



SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW EUROPE GmbH

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

Product name: TELONE™ II Soil Fumigant

Revision Date: 15.02.2021

Version: 1.3

Date of last issue: 12.02.2021

Print Date: 15.02.2021

DOW EUROPE GmbH 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.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: TELONE™ II Soil Fumigant

Chemical name of the substance: 1,3-Dichloropropene

CASRN: 542-75-6

EC-No.: 208-826-5

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Plant Protection Product active substance

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW EUROPE GmbH

A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company

BACHTOBELSTRASSE 3

8810 HORGEN

SWITZERLAND

Customer Information Number:

(31) 115 67 2626

SDSQuestion@dow.com

1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +41 (0)447 28 2822

Local Emergency Contact: 30/22920 62297

Poison Information Centre Emergency number: 2107793777

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Flammable liquids - Category 3 - H226

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Oral - H301

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Inhalation - H331

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Dermal - H311

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315
Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319
Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H335
Aspiration hazard - Category 1 - H304
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H400
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard - Category 1 - H410
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER**

Hazard statements

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301 + H311 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
+ H331
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P309 + P311 IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with local, regional and national legislations.

Supplemental information

EUH401 To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

2.3 Other hazards

This product contains no substances assessed to be PBT or vPvB at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

This product is a substance.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
CASRN 542-75-6 EC-No. 208-826-5 Index-No. 602-030-00-5	—	97,5%	1,3- Dichloropropene	Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 Acute Tox. - 3 - H301 Acute Tox. - 3 - H331 Acute Tox. - 3 - H311 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

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

4.2 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.

4.3 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. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. 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. 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. 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. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 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. Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry sand. Dry chemical.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire. High volume water jet. Do not use direct water stream.

5.2 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. Flash back possible over considerable distance. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

5.3 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. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate area. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

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

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, 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. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective 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. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 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. Do not release the product to the aquatic environment above defined regulatory levels. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 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 for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information. Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 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.

Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: 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. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Storage stability**Shelf life:** Use within 2 year

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Organic peroxides. Flammable solids. Pyrophoric liquids. Pyrophoric solids. Self-heating substances and mixtures. Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases. Explosives. Gases. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s): For use as active substance in a plant protection product.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 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		
	GR OEL	TWA	5 mg/m3 1 ppm
	Further information: D: The notation 'skin' (D), pointing out certain chemical factors of the table of paragraph of 1 article 3, implies the likely contribution to of these chemical factors to the quantity of exposure to workers which are absorbed through the skin at the direct contact with these.		

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.

Recommended monitoring procedures

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with the Occupational Exposure Limits and the adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Reference should be made to monitoring standards, such as the following: European Standard EN 689 (Workplace atmospheres - Guidance for the assessment of exposure by inhalation to chemical agents for comparison with limit values and measurement strategy); European Standard EN 14042 (Workplace atmospheres - Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents); European Standard EN 482 (Workplace atmospheres - General requirements for the performance of procedures for the measurement of chemical agents). Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods. Health and Safety Executive (HSE), United Kingdom: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances.

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany.

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France.

8.2 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. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator (meeting standard EN 136) with organic vapor cartridge (meeting standard EN 14387).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2 (meeting standard EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**Appearance**

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless to yellow
Odor	Sweet
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6,5 1% CIPAC MT 75 (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	107 °C <i>estimated</i>
Flash point	closed cup 27 °C <i>EC Method A9</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Flammability (liquids)	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	23 mmHg at 20 °C
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	3,8
Relative Density (water = 1)	1,21 at 20 °C / 4 °C <i>Pyknometer</i>
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 1,82 - 2,1 <i>Measured</i>
Auto-ignition temperature	92/69/EEC A15 none below 400 degC
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	0,66 mPa.s at 40 °C
Kinematic Viscosity	0,636 mm ² /s at 20 °C
Explosive properties	No
Oxidizing properties	No

9.2 Other information

Liquid Density	1,211 g/cm ³ at 20 °C <i>Digital density meter</i>
Molecular weight	No data available

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

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity: No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability: Unstable at elevated temperatures. Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Flammable liquid and vapour. Polymerization will not occur.

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

10.5 Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc. Cadmium. Magnesium. Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride. Toxic gases are released during decomposition. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Phosgene.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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 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.

Based on product testing:

LD50, Rat, > 110 mg/kg

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. LD50,

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

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Based on product testing:

LD50, Rabbit, 333 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

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.

Based on product testing:

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 2,7 - < 3,07 mg/l

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

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.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Based on product testing:

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.

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.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

Animal data indicate that 1,3-dichloropropene is a potential skin sensitizer.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene

Animal data indicate that 1,3-dichloropropene is a potential skin sensitizer.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

Information for components:

1,3-Dichloropropene

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

Aspiration Hazard

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.

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)

Based on product testing:
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Bladder.
Nasal tissue.
Liver.
Lung.
Gastrointestinal tract.
Respiratory tract.
Blood-forming organs (Bone marrow & Spleen).

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).

Carcinogenicity

Based on product testing: 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.

Information for components:**1,3-Dichloropropene**

For similar material(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

Based on product testing: Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

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.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on product testing: In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Information for components:**1,3-Dichloropropene**

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

Mutagenicity

Based on product testing: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 2,78 mg/l

LC50, *Cyprinodon variegatus* (sheepshead minnow), 96 Hour, 0,87 mg/l

LC50, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish), 96 Hour, 3,7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 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), static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, 14,9 mg/l

EC50, diatom *Navicula* sp., 120 Hour, Biomass, 2,35 mg/l

EC50, *Lemna gibba*, 14 d, 14,56 mg/l

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 33 d, survival, 0,0318 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 0,0701 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg).
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), mortality, 139,8mg/kg bodyweight.

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

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), 14 d, 55,6 mg/kg

12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 4,9 %

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 2,3 - 4,75 d

Photodegradation**Atmospheric half-life:** 7 - 12 Hour**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential****Bioaccumulation:** No data available for this product. For similar material(s):

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1,82 - 2,1 Measured**12.4 Mobility in soil**

For similar material(s):

Partition coefficient (Koc): 44,7 Measured**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

1,3-Dichloropropene has a stratospheric ozone depletion potential (ODP) of 0.002, relative to CFC 12 (ODP=1).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment 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.

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14.1 UN number | UN 2903 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.(1,3-Dichloropropene) |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 6.1 (3) |

- 14.4 Packing group II
- 14.5 Environmental hazards 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 14.6 Special precautions for user Hazard Identification Number: 63

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

- 14.1 UN number UN 2903
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.(1,3-Dichloropropene)
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 6.1 (3)
- 14.4 Packing group II
- 14.5 Environmental hazards 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 14.6 Special precautions for user EmS: F-E, S-D
- 14.7 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):

- 14.1 UN number UN 2903
- 14.2 UN proper shipping name Pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable, n.o.s.(1,3-Dichloropropene)
- 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) 6.1 (3)
- 14.4 Packing group II
- 14.5 Environmental hazards Not applicable
- 14.6 Special precautions for user No data available.

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.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006**

This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty,

express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, preparations and articles (Annex XVII)

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered:
Number on list 3, 40

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Listed in Regulation: ACUTE TOXIC

Number in Regulation: H2

50 t

200 t

Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Number in Regulation: P5c

5 000 t

50 000 t

Listed in Regulation: ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Number in Regulation: E1

100 t

200 t

Further information

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Revision

Identification Number: 28442 / 3000 / Issue Date: 15.02.2021 / Version: 1.3

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
GR OEL	Greece. Exposure limit values
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Full text of other abbreviations

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; 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.

DOW EUROPE GmbH 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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