Product name: FOLI-ZYME® **Issue Date:** 31.03.2026

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD 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. This Safety Data Sheet adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of Australia and may not meet the regulatory requirements in other countries.

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: FOLI-ZYME®

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Fertiliser solution

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
LEVEL 9, 67 ALBERT AVENUE
CHATSWOOD NSW 2067
AUSTRALIA

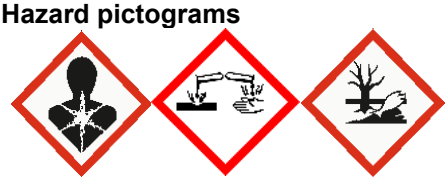
Customer Information Number: 1800-700-096
aucustomerservice@corteva.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1800-370-754
For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126
Transport Emergency Only Dial: 000

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Skin corrosion / irritation – Category 1
Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation - Category 1
Reproductive toxicity – Category 1B
Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER!

Hazard statements
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/ doctor.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Collect spillage.

Storage
Store locked up.

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

Other hazards
None

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION

This substance is a mixture.

Component	CAS No.	Concentration
Calcium chloride	10043-52-4	3 – 10 %
Citric acid	77-92-9	3 - 10 %
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	1 – 3 %
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7	1 – 3 %
Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate	12280-03-4	0.3 – 1 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Skin contact: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before re-use. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If swallowed: Call a poison control centre 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 centre or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: None known.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code: Not applicable

Suitable extinguishing media: To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

Specific extinguishing methods: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment

Special hazards during firefighting: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

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, including but not limited to: Nitrogen oxides, Carbon oxides.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

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.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in. Neutralize with chalk, alkali solution or ammonia. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to over pressurisation of the container. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. See Section 13: Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Advice on safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Take care to prevent spills. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Do not breathe vapours or mist. Use in well-ventilated location. Use appropriate safety equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers may contain residual liquid or vapours and therefore should be handled the same as full containers. See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep properly labelled, tightly closed original container when not in use. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Do not store near acids or strong oxidising agents.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Control parameters

Constituent	CAS No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Calcium chloride	10043-52-4	STEL	7 mg/m3	Corteva OEL
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	Peak limit	5 ppm; 7.5 mg/m³	AU OEL
		No data	2 ppm	ACGIH
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7	TWA (fumes)	1 mg/m3	AU OEL
		STEL (fumes)	2 mg/m3	AU OEL
		TWA (fumes)	1 mg/m3	ACGIH
		STEL (fumes)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: 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.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Safety glasses (with side shields) should be consistent with AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for occupational eye protection and AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications or equivalent.
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. Do not wear rings, watches, or similar apparel because they can entrap material and cause a burn.
Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, protective gloves of class 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes) are recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 2 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 30 minutes) is recommended. Specific properties of gloves such as length, thickness and material barrier shall be adapted to the specific product nature and task. For manufacturing processes refer to site local occupational health guidance and procedures, for farmer use refer to labels and/or gloves manufacturer's, supplier's recommendations. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR").
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: The choice of mask will depend on the user's task (manufacturing or applying the product).

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: Recommended practices for occupational eye protection.
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 Set

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Clear green
Odour	No data available
Odour Threshold	No data available
pH (1%)	0.5 – 2.0
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Boiling point	No data available
Flash point	Not applicable
Density	1.3 g/mL (25 °C)

Water solubility	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: No hazards to be specially mentioned.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Strong acids, bases or oxidising agents.

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: Nitrogen oxides (Nox). Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Calcium chloride:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male and female): 2,301 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). LC50 (Rat): dust/mist, 4 h > 6.25 mg/l Particle size information not available.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Citric acid:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Mouse): 5,400 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401 LD50 (Rat): 3,000 - 12,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration. The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Hydrogen chloride:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity Oral LD50 has not been determined due to corrosivity.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Brief exposure (minutes) to easily attainable concentrations may cause adverse effects. Mist may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Vapour may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause severe pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. LC50 (Rat): dust/mist, 4 h, 1.03 mg/l The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

Zinc chloride:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 350 mg/kg

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate:

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. LD50 (Rat, male and female): 2,550 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). LC50 (Rat): dust/mist, 4 h > 2.01 mg/l. Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration. The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

calcium chloride:

Result	:	No skin irritation

citric acid:

Species	:	Rabbit: Skin irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404

Hydrogen chloride:
Result : Causes burns.

Zinc chloride:
Result : Causes burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Calcium chloride:
Result : Eye irritation

Citric acid:
Result : Eye irritation

Hydrogen chloride:
Result : Corrosive

Zinc chloride:
Result : Corrosive

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate:
Result : Mild eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate:
Species : Guinea pig
Result : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Calcium chloride: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Citric acid: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Citric acid: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Hydrogen chloride: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. An epidemiology study of workers did not show any association between hydrogen chloride exposure and lung cancer.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals

Reproductive toxicity

Calcium chloride: Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in laboratory animals.

Citric acid: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in laboratory animals.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with reproduction in males. Presumed human reproductive toxicant. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

STOT - single exposure

Calcium chloride: Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Citric acid:

Target Organs	:	Respiratory Tract
Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Hydrogen chloride:

Exposure routes	:	Inhalation
Target Organs	:	Respiratory Tract
Assessment	:	May cause respiratory irritation.

Zinc chloride: Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity

Repeated dose toxicity

Calcium chloride: No relevant data found.

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

Hydrogen chloride: Repeated excessive exposure may cause erosion of teeth and bleeding and ulceration of nose, mouth and gums.

Zinc chloride: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs after ingestion: Prostate gland. Spleen.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Testes

Aspiration toxicity

Calcium chloride: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Citric acid: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Hydrogen chloride: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Zinc chloride: Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Calcium chloride:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 10,650 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h. Method Not Specified. LC50 (Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish)): 13,400 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 759 - 3,005 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h. Method Not Specified.
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 4,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h. OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Citric acid:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1,516 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent LC50 (Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)): 440 - 760 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,535 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Test Type: Static. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Zinc chloride:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.169 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: static test. Other guidelines
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.670 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

Test Type: static test. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate:

Toxicity to fish	:	No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability:

Calcium chloride: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Citric acid:

Biodegradability	:	Aerobic: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 97 % 28 d, OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent 10-day Window: Pass Aerobic: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 98 % 7 d, OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent 10-day Window: Not applicable

Hydrogen chloride: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Zinc chloride: Biodegradation is not applicable

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: Not biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential

Calcium chloride:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility. Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Citric acid:

Bioaccumulation	:	Fish: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.01. Measured
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -1.72 (20 °C) Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Measured

Hydrogen chloride:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -2.65 Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable. No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Zinc chloride:

Bioaccumulation	:	Fish: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 51 – 500. Measured

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3,000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Mobility in soil - Distribution among environmental compartments

Calcium chloride: No relevant data found.

Citric acid: No relevant data found.

Hydrogen chloride: No data available for assessment due to technical difficulties with testing.

Zinc chloride: No relevant data found.

Other adverse effects
Ozone-Depletion Potential

Calcium chloride: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Citric acid: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Hydrogen chloride: Regulation: (Update: 01/10/2011; RT).This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Zinc chloride: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate: This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

PBT and vPvB assessment:

Hydrogen chloride: Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT).

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
Not regulated
Environmentally hazardous : No

IATA-DGR
Not regulated

IMDG-Code
Not regulated
Marine pollutant : No

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

ADG
Not regulated
Hazchem Code : Not applicable

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: No poison schedule number allocated.
APVMA No. Exempt

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision
Issue Date: 31.03.2026 / Replaces:
Code: B53-1-1

Full text of other abbreviations
ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; 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; NOEC - Non-Observed Effective Concentration; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development;

OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.

CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this 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 SDS's, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDS's obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.

™ ® Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies. © 2026 Corteva.