



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW EUROPE GmbH

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

**Product name:** TELOPIC™ C-35 EC Soil Fumigant

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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.

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

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** TELOPIC™ C-35 EC Soil Fumigant

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

**Identified uses:** Plant Protection Product Product users and applicators should primarily refer to the product label attached to or accompanying the product container.

### 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:** 00 34 977 54 36 20

**National Institute of Toxicology:** + 34 91 562 04 20

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## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 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 2 - Inhalation - H330  
Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Dermal - H311  
Skin corrosion - Sub-category 1B - H314  
Serious eye damage - Category 1 - H318

Skin sensitisation - Sub-category 1B - 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 or in contact with skin.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H330 Fatal if inhaled.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.  
No smoking.  
P260 Do not breathe vapours.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P284 Wear respiratory protection.  
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Rinse mouth.  
+ P330  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303 + P361 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
+ P353  
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
+ P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P305 + P351 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
+ P338 + P310  
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.  
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.

**Contains** 1,3-Dichloropropene; Trichloronitromethane; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.; Low boiling point naphtha -unspecified

**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****3.2 Mixtures**

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
<b>CASRN</b> 542-75-6 <b>EC-No.</b> 208-826-5 <b>Index-No.</b> 602-030-00-5	—	61,4%	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. - 1 - H317 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410
<b>CASRN</b> 76-06-2 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-930-9 <b>Index-No.</b> 610-001-00-3	—	33,63%	Trichloronitromethane	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
<b>CASRN</b> Not available <b>EC-No.</b> 918-668-5 <b>Index-No.</b> —	01-2119455851-35	>= 1,0 - < 3,0 %	Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics	STOT SE - 3 - H336 STOT SE - 3 - H335 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic - 2 - H411

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

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## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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 and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

**Skin contact:** Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

**Eye contact:** Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility 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. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns and/or ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal or esophageal control if lavage is done. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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## SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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

### 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. Nitrogen oxides.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop.

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

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing

with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet.

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## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**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. 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.

**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.

**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. Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Contact Dow for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**6.4 Reference to other sections:** References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

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## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**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.

**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. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Refer to product label.

## 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		
	ES VLA	VLA-ED	4,6 mg/m3 1 ppm
	Further information: via dérmica: Skin; Sen: Sensitizer agent		
Trichloronitromethane	ACGIH	TWA	0,1 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ES VLA	VLA-ED	0,7 mg/m3 0,1 ppm

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

### 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 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"). 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. 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.

**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.

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**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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

Physical state	liquid
Color	Colorless to brown



Odor	pungent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	5,9 <i>CIPAC MT 75.2</i> 1% aqueous solution.
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	-85 °C
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	93 °C
Flash point	39 °C <i>Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	5,5 % vol (1,3-dichloropropene)
Upper explosion limit	14,5 % vol (1,3-dichloropropene)
Vapor Pressure	30 mmHg at 20 °C (moderately volatile)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1,32 at 23 °C / 4 °C <i>Pyknometer</i>
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	308 °C <i>92/69/EEC A15</i>
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	0,748 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40 °C 9838 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 20 °C
Explosive properties	No <i>EEC A14</i>
Oxidizing properties	No

## 9.2 Other information

**Molecular weight** No data available

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

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**10.1 Reactivity:** No data available

**10.2 Chemical stability:** Unstable at elevated temperatures. Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:** 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.

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

**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.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**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 or ulceration.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, 100 - 200 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

##### **Trichloronitromethane**

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. LD50, Rat, male, 250 mg/kg

##### **Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

LD50, Rat, 3 500 mg/kg

#### **Acute dermal toxicity**

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

As product:

LD50, Rabbit, > 600 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

##### **Trichloronitromethane**

LD50, Rabbit, 62 mg/kg

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

LD50, Rabbit, > 3 160 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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. Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. Easily attainable vapor concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death.

As product:

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0,1003 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

**Trichloronitromethane**

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 6 ppm

LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, 0,04 mg/l

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10,2 mg/l

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Based on product testing:

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

May cause depigmentation (white patches on 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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

Brief contact may cause 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).

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Based on product testing:

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

May cause permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).

**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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues.

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Vapors cause lacrimation, and painful irritation of the eyes at 1 ppm or less; a concentration of 15 ppm for longer than 1 minutes is intolerable to humans because of the intense irritation produced.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

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

**Sensitization**

For skin sensitization:

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

For skin sensitization:

No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

For similar material(s):

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:  
No relevant data found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

May cause respiratory irritation.  
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

**Trichloronitromethane**

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

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Route of Exposure: Inhalation  
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract, Central nervous system

**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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

Aspiration into the respiratory system may occur during ingestion or vomiting. Due to corrosivity, tissue damage or lung injury may occur.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**

For the active ingredient(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).

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Blood.

Kidney

Liver

**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).

**Trichloronitromethane**

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

Gastrointestinal tract.

Respiratory tract.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

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

Blood.

Kidney.

Liver.

Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.

For the minor component(s):

Cumene.

Eye.

**Carcinogenicity**

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.

**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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

**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.

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

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to 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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

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

**Reproductive toxicity**

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies on component(s), effects on reproduction were seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

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

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

**Trichloronitromethane**

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

**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.

**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.

**Trichloronitromethane**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive. Animal genetic toxicity studies were inconclusive

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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*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, Cyprinus carpio (Carp), static test, 96 Hour, 0,53 mg/l

**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

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

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

10-day Window: Fail For similar material(s):

**Biodegradation:** 4,9 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1,281 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**



Incubation Time	BOD
	0,148 mg/mg

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

Based on data from similar materials, Hydrolysis, half-life, 2,3 - 4,75 d

**Trichloronitromethane**

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 0,10 mg/mg

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

**Biodegradability:** For the major component(s): Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. For some component(s): Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

**12.3 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

**Trichloronitromethane**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2,09 Measured

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

**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).

**12.4 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

**Trichloronitromethane**

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

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 36 - 62 Estimated.

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

No relevant data found.

**12.5 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).

**Trichloronitromethane**

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).

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

**12.6 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).

**Trichloronitromethane**

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

**Hydrocarbons, C9, aromatics**

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

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**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

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.

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**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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

<b>14.1 UN number</b>	UN 3489
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	TOXIC BY INHALATION LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin)
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	6.1 (3, 8)
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	I
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin
<b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard Identification Number: 663

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

14.1 UN number	UN 3489
14.2 UN proper shipping name	TOXIC BY INHALATION LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	6.1 (3, 8)
14.4 Packing group	I
14.5 Environmental hazards	1,3-Dichloropropene, Chloropicrin
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	Not applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Transport forbidden by regulation
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
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.

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**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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**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

**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.

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**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

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**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.
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.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Flam. Liq. - 3 - H226 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Acute Tox. - 3 - H301 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Acute Tox. - 2 - H330 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Acute Tox. - 3 - H311 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Skin Corr. - 1B - H314 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Eye Dam. - 1 - H318 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Skin Sens. - 1B - H317 - Based on product data or assessment  
 STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Asp. Tox. - 1 - H304 - Calculation method  
 Aquatic Acute - 1 - H400 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Aquatic Chronic - 1 - H410 - Calculation method

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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)
ES VLA	Spain. Environmental Limits for exposure to Chemical agents - Table 1: Occupational Exposure Values
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
VLA-ED	Environmental Daily Limit Value
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; AIIC - 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.

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