

Material Safety Data Sheet

DOW AGROSCIENCES INDIA PVT. LTD.

Product name: KARATHANE™ Gold 350EC Fungicide

Issue Date: 10.01.2017

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DOW AGROSCIENCES INDIA PVT. LTD. 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. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: KARATHANE™ Gold 350EC Fungicide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Plant Protection Product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DOW AGROSCIENCES INDIA PVT. LTD.
 1ST FLOOR, BLOCK B, 02, GODREJ IT PARK
 GODREJ BUSINESS DISTRICT
 PIROJSHANAGAR, L.B.S MARG.,
 400079 VIKHROLI, MUMBAI
 INDIA

Customer Information Number:

(91) 22-6674-1500
 SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: (91-2356-272046)

Local Emergency Contact: 22-6674-1800

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 131-72-6 EC-No. – Index-No. –	35.7%	Meptyldinocap	R10 Xn - R20 R43 N - R50/53
CASRN 64742-94-5 EC-No. 265-198-5 Index-No. 649-424-00-3	> 50.0 - < 60.0 %	solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Xn - R65 R66 R67 N - R51/53

CASRN 68953-96-8 EC-No. 273-234-6 Index-No. –	< 5.0 %	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Xn - R21 Xi - R38 - R41 R52/53
CASRN 64742-94-5 EC-No. 265-198-5 Index-No. 649-424-00-3	< 5.0 %	solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Xn - R65 R66 N - R51/53
CASRN 95-63-6 EC-No. 202-436-9 Index-No. 601-043-00-3	< 5.0 %	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	R10 Xn - R20 - R65 Xi - R36/37/38 N - R51 - R53
CASRN 108-67-8 EC-No. 203-604-4 Index-No. 601-025-00-5	< 1.0 %	Mesitylene; 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	R10 Xi - R37 Xn - R65 N - R51 - R53
CASRN 91-20-3 EC-No. 202-049-5 Index-No. 601-052-00-2	< 1.0 %	Naphthalene	Carc.Cat.3 - R40 Xn - R22 N - R50 - R53

The full text of each R phrase is listed in section 16.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

Classified as hazardous according to regulatory criteria.

Flammable.

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Other hazards

No data available

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

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

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

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: 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. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. 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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. 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. 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. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. 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. 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: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. 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. 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. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. 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 away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container

closed. Use with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. 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. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. 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: 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

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
Mesitylene; 1,3,5- trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN
Naphthalene	Dow IHG	TWA	10 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
	Dow IHG	STEL	15 ppm
	Dow IHG	STEL	SKIN
	IN OEL	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm
	IN OEL	STEL	75 mg/m3 15 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 engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

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: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of

acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow to brown
Odor	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.8 1% CIPAC MT 75 (1% aqueous suspension)
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Flash point	53.6 °C Pensky-Martens Closed Cup ASTM D 93
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
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)	0.97 at 20 °C / 4 °C
Water solubility	emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	340 °C <i>EC Method A15</i>
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	306.0 mm ² /s at 40 °C
Explosive properties	No <i>Mechanical Impact @ 8 inches</i>
Oxidizing properties	No
Liquid Density	No test data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Surface tension	30 mN/m at 25 °C

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: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Some components of this product can decompose at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: None known.

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

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product:

LD50, Rat, female, 1,030 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

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

As product:

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Anesthetic or narcotic effects. May cause central nervous system effects. Sweating. Nausea and/or vomiting. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.)

The LC50 has not been determined.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 2 mg/l Estimated.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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 drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):

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

Liver.

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

Respiratory tract.

Lung.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Thyroid.

Urinary tract.

Kidney.

Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Dinocap. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

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

For similar active ingredient(s). Dinocap. In animal studies, 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

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

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

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 0.11 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 0.00306 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

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

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 2532mg/kg bodyweight.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, 84.8micrograms/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, 90micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, survival, 210 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Meptyldinocap

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 18.4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

, half-life, 30.4 d, pH 7, Half-life Temperature 20 °C

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 2.9 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

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

Biodegradation: 58.6 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

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

Mesitylene; 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.

Naphthalene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Meptyldinocap

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 6.55 at 25 °C

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 992 *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish) 28 d

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.6 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

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

Mesitylene; 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

Mobility in Soil

Meptyldinocap

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 58245

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

No relevant data found.

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

No relevant data found.

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

No data available.

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 720 Estimated.

Mesitylene; 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

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Other adverse effects

Meptyldinocap

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

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

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

Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts

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

solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.

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

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

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

Mesitylene; 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

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

Naphthalene

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Meptyl Dinocap, Aromatic hydrocarbon)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	Meptyl Dinocap

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Meptyl Dinocap, Aromatic hydrocarbon)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Meptyl Dinocap
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	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Meptyl Dinocap, Aromatic hydrocarbon)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
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

Label

Classification and labeling have been performed according to regulations.

Hazard symbol and Indication of danger

Xn	Harmful
N	Dangerous for the environment

R-phrase(s)

R10	Flammable.
R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R36/38	Irritating to eyes and skin.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-phrase(s)

S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S57	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of the R-phrases given in Section 2

R10	Flammable.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R21	Harmful in contact with skin.
R22	Harmful if swallowed.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37	Irritating to respiratory system.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
R50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R51	Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R53	May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Revision

Identification Number: 101202135 / A147 / Issue Date: 10.01.2017 / Version: 1.0

DAS Code: GF-1478

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
IN OEL	India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

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