

SAFETY DATA SHEET

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC

Product name: DIMENSION™ EC Herbicide

Issue Date: 05/04/2015

Print Date: 05/11/2015

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: DIMENSION™ EC Herbicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use insecticide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC
9330 ZIONSVILLE RD
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46268-1053
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-992-5994
info@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994

Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable liquids - Category 4

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Combustible liquid.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements**Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

| Component | CASRN | Concentration |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Dithiopyr | 97886-45-8 | 12.7% |
| Heavy aromatic naphtha | 64742-94-5 | 80.8% |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 | 4.0% |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 108-67-8 | 0.5% |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0.8% |
| Balance | Not available | 1.2% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

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

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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 available in work area.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

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. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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: No smoking in area. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. 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 Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

| Component | Regulation | Type of listing | Value/Notation |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Dithiopyr | Dow IHG | TWA | 0.25 mg/m ³ |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ACGIH | TWA | 25 ppm |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ACGIH | TWA | 25 ppm |
| Naphthalene | Dow IHG | TWA | 10 ppm |
| | Dow IHG | TWA | Absorbed via skin |
| | Dow IHG | STEL | 15 ppm |
| | Dow IHG | STEL | Absorbed via skin |
| | ACGIH | TWA | 10 ppm |
| | ACGIH | TWA | Absorbed via skin |
| | OSHA Z-1 | TWA | 50 mg/m ³ 10 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.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|--|---|
| Appearance | |
| Physical state | Liquid. |
| Color | Yellow to brown |
| Odor | Aromatic |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| pH | 4.1 <i>Literature</i> |
| Melting point/range | Not applicable |
| Freezing point | No test data available |
| Boiling point (760 mmHg) | 176 - 210 °C (349 - 410 °F) <i>Vendor Solvent</i> |
| Flash point | closed cup 63 °C (145 °F) <i>Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56</i> |
| Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) | <1 <i>Literature</i> |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not Applicable |
| Lower explosion limit | 0.8 % vol <i>Vendor Solvent</i> |
| Upper explosion limit | 7.0 % vol <i>Vendor Solvent</i> |
| Vapor Pressure | 3 mmHg at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Vendor Solvent</i> |
| Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) | 4.8 <i>Vendor Solvent</i> |
| Relative Density (water = 1) | 0.94 |
| Water solubility | emulsifiable |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | no data available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | No test data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No test data available |
| Dynamic Viscosity | No test data available |
| Kinematic Viscosity | No test data available |
| Explosive properties | no data available |
| Oxidizing properties | no data available |
| Liquid Density | 0.94 g/cm ³ |
| Molecular weight | no data available |

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge. Avoid direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

For the major component(s):

LC50, Rat, Aerosol, > 11 mg/l Estimated.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

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

Sensitization

For the active ingredient(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)

Product test data not available.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Liver.

Kidney.

Adrenal gland.

Thyroid.

Gall bladder.

Blood.

Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Teratogenicity

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

For the minor component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, active ingredient did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Heavy aromatic naphtha

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

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

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

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

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

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Carcinogenicity

| Component | List | Classification |
|-------------|--------|---|
| Naphthalene | IARC | Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans |
| | US NTP | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen |
| | ACGIH | A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Dithiopyr****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 1.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

oral LD50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 2,250 mg/kg
dietary LC50, *Colinus virginianus* (Bobwhite quail), > 5,620 ppm
contact LD50, *Apis mellifera* (bees), 80µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, *Eisenia fetida* (earthworms), > 1,000 mg/kg

Heavy aromatic naphtha**Acute toxicity to fish**

For similar material(s):

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

For similar material(s):

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 2 - 5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3 - 10 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

For similar material(s):

EC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), 72 Hour, 11 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.6 mg/l

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, *Carassius auratus* (goldfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 12.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae), 48 Hour, Biomass, 25 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.4 mg/l

Naphthalene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.11 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.6 - 24.1 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Other, flow-through, 40 d, mortality, 0.37 mg/l

Balance

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant data found.

Persistence and degradability

Dithiopyr

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

Heavy aromatic naphtha

Biodegradability: Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 4 - 18 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.641 d

Method: Estimated.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Biodegradability: 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.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 4.4 d

Method: Calculated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 3.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Naphthalene

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%).

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

| Incubation Time | BOD |
|-----------------|----------|
| 5 d | 57.000 % |
| 10 d | 71.000 % |
| 20 d | 71.000 % |

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 5.9 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Balance

Biodegradability: No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Dithiopyr

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.75 Measured

Heavy aromatic naphtha

Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.63 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.42 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 161 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.3 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 40 - 300 Fish. 28 d Measured

Balance

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil**Dithiopyr**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient(Koc): 20500

Heavy aromatic naphtha

No relevant data found.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 720 Estimated.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 741.65 Estimated.

Naphthalene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 240 - 1300 Measured

Balance

No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Proper shipping name | Combustible liquid, n.o.s.(Naphthalene, Dithiopyr) |
| UN number | NA 1993 |
| Class | CBL |
| Packing group | III |
| Reportable Quantity | Naphthalene |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Naphthalene, Dithiopyr) |
|----------------------|---|

| | |
|--|--|
| UN number | UN 3082 |
| Class | 9 |
| Packing group | III |
| Marine pollutant | Naphthalene, Dithiopyr |
| Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code | Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk |

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Naphthalene, Dithiopyr) |
| UN number | UN 3082 |
| Class | 9 |
| Packing group | III |

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

| Components | CASRN |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 |

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Components | CASRN |
| Heavy aromatic naphtha | 64742-94-5 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 |

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-KnowAct): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number: 62719-426

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury
 Harmful if swallowed.
 May cause respiratory tract irritation.
 May cause allergic skin reaction

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

| Health | Fire | Reactivity |
|--------|------|------------|
| 2 | 2 | 0 |

Revision

Identification Number: 101209690 / A211 / Issue Date: 05/04/2015 / Version: 2.0

DAS Code: GF-2821

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

Legend

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Absorbed via skin | Absorbed via skin |
| ACGIH | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Dow IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline |
| OSHA Z-1 | USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| STEL | Short term exposure limit |
| TWA | Time weighted average |

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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