1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Nova* Fungicide

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc.
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
Suite 2100, 450 1st Street SW
Calgary, AB T2P 5H1
Canada

For MSDS updates and Product Information: 800-667-3852

Revision 2014.04.03

Customer Information Number: 800-667-3852
solutions@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666
Local Emergency Contact: 613-996-6666

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Tan
Physical State: Powder
Odor: Mild
Hazardous of product:

Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury.
Skin Contact: Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
Inhalation: No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Dust may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.
Ingestion: 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.
Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Testes. Adrenal gland. Kidney. Thyroid. Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.
Cancer Information: Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies.
Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother.
Reproductive Effects: For the active ingredient(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount W/W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myclobutanil</td>
<td>88671-89-0</td>
<td>40.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaolin</td>
<td>1332-58-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 1.5 - &lt;= 39.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium polysilicate</td>
<td>1344-95-2</td>
<td>4.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica, crystalline (quartz)</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>0.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>1.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>&gt;= 14.7 - &lt;= 53.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amounts are presented as percentages by weight.

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.
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. 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 immediately available.
Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. 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.
Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media
Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen cyanide. Hydrogen chloride. 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. Do not permit dust to accumulate. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard. Minimize ignition sources. If dust layers are exposed to elevated temperatures, spontaneous combustion may occur.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents. 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.
See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

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 upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. 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. Small spills: 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. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
Other Precautions: Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product.

Storage
Avoid moisture. Store in a dry place. Store in original container. 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>Myclobutanil</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica, crystalline (quartz)</td>
<td>CAD AB OEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA Respirable particles.</td>
<td>This data record is no longer present in the Ariel database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAD ON OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respiroc fraction.</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAD BC OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respiration fraction.</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Respirable dust.</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ Exposure must be minimized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAD AB OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respirable particles.</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium polysilicate</td>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAD ON OEL</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and &lt;1% crystalline silica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD BC OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respirable fraction.</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD BC OEL</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD AB OEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kaolin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD BC OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respirable.</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD ON OEL</td>
<td>TWAEP Respirable.</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA Respirable fraction.</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and &lt;1% crystalline silica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD MB OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respirable fraction</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Respirable dust.</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD AB OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respirable.</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Titanium dioxide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD ON OEL</td>
<td>TWAEP Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD AB OEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD BC OEL</td>
<td>TWA Respirable fraction.</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD BC OEL</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEL (QUE)</td>
<td>TWA Total dust.</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.*

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.

**Personal Protection**

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use chemical goggles.

**Skin Protection:** Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

**Hand protection:** Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Neoprene. 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.
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. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate 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 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.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Tan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.5 - 8.5 Calculated (aqueous suspension)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point - Closed Cup</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits In Air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>&gt; 266.6 hPa @ 25 °C Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (by weight)</td>
<td>Dispersible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)</td>
<td>No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temperature</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinematic Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>no data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Density</td>
<td>0.3 - 0.35 g/cm3 Calculated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk Density</td>
<td>0.255 g/ml @ 23.8 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability
Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid moisture. 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. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen cyanide.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion
As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD50, rat > 2,500 mg/kg

Dermal
As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
Based on information for component(s): Estimated. LD50, rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg

Inhalation
As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
For the active ingredient(s): LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, rat > 5.88 mg/l

Eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Sensitization
Skin
For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Respiratory
No relevant data found.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Liver. Testes. Adrenal gland. Kidney. Thyroid. Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
Crystalline silica has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and humans. Lung fibrosis and tumors have been observed in rats exposed to titanium dioxide in two lifetime inhalation studies. Effects are believed to be due to overloading of the normal respiratory clearance mechanisms caused by the extreme study conditions. Workers exposed to titanium dioxide in the workplace have not shown an unusual incidence of chronic respiratory disease or lung cancer. Titanium dioxide was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals in lifetime feeding studies. 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>Silica, crystalline (quartz)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>Suspected human carcinogen.; Group A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Carcinogenic to humans.; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>Possibly carcinogenic to humans.; 2B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Developmental Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses nontoxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity
For the active ingredient(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Genetic Toxicology
For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the minor component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

Data for Component: Myclobutanil
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). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 h: 2 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: 17 mg/l
LC50, saltwater mysid Mysidopsis bahia, 96 h: 0.24 mg/l
EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), flow-through test, 96 h, shell growth inhibition: 0.72 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity
ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 2.655 mg/l
ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth inhibition, 72 h: 2.5 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 5000 mg/kg diet.
oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 510 mg/kg bodyweight.
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): 39.6 micrograms/bee
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): 33.9 micrograms/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms
LC50, Earthworm, Lumbricus terrestris, 14 d: 250 mg/kg

Data for Component: Kaolin
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate
No relevant information found.

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
NOEC mortality, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, immobilization: > 1,000 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

Data for Component: Myclobutanil
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):
> 365 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></td>
<td>22.4 %</td>
<td>28 d</td>
<td>OECD 301D Test 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>1.69E-11 cm3/s</td>
<td>7.6 h</td>
<td>Measured</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data for Component: Kaolin
Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate
Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)
Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide
Biodegradation is not applicable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Data for Component: Myclobutanil
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.17 Measured
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 8.3; Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Data for Component: Kaolin
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide
Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Data for Component: Myclobutanil
Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). 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.

Data for Component: Kaolin
Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: Calcium polysilicate
Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: Silica, crystalline (quartz)
Mobility in soil: No relevant data found.

Data for Component: Titanium dioxide
Mobility in soil: No data available.

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

TDG Small container
NOT REGULATED

TDG Large container
NOT REGULATED

IMDG
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: Myclobutanil
Hazard Class: 9  ID Number: UN3077  Packing Group: PG III
EMS Number: F-A,S-F
Marine pollutant: Yes

ICAO/IATA
Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Technical Name: Myclobutanil
Hazard Class: 9  ID Number: UN 3077  Packing Group: PG III
Cargo Packing Instruction: 956
Passenger Packing Instruction: 956

15. Regulatory Information

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification
This product is exempt under WHMIS.

Pest Control Products Act Registration number: 22399

National Fire Code of Canada
Not applicable

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System
NFPA  Health  Fire  Reactivity
2  0  0

Recommended Uses and Restrictions
Identified uses
Product use: End use fungicide product
Revision
Identification Number: 67924 / 1023 / Issue Date 2014.04.03 / Version: 8.1
DAS Code: GF-1778
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

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<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>WW</td>
<td>Weight/Weight</td>
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<td>Occupational Exposure Limit</td>
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<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short Term Exposure Limit</td>
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<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time Weighted Average</td>
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<td>American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.</td>
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<td>Hazard Designation</td>
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