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. Product and Company Identification

**Product Name**
REBELEX* Herbicide

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Dow AgroSciences LLC  
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company  
9330 Zionsville Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189  
United States

Customer Information Number: 800-992-5994  
SDSQuestion@dow.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 800-992-5994  
Local Emergency Contact: 352-323-3500

## 2. Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview
- **Color:** White  
- **Physical State:** Liquid  
- **Odor:** Gasoline-like

**Hazardous of product:**

> **WARNING!** May cause allergic skin reaction. Keep out of reach of children.

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

### Potential Health Effects
- **Eye Contact:** Essentially nonirritating to eyes. Corneal injury is unlikely.  
- **Skin Contact:** Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.  
- **Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.  
- **Skin Sensitization:** As product: Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
Inhalation: At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

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

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver, Gall bladder.

Cancer Information: Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Cyhalofop butyl. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

### Composition Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyhalofop-butyl</td>
<td>122008-85-9</td>
<td>21.06 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penoxsulam</td>
<td>219714-96-2</td>
<td>2.95 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
<td>2.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.01 - &lt;= 0.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>&gt;= 73.69 - &lt;= 73.78 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**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.

**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.

**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), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

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.

### Fire Fighting Measures

**Suitable extinguishing media**

To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Hydrogen fluoride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** This material will not burn until the water has evaporated. Residue can burn.

**Advice for firefighters**

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. To extinguish combustible residues of this product use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. 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:** 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

**Handling**

**General Handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**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.

### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>15 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSHA Table</td>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>50 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

A “skin” notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

**Personal Protection**

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields).

**Skin 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. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber (“latex”). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). Viton. 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.

**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 material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

**Ingestion:** Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

**Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation:** 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.

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Gasoline-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point - Closed Cup</td>
<td>&gt; 100 °C (&gt; 212 °F) <strong>Closed Cup</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits In Air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solubility in water (by weight)  
No test data available

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)  
No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.

Autoignition Temperature  
No test data available

Decomposition Temperature  
No test data available

Liquid Density  
1.01 g/cm³  *Digital density meter*

### 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:** Avoid contact with: Oxidizers. Strong acids.

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

### 11. Toxicological Information

**Acute Toxicity**

**Ingestion**
As product: LD50, rat, female > 5,000 mg/kg

**Dermal**
As product: LD50, rat, male and female > 5,000 mg/kg
No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Eye damage/eye irritation**
Essentially nonirritating to eyes. Corneal injury is unlikely.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**
Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Sensitization**

**Skin**
As product: Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

**Repeated Dose Toxicity**
For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver. Gall bladder.

**Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity**
Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

**Carcinogenicity Classifications:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>Anticipated carcinogen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Developmental Toxicity**
For the active ingredient(s): Cyhalofop butyl. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.
Reproductive Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

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

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity
Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 h: 43.5 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 h, mortality: 49.2 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 19.03 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 2,250 mg/kg
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 200 micrograms/bee
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 211.8 micrograms/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms): 707 mg/kg

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl
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.

Stability in Water (1/2-life):
7 d
OECD Biodegradation Tests:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradation</th>
<th>Exposure Time</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>10 Day Window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 %</td>
<td>29 d</td>
<td>OECD 301B Test</td>
<td>fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
<th>Atmospheric Half-life</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.18E-11 cm3/s</td>
<td>5.88 d</td>
<td>Measured</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.97 mg/mg

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradation</th>
<th>Exposure Time</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>10 Day Window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.7 %</td>
<td>28 d</td>
<td>OECD 301B Test</td>
<td>fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
<th>Atmospheric Half-life</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.03E-11 cm3/s</td>
<td>2.1 h</td>
<td>Estimated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for Component: Propylene glycol
Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.
Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:
Biodegradation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradation</th>
<th>Exposure Time</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>10 Day Window</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>28 d</td>
<td>OECD 301F Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>64 d</td>
<td>OECD 306 Test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
<th>Atmospheric Half-life</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.28E-11 cm³/s</td>
<td>10 h</td>
<td>Estimated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOD 5</th>
<th>BOD 10</th>
<th>BOD 20</th>
<th>BOD 28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Data for Component: Naphthalene

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

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
<th>Atmospheric Half-life</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.16E-11 cm³/s</td>
<td>5.9 h</td>
<td>Estimated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOD 5</th>
<th>BOD 10</th>
<th>BOD 20</th>
<th>BOD 28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57.000%</td>
<td>71.000%</td>
<td>71.000%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.00 mg/mg

Data for Component: Balance

- No relevant data found.

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
- Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.32 Measured
- Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 7; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: Penoxsulam

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
- Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.602 Measured

Data for Component: Propylene glycol

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
- Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.07 Measured
- Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 0.09; Estimated.

Data for Component: 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; Measured

Data for Component: Balance

- Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: Cyhalofop-butyl

- Mobility in soil: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
- Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 5.247 Measured
- Henry’s Law Constant (H): 9.51E-04 Pa*m³/mole.

Data for Component: Penoxsulam

- Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
- Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 73 Measured
- Henry’s Law Constant (H): 1.66E-16 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated.
Data for Component: Propylene glycol

- Mobility in soil: 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. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
- Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): < 1 Estimated.
- Henry’s Law Constant (H): 1.2E-08 atm*m3/mole Measured

Data for Component: Naphthalene

- Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).
- Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 240 - 1,300 Measured
- Henry’s Law Constant (H): 2.92E-04 - 5.53E-04 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Biota</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Sediment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74 %</td>
<td>8.5 %</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01 %</td>
<td>18 %</td>
<td>0.39 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data for Component: Balance

- Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

13. Disposal Considerations

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 Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk
NOT REGULATED

IMDG
NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA
NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. 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
Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard: Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard: Yes
Fire Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.01 - &lt;= 0.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propylene glycol</td>
<td>57-55-6</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.01 - &lt;= 0.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): 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.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103
This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.01 - &lt;= 0.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Fire</th>
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Revision
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DAS Code: GF-2352
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

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<tr>
<td>W/W</td>
<td>Weight/Weight</td>
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OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit
---|---
STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA | Time Weighted Average
ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG | Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL | Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ DES | Hazard Designation
Action Level | A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

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