VAN DIEST SUPPLY COMPANY
Distributor and Manufacturer of Agricultural Chemicals

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 GHS Product Identifier: **Cornbelt® Metro™**

1.2 Alternate Name(s): None

1.3 Recommended Use/Restrictions: End use herbicide product. Please see the label for specific recommendations regarding this product.

1.4 Supplier's Details:
Van Diest Supply Company
1434 220th St. Post Office Box 610
Webster City, Iowa 50595

1.5 Emergency Phone Number: FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT CALL CHEMTREC - DAY OR NIGHT 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Hazard Classification:

Class	Category
Acute Toxicity – Oral	4
Acute Toxicity – Dermal	5
Skin corrosion/irritation	1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	2A
Skin sensitization	1

2.2 GHS Label Elements and Precautionary Statements:

Warning

Hazards:
Harmful if swallowed
May cause an allergic skin reaction

Prevention:
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves.
Wear eye protection.

Response:
If swallowed: Call a poison control center if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
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.

Disposal:
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Other Hazards: No data available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material	CAS #	% in Formulation
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-Ethylhexyl ester)	1928-43-4	87.2
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, calcium salt	26264-06-2	3.0
2-Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	1.0
Balance	NA	8.8

This Safety Data Sheet is not a guarantee of product specification. Specific ingredient content may be found on the product label.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 General First Aid Recommend-ations are as follows:	**General:**	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 – Personal Protective Equipment, for specific personal protective equipment.
	Eye Contact:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with clean water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses after 5 minutes, if present, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
	Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing and clean skin thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	Ingestion:	Call a poison control center 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 medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
	Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
4.2 Most Important Symptoms/Effects (acute and delayed):		Aside from the information found under 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 – Toxicological Information.
4.3 Indication of Need for Immediate Medical Attention:		**Notes to physician:** Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Water fog or fine spray dry chemical fire extinguishers, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, foam, general purpose synthetic foams (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:	Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.
5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:	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: hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.
5.3 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.
5.4 Special Protective Actions for Firefighters:	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 reigniting 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 as it 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 Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures and Section 12 – Ecological Information of this SDS.
5.5 Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting 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

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:	Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7 – Handling and Storage for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8 – Exposure Control/Personal Protection.
6.2 Environmental Precautions:	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12 – Ecological Information.
6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleanup:	Contain spilled material if possible. For small spills absorb with materials such as: clay, dirt, sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13 – Disposal Considerations for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling:	Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
7.2 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Occupational Exposure Limits:

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

None established. 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.

8.2 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.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment: The following recommendations are suitable for small, incidental contact with this material. Recommendations for commercial or on-farm application of this chemical may be found on the container label.

Eye Contact:	Use safety glasses with side shields.
Skin Contact:	Hand Protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: butyl rubber, chlorinated polyethylene, polyethylene, ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (EVAL). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: natural rubber (latex), Neoprene, nitrile/butadiene rubber (nitrile or NBR), polyvinyl chloride (PVC or vinyl). Avoid gloves made of 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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.
Inhalation:	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 vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Yellow Liquid	**Upper/Lower Explosive Limit:**	ND
Odor:	Characteristic	**Vapor Pressure:**	ND
Odor Threshold:	ND	**Molecular Weight**	ND
pH:	3.91 (1% pH Electrode 1% aqueous suspension)	**Liquid Density**	1.14 g/cm^3 at 20°C (68°F)
Relative Density:	1.1402 at 20°C (68°F)/4°C Digital Density Meter (Oscillating Coil)	**Vapor Density:**	NA
Freezing Point:	ND	**Solubility:**	Emulsifiable
Melting Point:	NA	**Partition Coefficient (*n*-Octanol/Water):**	ND
Boiling Point:	ND	**Auto-Ignition Temperature:**	273°C (523°F)
Flash Point:	277°F Closed Cup	**Decomposition Temperature:**	ND
Evaporation Rate:	ND	**Dynamic Viscosity:**	28.8 mPa at 20°C (68°F)
Flammability:	NA	**Kinematic Viscosity:**	30.2 cSt at 20°C (68°F)
Explosive/Oxidizing Properties:	ND		

ND=No Data; NA=Not Applicable
Note: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No data available.

10.2 Chemical Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Section 7 – Handling and Storage.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: acids, bases, oxidizers.

10.6 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Acute Toxicology:

Oral: 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. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation.

As Product: LD_{50}, Rat, female, 1,750 mg/kg

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

As Product: LD_{50}, Rat >5000 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to mist.

As Product: LC_{50}, Rat, 4 hour, Mist, >5.16 mg/L. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

11.2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

11.3 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: May cause slight eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

11.4 Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

11.5 Mutagenicity: For the active ingredient(s), *in vitro* genetic toxicity studies were negative.

11.6 Carcinogenicity: For the active ingredient(s), did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

11.7 Reproductive Toxicity: No data found for product.

For similar active ingredient(s), 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid: in laboratory animals, excessive doses toxic to the parent animals caused decreased weight and survival of offspring.

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

11.9 STOT-Long Term Exposure: Based on available data for the active ingredient(s), 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: blood, kidney, liver, spleen.

11.10 Aspiration Hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-Ethylhexyl ester)

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC_{50}/EC_{50} between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC_{50}, Tidewater Silverside (*Menidia beryllina*), flow-through test, 96 hour, >1.9 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 203 or equivalent.

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: EC_{50}, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 hour, >5 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202 or equivalent.

Acute Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants: As the ester active substance: EbC_{50}, *Skeletonema costatum*, static test, 5d, Biomass, 0.23 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201 or equivalent. As the ester substance: EC_{50}, *Lemna minor* (Dickweed), semi-static test, 14 d, number of fronds, 0.5 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201 or equivalent.

Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: NOEC, *Daphnia Magna* (water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, weight, 0.015 mg/L.

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms: Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD_{50} between 501 and 2000 mg/kg). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC_{50}>5000ppm). Oral LD_{50}, *Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 663 mg/kg bodyweight. Dietary LC_{50}, *Anasplatyrhynchos* (Mallard duck), 5 d, >5620 mg/kg diet. Oral LD_{50}, *Apis mellifera* (Western honey bee), >100 mg/bee. Contact LD_{50}, *Apis mellifera* (Western honey bee), >100 mg/bee.

Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, calcium salt

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC_{50}/EC_{50} between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Oral LD_{50}, *Cyprinus carpio* (Carp), 96 hour, 2.8 – 4.2 mg/L, Method Not Specified. LC_{50}, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-Red Killifish), 48 hour, 3.0 – 5.3 mg/L, Method Not Specified.

2-Ethylhexanol

Acute Toxicity to Fish: Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC_{50}/EC_{50} between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: LC_{50}, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), 48 hour, 35.2 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202. EC_{50}, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), 48 hour, 39 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 202 or equivalent.

Acute Toxicity to Algae/Aquatic Plants: ErC_{50}, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11.5 mg/L OECD Test Guideline 201.

Toxicity to Bacteria: EC_{50}, Bacteria, 16 hour, 256 – 320 mg/L.

Balance

Acute Toxicity to Fish: No relevant data found.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-Ethylhexyl ester)

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD_{20} or BOD_{28}/ThOD <2.5%). Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

10-Day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 77%

Exposure Time: 29 days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or equivalent

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):

Incubation Time	BOD
5 days	0.84%
10 days	0.92%
20 days	1.32%

Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, calcium salt

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-Day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 95%

Exposure Time: 28 days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or equivalent

2-Ethylhexanol

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

10-Day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 68%

Exposure Time: 17 days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or equivalent

10-Day Window: NA

Biodegradation: >95%

Exposure Time: 5 days

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or equivalent

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY, continued

2-Ethylhexanol, continued

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.95 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):

Incubation Time	BOD
5 days	26 – 70%
10 days	75 – 81%
20 days	86 – 87%

Photodegradation:

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: Hydroxyl (•OH) radicals

Atmospheric Half-Life: 9.7 hours

Method: Estimated.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-Ethylhexyl ester)

Bioaccumulation: For similar active ingredient(s). 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Bioconcentration is low (BCF <100 or Log P_{OW} <3).

Partition Coefficient (*n*-Octanol/Water) (log P_{ow}): 0.83 at 25°C (77°F) measured

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 10

Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, calcium salt

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log P_{OW} between 5 and 7).

Partition Coefficient (*n*-Octanol/Water) (log P_{ow}): 6.78 estimated

2-Ethylhexanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log P_{OW} between 3 and 5).

Partition Coefficient (*n*-Octanol/Water) (log P_{ow}): 3.1 measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, continued

MOBILITY IN SOIL

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-Ethylhexyl ester)

Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil for the degradation product. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid expected to be relatively immobile in soil (K_{OC} > 5000).

Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, calcium salt

No relevant data found.

2-Ethylhexanol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (K_{OC} between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient (K_{OC}): 800 Estimated.

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. The 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/UN ID Number	UN 3082
DOT/UN Proper Shipping Name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (2,4-D Ester)
Transport Hazard Classes	9
Packing Group	III
Reportable Quantity	2,4-D Ester

Classification for SEA Transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (2,4-D Ester)
UN Number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing Group	III
Marine Pollutant	2,4-D Ester
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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION, continued

Classification for AIR Transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S. (2,4-D Ester)
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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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

Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Section 313

Components	CASRN
Acetic acid, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)	94-75-7
2,4-D (2-Ethylhexyl ester)	1928-43-4

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

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Components	CASRN
Benzenesulfonic acid, dodecyl-, calcium salt	26264-06-2
2-Ethylhexanol	104-76-7

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION, continued

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.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number: 11773-20

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, continued

Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

CAUTION
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes moderate eye irritation.
Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS Version: 1/15/2016

NFPA Hazard Rating System

Health	Fire	Reactivity
1	1	0

The information and recommendations contained in this safety data sheet are understood to be correct by Van Diest Supply Company. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. Information in this SDS follows different criteria from, and serves a different purpose than the product labeling.