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™ EC Soil Fumigant

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 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**
Flammable liquid and vapour.
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.

**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.
Avoid breathing 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.

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

This product is a mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dichloropropene</td>
<td>542-75-6</td>
<td>93.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.6 - &lt;= 1.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>&gt;= 5.2 - &lt;= 5.8 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

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: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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:** Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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

**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: Hydrogen chloride. 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.

**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.
**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 upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. 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. 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. 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. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. 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:** Do not store in: Zinc. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Magnesium alloys. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dichloropropene</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Absorbed via skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>2,000 mg/m³ 500 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³ as total hydrocarbon vapor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 No test data available

Melting point/range: Not applicable

Freezing point: No test data available

Boiling point (760 mmHg): No test data available

Flash point: **closed cup** 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): no data available

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): 1.21 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 test 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: 1.21 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 dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

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.

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 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.

As product:
LD50, Rat, male, > 100 mg/kg
LD50, Rat, female, 212 mg/kg

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

LD50, Rat, male, 2,966 mg/kg
LD50, Rat, female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
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

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
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.

Sensitization
Has caused 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.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
For the active ingredient(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Bladder.
Liver.
Lung.
Gastrointestinal tract.
Respiratory tract.
Blood-forming organs (Bone marrow & Spleen).

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

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

Mutagenicity
For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Carcinogenicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dichloropropene</td>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US NTP</td>
<td>Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**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 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, > 65000mg/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:** 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubation Time</th>
<th>BOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.148</td>
<td>mg/mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stability in Water (1/2-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**

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

**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).
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
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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Dichloropropene</td>
<td>542-75-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

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.

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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Revision
Identification Number: 101202675 / A211 / Issue Date: 06/05/2015 / Version: 4.0
DAS Code: EF-1478
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absorbed via skin</th>
<th>Absorbed via skin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>8-hour, time-weighted average</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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