicolinic acid (Clopyralid)

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 4.9

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene

No relevant data found.

Balance

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Fluroxypyr)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Fluroxypyr
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.(Fluroxypyr)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

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)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 101223341 / A211 / Issue Date: 07/07/2017 / Version: 1.1

DAS Code: GF-1681

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

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

TENKOZ Inc. 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.

Issue Date: 02/09/2018

® TM Trademark of Tenkoz, Inc.