SAFETY DATA SHEET
CORTEVA AGRISCIENCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Product name: Foliar Plus **Issue Date:** 11.03.2026

Corteva Agriscience™ 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: IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Foliar Plus

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Agriculture nutrition.

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
Local 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 2
Serious eye damage / eye irritation - Category 2A
Carcinogenicity – Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity – Category 1B
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard – Category 2
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard – Category 2

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazard statements
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
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.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before re-use.
Collect spillage.

Storage
Store locked up.

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification
None known

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION

This product is a mixture.

Component	CAS No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Citric acid	77-92-9	3 – 10 %
Zinc chloride	7646-85-7	1 – 3 %
Boric acid	10043-35-3	0.3 – 1 %
Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	0.1 – 0.3 %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice: When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical 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. If symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth-to-mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control 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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available. Wash clothing before re-use. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands.

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 centre or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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: Water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, Carbon dioxide

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

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. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Carbon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

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. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately; this must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. 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. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, underwater. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

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. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). 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. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid formation of aerosol. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Do not get on skin or clothing. Persons susceptible to skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Keep container tightly closed. Store in original container or corrosive resistant and/or lined container. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. To avoid spills during handling keep bottle on a metal tray. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in tightly closed, properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Acids. Organic peroxides. Explosives. Gases.

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

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
Boric acid	10043-35-3	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3 (Borate)	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable particulate matter)	6 mg/m3 (Borate)	ACGIH
Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.02 mg/m3 (Cobalt)	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	Cobalt (Cobalt)	Urine	End of shift at end of workweek	15 µg/L	ACGIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapour/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Wear a face-shield which allows use of chemical goggles, or wear a full-face respirator, to protect face and eyes when there is any likelihood of splashes. Eye/face protection should be compliant with Standards AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for occupational eye protection and AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection – Eye and face protection for occupational applications.

Skin protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, 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.

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. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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.
Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Refer to Standard AS/NZ 1715.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Colour	Clear grey
Odour	No data available
pH	2.1
Melting point/range	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No data available
Flash point - closed cup	No data available
Self-ignition	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapour Pressure	No data available
Density	1.3 g/cm3 (25 °C)
Water solubility	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Metal corrosion rate	Not corrosive to metals

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: Stable under recommended storage conditions. No hazards to be specially mentioned.

Conditions to avoid: None known.

Incompatible materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong 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: Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides (Nox).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

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

Zinc chloride:

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

Boric acid:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, male): 3,450 mg/kg LD50 (Rat, female): 4,080 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.12 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration. Maximum attainable concentration. The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit, male and female): > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration. The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat, Male and female): 1,330 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

Skin corrosion/irritation

Citric acid:

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

Zinc chloride:

Result	:	Causes burns.

Boric acid:

Result	:	No skin irritation

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Species	:	in vitro membrane barrier
Exposure time	:	15 min
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 439
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Citric acid:

Result	:	Eye irritation

Zinc chloride:

Result	:	Corrosive

Boric acid:

Result	:	No eye irritation

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Boric acid:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Species	:	Guinea pig

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicity

Citric acid:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Boric acid:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment	:	In vitro tests showed mutagenic effects

Carcinogenicity

Citric acid:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Boric acid:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Carcinogenicity - Assessment	:	Possible human carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity

Citric acid:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects in laboratory animals.

Boric acid:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility. Presumed human reproductive toxicant. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the foetus in lab animals at doses non-toxic to the mother.

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Presumed human reproductive toxicant

STOT - single exposure

Citric acid:

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

Zinc chloride:

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

Boric acid:

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Citric acid:

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

Zinc chloride:

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

Boric acid:

Remarks	:	May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. In humans, symptoms may include: Respiratory effects. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Testes.

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	3 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	90-day

Aspiration toxicity

Citric acid:

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

Zinc chloride:

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

Boric acid:

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

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

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

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

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 Method: 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

Boric acid:

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 133 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: static test Method: Other guidelines
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 52.4 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level) (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.08 mg/l End point: number of offspring Exposure time: 21 d OECD Test Guideline 211 or Equivalent
Toxicity to terrestrial organisms	:	Dietary LC50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)): > 5,620 ppm Dietary LC50 (Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck)): > 5,620 ppm

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,866 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.39 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test Type: Static
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.095 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test Type: Static OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.909 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Test Type: semi-static test
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.003 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Test Type: semi-static test
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10

Persistence and degradability

Citric acid:

Biodegradability	:	aerobic Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 97 % Exposure time: 28 d OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent 10-day Window: Pass aerobic Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98 %
Exposure time: 7 d
OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent
10-day Window: Not applicable

Zinc chloride:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation is not applicable.

Boric acid:

Biodegradability : Biodegradability is not applicable to inorganic substances.

Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate:

Biodegradability : aerobic
Result: Not biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential

Citric acid:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.01
Method: Measured

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

Zinc chloride:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 51 - 500
Method: Measured

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

Boric acid:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 0.01

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.76
Method: Measured
Remarks: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Mobility in soil

Citric acid:

Distribution among environmental compartments : No relevant data found.

Zinc chloride:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	No relevant data found.

Boric acid:

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	Koc: 35 Method: Estimated. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Other adverse effects

Citric acid:

Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Zinc chloride:

Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Boric acid:

Ozone-Depletion Potential	:	This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule: No poison schedule number allocated.
APVMA Approval Number: Not required to be registered.

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision
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Product code: B3G-4-1

ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; UN - United Nations.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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