SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD

Product name: TELOPIC™ C-35 Soil Fumigant

Issue Date: 30.11.2020
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DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD encourages you and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS as there is important information throughout the document. This SDS provides users with information relating to the protection of human health and safety at the workplace, protection of the environment and supports emergency response. Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TELOPIC™ C-35 Soil Fumigant

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Plant Protection Product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW AGROSCIENCES SOUTHERN AFRICA PTY LTD
MAXWELL OFFICE PARK MAGWA CRESCENT
GROUND FLOOR MAGWA BUILDING
1686 MIDRAND
SOUTH AFRICA

Customer Information Number : +420 257 414 111
E-mail address : SDS@corteva.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE
Local Emergency Contact : 027 31 466 2713

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture
Flammable liquids - Category 3 - H226
Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Oral - H301
Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Dermal - H311
Acute toxicity - Category 1 - Inhalation - H330
Skin corrosion - Category 1A - H314
Skin sensitisation - Category 1B - H317
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - Respiratory tract irritant. - H335
Aspiration toxicity - 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.

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P301 + P330 + P331 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304 + P340 + P310	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

Supplemental information

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

Contains 1,3-Dichloropropene; Chloropicrin

Other hazards
No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 542-75-6 **EC-No.** 208-826-5 **Index-No.** 602-030-00-5	63,4%	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. - 1B - H317 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
CASRN 76-06-2 **EC-No.** 200-930-9 **Index-No.** 610-001-00-3	34,7%	Chloropicrin	Acute Tox. - 3 - H301 Acute Tox. - 1 - H330 Acute Tox. - 2 - H310 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410

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

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: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

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: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never 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: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Administer 100% oxygen to relieve headache and a general sense of weakness. Determine methemoglobin concentration of blood every 3 to 6 hours for first 24 hours. It should return to normal within 24 hours. The treatment of toxic methemoglobinemia may include the intravenous administration of methylene blue. If methemoglobin >10-20% consider methylene blue 1-2 mg/kg body weight as 1% solution intravenously over 5 minutes followed by 15-30 cc flush (Price D, Methemoglobinemia, Goldfrank Toxicologic Emergencies, 5th ed., 1994). Also provide 100% oxygen. 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. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. 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. Methemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemia. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

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

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

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of

containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep 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.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: 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 the company for clean-up assistance. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of reach of children. 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 breathe vapour. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. 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, including any incompatibilities: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame.

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.

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

Exposure controls
Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. 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"). Butyl rubber. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 (breakthrough time greater than 480 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. 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. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	pungent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6,9 1% *pH Electrode* 1% aqueous solution.
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	-85 °C
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	93 °C
Flash point	**closed cup** 27 °C *Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
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)	1,34 at 23 °C / 4 °C *EC Method A3*
Water solubility	Soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	310 °C at 752 mmHg *92/69/EEC A15* Ramped Temperature
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	0,690 mPa.s at 40 °C *OECD 114*
Kinematic Viscosity	0,515 mm2/s at 40 °C *OECD 114*
Explosive properties	No *EEC A14*
Oxidizing properties	No
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.

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

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Moderate toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.

As product:
LD50, Rat, male and female, 238 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401
As product:
LD50, Rat, male, 145 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401

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

As product:
LD50, Rabbit, male, 907 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity
Initial symptoms due to low-level exposure may not seem severe but death may ensue due to delayed effects of lung injury and/or infection. Brief exposure (minutes) to easily attainable concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause severe pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. Effects may be delayed. May cause methemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. May cause central nervous system effects. May cause nausea and vomiting.

As product:
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 0,206 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.
Vapor may cause skin irritation.
May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

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.
Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization
For skin 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.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation

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.
Respiratory tract.
Gastrointestinal tract.
Blood-forming organs (Bone marrow & Spleen).
Nasal tissue.

Carcinogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): 1,3-Dichloropropene. Has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals by the oral route. Inhalation exposure resulted in an increase in the normal occurrence of benign lung tumors in male mice. Chloropicrin. Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity. Chromium (VI) compounds

Teratogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Chloropicrin. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. 1,3-Dichloropropene. 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): Chloropicrin. Has been shown to have mutagenic activity in bacteria. Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive

For the active ingredient(s): 1,3-Dichloropropene. 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

General Information
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish
LC50, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), static test, 96 Hour, 0,53 mg/l

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 0,73 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 0,0035 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, 0,00033 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

1,3-Dichloropropene
Biodegradability: Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).
10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 4,9 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1,281 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
	0,148 mg/mg

Stability in Water (1/2-life)
, 2,3 - 4,75 d

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

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0,10 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

1,3-Dichloropropene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1,82 - 2,1 Measured

Chloropicrin

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2,09 Measured

Mobility in soil

1,3-Dichloropropene

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 44,7 Measured

Chloropicrin

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 36 - 62 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

1,3-Dichloropropene

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).

Chloropicrin

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).

Other adverse effects

1,3-Dichloropropene

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

Chloropicrin

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

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.

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.

Contaminated packaging: 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

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

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	TOXIC BY INHALATION LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin)
UN number	UN 3489
Class	6.1 (3, 8)
Packing group	I
Marine pollutant	Chloropicrin
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Transport forbidden by regulation(1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin)

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

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: H1

5 t
20 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

Classification and labeling have been performed according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H310	Fatal in contact with skin.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
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: 322277 / Issue Date: 30.11.2020 / Version: 3.0
DAS Code: NAF-186
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; 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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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; 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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.

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