SAFETY DATA SHEET

SALT LAKE HOLDING LLC

Product name: TELONE™ EC Soil Fumigant **Issue Date:** 03/24/2025
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SALT LAKE HOLDING 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™ EC Soil Fumigant

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: End use fumigant.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
SALT LAKE HOLDING LLC
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Flammable liquids - Category 3
Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Inhalation
Skin irritation - Category 2
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

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301 + H331	Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist or vapours.
P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

P301 + P310 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Rinse mouth.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P311	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 + P310	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/ doctor.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide to extinguish.

Storage

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	93.6%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	>= 0.6 - <= 1.2 %
Balance	Not available	>= 5.2 - <= 5.8 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. 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. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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:. Hydrogen chloride.. Carbon monoxide.. Carbon dioxide.. Nitrogen oxides..

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.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop..

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.. 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.. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage.. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination..

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, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. 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. 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. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: 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. Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Contact Dow 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. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid

breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Never use air pressure for transferring product. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. 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. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Do not store in: Zinc. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Magnesium. Magnesium alloys. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

Storage stability
Shelf life: Use within 2 year

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
1,3-Dichloropropene	ACGIH	TWA	1 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		

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

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. 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"). 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.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	Colorless to brown
Odor	Sweet pungent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	4.5 1% *CIPAC MT 75*
Melting point/ range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	28.5 °C (83.3 °F) *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.20 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 4 °C *Pyknometer*
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	none below 400 degC
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	0.859 mPa.s at 40 °C (104 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity	0.710 mm2/s at 40 °C (104 °F)
Explosive properties	No *EEC A14*
Oxidizing properties	No *EPA OPPTS 830.6314 (Oxidizing or Reducing Action)*

Liquid Density	1.20 g/cm3 at 25 °C (77 °F) *Pyknometer*
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. Thermally stable at typical use 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: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc. Cadmium. Magnesium. 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.. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of:. Phosgene..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information on likely routes of exposure
Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:
Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

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.

Based on product testing:
LD50, Rat, male, > 100 mg/kg
Based on product testing:
LD50, Rat, female, 212 mg/kg

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, 110 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Balance
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

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

Based on product testing:
LD50, Rat, male, 2,966 mg/kg
Based on product testing:
LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, 333 mg/kg

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, 1,200 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg

Balance
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Observations in animals include: Lethargy.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For the active ingredient(s):
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 855 ppm
Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
The LC50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 2.7 - 3.07 mg/l

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10.2 mg/l

Balance
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on product testing:
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
For similar material(s):
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

Based on product testing:
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Effects may be slow to heal.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene

For similar material(s):
May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause slight corneal injury.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

For respiratory sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Based on product testing:
Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
For skin sensitization:
Animal data indicate that 1,3-dichloropropene is a potential skin sensitizer.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene

May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information for the Product:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
For similar material(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Bladder.
Liver.
Lung.
Gastrointestinal tract.
Respiratory tract.
Nasal tissue.
Blood-forming organs (Bone marrow & Spleen).

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.
For the minor component(s):
Cumene.
Eye.

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Information for the Product:

For similar material(s): Has resulted in an increase in benign liver tumors in male rats following high oral exposure and an increase in benign lung tumors in male mice following high inhalation exposure.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
For similar material(s): Has resulted in an increase in benign liver tumors in male rats following high oral exposure and an increase in benign lung tumors in male mice following high inhalation exposure.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Carcinogenicity

Component	**List**	**Classification**
1,3-Dichloropropene	IARC	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.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother. Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects. No malformations were induced at exposures less than those causing severe toxicity to the adult animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene
For similar material(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data are 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).
For similar material(s):
LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, 0.87 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
For similar material(s):
LC50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 96 Hour, 2.78 mg/l
For similar material(s):
LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 3.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For similar material(s):
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 3.58 mg/l
For similar material(s):
EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), 48 Hour, 0.64 mg/l
EC50, Midge (Chironomus riparius), 48 Hour, 0.172 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
For similar material(s):
EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 14.9 mg/l
For similar material(s):
EC50, diatom Navicula sp., 120 Hour, Biomass, 2.35 mg/l
For similar material(s):
EC50, Lemna gibba, 14 d, 14.56 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish
For similar material(s):
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 33 d, survival, 0.0318 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
For similar material(s):
NOEC, water flea Daphnia magna, 21 d, number of offspring, 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).
Based on information for a similar material:
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 139.8mg/kg bodyweight.
Based on information for a similar material:
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 10.000mg/kg diet.
Based on information for a similar material:
dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), > 6243mg/kg diet.
Based on information for a similar material:
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 6.6micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
Based on information for a similar material:
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 55.6 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 9.22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
For similar material(s):
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 2.9 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, 10 min, > 99 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 6500mg/kg diet.
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, > 2150mg/kg bodyweight.

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish
No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

1,3-Dichloropropene

Biodegradability: For similar material(s): 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)
Based on data from similar materials, Hydrolysis, half-life, 2.3 - 4.75 d

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

Biodegradability:
For the major component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). For some component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

1,3-Dichloropropene

Partition coefficient (Koc): 44.7 Measured

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

For the major component(s):
Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

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	Pesticides, liquid, toxic, flammable, n.o.s.(1,3-Dichloropropene)
UN number	UN 2903
Class	6.1 (3)
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	1,3-Dichloropropene
Reportable Quantity	1,3-Dichloropropene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.(1,3-

	Dichloropropene)
UN number	UN 2903
Class	6.1 (3)
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	1,3-Dichloropropene
Special precautions for user	EmS: F-E, S-D
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable, n.o.s.(1,3-Dichloropropene)
UN number	UN 2903
Class	6.1 (3)
Packing group	II

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Carcinogenicity
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Aspiration hazard
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

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

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

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

California Prop. 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including 1,3-Dichloropropene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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: 95290-3

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed.
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.
May be fatal if absorbed through skin
May be fatal if inhaled
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	3	1

Revision
Identification Number: 99179040 / A001 / Issue Date: 03/24/2025 / Version: 2.1

In case this version of the SDS contains significant changes from the previous version, they are listed below or noted by bold, double bars in the left-hand margin throughout this document.
Changes encompass identification, hazards, tox/eco-tox information and the addition/removal of the ingredients, and regulatory information, hazard information, uses, risk management measures and other key regulatory changes of the product. Detailed explanation of the changes can be obtained upon request.
Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit

TWA	Time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; 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; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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.

SALT LAKE HOLDING LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.
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