

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: TELONE™ C-17 Soil Fungicide And Nematicide

Issue Date: 05/13/2015

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DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TELONE™ C-17 Soil Fungicide And Nematicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use fumigant.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994
info@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

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

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 2 - Inhalation

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Dermal

Skin corrosion - Category 1B

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.
Harmful if swallowed.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Toxic in contact with skin.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Fatal if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
Wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
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 CENTER or doctor/ physician.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CASRN	Concentration
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	81.2%
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	16.5%
Balance	Not available	2.3%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Obtain medical attention without delay. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated articles such as shoes. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and

corticosteroids may be of help. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. The chloropicrin component of this product is capable of causing pulmonary edema. These effects may be delayed and any person receiving a significant exposure should be observed for 72 hrs and treated with oxygen and steroids should pulmonary edema develop. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Animal data indicates that this material is a potential skin sensitizer. However, skin sensitization has not been encountered among employees involved in the manufacture of this material. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Methemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemia. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung, liver, and kidney disease.

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: Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. 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. Eliminate ignition sources. 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: Evacuate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. 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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. 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 Dow AgroSciences 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 breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Never use air pressure for transferring product. 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. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

Conditions for safe storage: Do not store in: Zinc. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Keep container closed. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
1,3-Dichloropropene	ACGIH	TWA	1 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	Absorbed via skin
Chloropicrin	ACGIH	TWA	0.1 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	0.7 mg/m3 0.1 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

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 in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. 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.

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. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area. 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.

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. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly

ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Obnoxious
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	7.0 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	-85 °C (-121 °F)
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	93 °C (199 °F) Approx.
Flash point	closed cup 27.5 °C (81.5 °F) <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	5.5 % vol (1,3-dichloropropene)
Upper explosion limit	14.5 % vol (1,3-dichloropropene)
Vapor Pressure	Approximately 30 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) (moderately volatile)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.27 at 23 °C (73 °F) <i>Pyknometer</i>
Water solubility	0.2 g/L
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
Kinematic Viscosity	no data available
Explosive properties	No <i>Koenen Apparatus</i> No
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Molecular weight	no data available

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Amines. Oxidizers. Strong bases. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc. Cadmium. Magnesium. Magnesium alloys. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys.

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. Phosgene. 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

Moderate 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 or ulceration.

LD50, Rat, male, 519 mg/kg

LD50, Rat, female, 304 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

LD50, Rabbit, female, < 500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) to easily attainable concentrations may cause adverse effects. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Excessive exposure may cause lung injury.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 105 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause moderate corneal injury.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For the major component(s):
May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

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)

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

For the active ingredient(s):

1,3-Dichloropropene.

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

Liver.

Kidney.

Respiratory tract.

Bladder.

Lung.

Nasal tissue.

For the major component(s):

Gastrointestinal tract.

Respiratory tract.

Carcinogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): 1,3-Dichloropropene. Has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals by the oral route. Inhalation exposure resulted in an increase in the normal occurrence of benign lung tumors in male mice.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): 1,3-Dichloropropene. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother. For the major component(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

For the major component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): For the major component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): 1,3-Dichloropropene. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. For the major component(s): Has been shown to have mutagenic activity in bacteria. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

Carcinogenicity

Component

1,3-Dichloropropene

List

IARC

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

US NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

1,3-Dichloropropene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, 0.87 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

LC50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 Hour, 2.78 mg/l

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 3.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 3.58 mg/l

EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), 48 Hour, 0.64 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 14.9 mg/l

EC50, diatom Navicula sp., 120 Hour, 2.35 mg/l

EC50, Lemna gibba, 14 d, 14.56 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 33 d, survival, 0.117 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, water flea Daphnia magna, 0.0701 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 139.8mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), > 6243mg/kg diet.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 10.000mg/kg diet.

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 6.6micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 55.6 mg/kg

Chloropicrin

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.016 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.63 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Balance**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability**1,3-Dichloropropene**

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 4.9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.281 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
	0.148 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

, 2.3 - 4.75 d

Chloropicrin

Biodegradability: Biodegradation may occur under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions (in the presence or absence of oxygen).

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.10 mg/mg

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential**1,3-Dichloropropene**

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.82 - 2.1 Measured

Chloropicrin

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.09 Measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil**1,3-Dichloropropene**

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 44.7 Measured

Chloropicrin

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): 36 - 62 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. 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

Proper shipping name	Toxic by inhalation liquid, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s.(Chloropicrin, 1,3-Dichloropropene)
UN number	UN 3489
Class	6.1 (8, 3)
Packing group	I
Marine pollutant	Chloropicrin, 1,3-Dichloropropene
Reportable Quantity	1,3-Dichloropropene
	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard, Zone B

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	TOXIC BY INHALATION LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(Chloropicrin, 1,3-Dichloropropene)
UN number	UN 3489
Class	6.1 (3, 8)
Packing group	I
Marine pollutant	Chloropicrin, 1,3-Dichloropropene
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):

Transport forbidden by regulation

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

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

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

Components	CASRN
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6
Chloropicrin	76-06-2

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.

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
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6
Chloropicrin	76-06-2

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

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

Components	CASRN
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6

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: 62719-012

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

DANGER

May cause lung, liver, and kidney damage and respiratory system irritation upon prolonged contact. The use of this product may be hazardous to your health. This product contains 1,3-dichloropropene, which has been determined to cause tumors in laboratory animals. Risks can be reduced by exactly following directions for use, precautionary statements, and by wearing the personal protective equipment specified in this labeling.

Fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin.

Poisonous liquid and vapor.

Corrosive

Liquid causes skin burns and irreversible eye damage.

Do not breathe vapor or gas.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Chloropicrin is readily identifiable by smell. Exposures to very low concentrations of vapor will cause irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Continued exposure after irritation occurs, or exposure to higher concentration, may cause painful irritation or temporary blindness.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	3	1

Revision

Identification Number: 101199483 / A211 / Issue Date: 05/13/2015 / Version: 3.0

DAS Code: XRM-5049

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

Legend

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

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.

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