SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (2.5%) Formulation

Version 2.3
Revision Date: 23.03.2020
SDS Number: 2656124-00006
Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
Date of first issue: 29.03.2018

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
Trade name: Deltamethrin (2.5%) Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Use of the Substance/Mixture: Veterinary product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company: MSD
20 Spartan Road
1619 Spartan, South Africa

Telephone: +27119239300
Telefax: 908-735-1496
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Flammable liquids, Category 3
Skin irritation, Category 2
Serious eye damage, Category 1
Skin sensitisation, Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H340: May cause genetic defects.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H340 May cause genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
- P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
- Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts
- 4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated
- Deltamethrin (ISO)

Additional Labelling:
- Restricted to professional users.

2.3 Other hazards
- Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical name</td>
<td>CAS-No.</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Concentration (% w/w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EC-No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

4.1 Description of first aid measures

**General advice**: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical assistance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Protection of first-aiders</strong></th>
<th>Advice. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If inhaled</strong></td>
<td>If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In case of skin contact</strong></td>
<td>In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In case of eye contact</strong></td>
<td>In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If swallowed</strong></td>
<td>If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Risks**
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

**Treatment**
- Treat symptomatically and supportively.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media**
- Water spray
- Alcohol-resistant foam
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Dry chemical

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**
- High volume water jet
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting:
- Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
- Flash back possible over considerable distance.
- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products:
- Carbon oxides
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Bromine compounds
- Sulphur oxides
- Metal oxides

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters:
- In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods:
- Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
- Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
- Evacuate area.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions:
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Use personal protective equipment.
- Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions:
- Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
- Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:
- Non-sparking tools should be used.
- Soak up with inert absorbent material.
- Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.
- For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
- Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorb-
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bent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Technical measures: See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.
Local/Total ventilation: If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling: Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment. Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Hygiene measures: If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Requirements for storage areas and containers: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Advice on common storage: Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents Organic peroxides Flammable solids
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7.3 Specific end use(s)
Specific use(s) : No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: DSEN, Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: Recommended Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>3,5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0,5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0,86 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0,25 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0,25 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>1,7 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>85 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>89 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol castor oil</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>16,4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>4,67 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>2,9 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Table: Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.199 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.02 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.02 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>0.17 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.0996 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.00996 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.04769 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>8.33 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.023 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.002 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>3 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.174 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.017 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.62 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene glycol castor oil</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.000 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freshwater - intermittent</td>
<td>66.1 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.000 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water - intermittent</td>
<td>6.61 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.0129 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.00129 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.00258 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-less quick connections).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices).
Minimize open handling.

Personal protective equipment
Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.
**Hand protection**

- **Material**: Chemical-resistant gloves
- **Remarks**: Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

**Skin and body protection**

- **Work uniform or laboratory coat.** Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.
- **Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.**

**Respiratory protection**

- If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
- **Filter type**: Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

**SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- **Appearance**: liquid
- **Colour**: yellow
- **Odour**: No data available
- **Odour Threshold**: No data available
- **pH**: 4 - 5
- **Melting point/freezing point**: < -5 °C
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range**: No data available
- **Flash point**: 40 °C
- **Evaporation rate**: No data available
- **Flammability (solid, gas)**: Not applicable
- **Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit**: No data available
- **Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit**: No data available
- **Vapour pressure**: No data available
- **Relative vapour density**: No data available
- **Relative density**: No data available
- **Density**: 0.917 - 0.919 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)
  Water solubility: partly miscible
  Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable
  Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
  Decomposition temperature: No data available

Viscosity
  Viscosity, kinematic: No data available

Explosive properties: Not explosive

Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information
  Flammability (liquids): Not applicable
  Molecular weight: No data available
  Particle size: Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
  Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
  Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
  Hazardous reactions: Flammable liquid and vapour.
  Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
  Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
  Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
  Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
  No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
  Information on likely routes of exposure: Inhalation, Skin contact, Ingestion, Eye contact
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Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.61 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 4.445 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 66,7 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat): 9 - 139 mg/kg
LD50 (Mouse): 19 - 34 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 2 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 2.000 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat): > 800 mg/kg

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : LD50 (Rat): 2.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Intravenous
LD50 (Mouse): 10 mg/kg
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Application Route: Intraperitoneal

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 6.000 mg/kg
                    Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg
                        Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
                        Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : No eye irritation
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species: Rabbit
Result: Moderate eye irritation

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Test Type: Magnusson-Kligman-Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
**Deltamethrin (ISO):**

Test Type: Maximisation Test  
Exposure routes: Dermal  
Species: Guinea pig  
Result: negative

Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)  
Exposure routes: Dermal  
Species: Humans  
Result: positive

**2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:**

Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)  
Exposure routes: Skin contact  
Species: Humans  
Result: negative

**Germ cell mutagenicity**
May cause genetic defects.

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Result: negative  
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Sister chromatid exchange analysis in spermatogonia  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection  
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment: Positive result(s) from in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests in mammals

**Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:**

Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**

Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Result: negative  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials  
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 473</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 476</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA Repair</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromosomal aberration</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronucleus test</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant lethal test</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sister chromatid exchange assay</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: DNA Repair
  - Test system: Escherichia coli
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
  - Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  - Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells
  - Concentration: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg
  - Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Micronucleus test
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: dominant lethal test
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay
  - Species: Mouse
  - Cell type: Bone marrow
  - Application Route: Oral
  - Result: negative

**2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:**

Genotoxicity in vitro:
- Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  - Result: negative
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  - Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo:
- Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species: Mouse, male and female
Application Route: oral (feed)
Exposure time: 104 weeks
NOAEL: 8 mg/kg body weight
LOAEL: 4 mg/kg body weight
Result: positive
Target Organs: Lymph nodes

Species: Rat, male and female
Application Route: oral (feed)
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Species: Dog, male and female
Application Route: oral (feed)
Exposure time: 2 Years
NOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
Result: negative

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 22 Months
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
- Result: negative

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
- Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: oral (feed)
- Early Embryonic Development: NOAEL: 50 mg/kg body weight
- Symptoms: No effects on fertility, Embryo-foetal toxicity
- Remarks: Significant toxicity observed in testing

- Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
- Species: Rat
- Application Route: Oral
- Early Embryonic Development: LOAEL: 84 - 149 mg/kg body weight
- Symptoms: No effects on fertility, Embryo-foetal toxicity

- Test Type: Fertility
- Species: Rat, male
- Application Route: Oral
- Fertility: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
- Symptoms: Effects on fertility
- Target Organs: Testes

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Development
- Species: Mouse
- Application Route: oral (gavage)
- Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
- Result: Skeletal malformations
- Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

- Test Type: Development
- Species: Rat, female
- Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
- Symptoms: No effects on foetal development

- Test Type: Development
- Species: Rabbit, female
- Application Route: oral (gavage)
- Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 16 mg/kg body weight
- Symptoms: No effects on foetal development

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
- Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:

Effects on fertility:
Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development:
Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Central nervous system, Immune system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Exposure routes: inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Assessment: No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species : Rat
LOAEL : 150 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days
Method : OPPTS 870.3100
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species : Rat, male and female
NOAEL : 1 mg/kg
LOAEL : 2,5 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Target Organs : Nervous system
Symptoms : hyperexcitability

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 3 mg/m3
Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Test atmosphere : dust/mist
Exposure time : 2 wk / 5 d/wk / 6 h/d
Symptoms : Local irritation, respiratory tract irritation

Species : Dog
NOAEL : 0,1 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Target Organs : Nervous system
Symptoms : Dilatation of the pupil, Vomiting, Tremors, Diarrhoea, Salivation

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 14 mg/kg
LOAEL : 54 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 91 d
Target Organs : Nervous system

Species : Mouse
LOAEL : 6 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 12 Weeks
Target Organs : Immune system
Symptoms : immune system effects

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Species : Rat
NOAEL : 25 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 22 Months
Aspiration toxicity
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Product:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Experience with human exposure

Components:
Deltamethrin (ISO):
Inhalation: Symptoms: respiratory tract irritation, Dizziness, Sweating, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, anorexia, Fatigue, tingling, Palpitation, Blurred vision, muscle twitching
Skin contact: Symptoms: Skin irritation, Erythema, pruritis, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dizziness, tingling, Sweating, muscle twitching, Blurred vision, Fatigue, anorexia, Allergic reactions
Ingestion: Symptoms: muscle pain, Small pupils

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3,1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0,5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (2.5%) Formulation

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOELR: 2.6 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d
- Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
- Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:

Toxicity to fish:
- LC50: > 1 - < 10 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.9 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 29 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.5 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: 0.23 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 d
  - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: 1.18 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish:
- LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 8.2 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Toxicity to fish:
- LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 0.00048 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
- LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.00039 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 0.0037 µg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h
- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0035 mg/l
**Exposure time**: 48 h

**LC50** (Gammarus fasciatus (freshwater shrimp)): 0.0003 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 9.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility

**M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)**: 1.000.000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 0.000022 mg/l
Exposure time: 36 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

NOEC: 0.000017 mg/l
Exposure time: 260 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 0.0041 µg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

**M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)**: 1.000.000

**2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:**
LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.57 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.48 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 0.24 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.24 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

**M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)**: 1

Toxicity to microorganisms:
EC50: > 10.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: 0.053 mg/l
- Exposure time: 30 d
- Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: 0.316 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d
- Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity):
- 1

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**
- Biodegradability: Result: Inherently biodegradable.
- Biodegradation: 94%
- Exposure time: 25 d

**Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:**
- Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
- Biodegradation: 100%
- Exposure time: 28 d
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**
- Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**
- Stability in water: Hydrolysis: 0 % (30 d)

**2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:**
- Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
- Biodegradation: 4.5%
- Exposure time: 28 d
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

**Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:**
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 2.89

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**
- Bioaccumulation: Species: Fish
  - Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 100
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Deltamethrin (2.5%) Formulation

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
                 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.800
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4,6

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
                 Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 330 - 1.800
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5,1

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:
Deltamethrin (ISO):
Distribution among environmental compartments : log Koc: 7,2

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
          According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific.
          Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.
Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
                         Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous.
                         Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death.
                         If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADN : UN 3295
ADR : UN 3295
RID : UN 3295
IMDG : UN 3295
IATA : UN 3295
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (2.5%) Formulation

Version: 2.3
Revision Date: 23.03.2020
SDS Number: 2656124-00006
Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
Date of first issue: 29.03.2018

14.2 UN proper shipping name

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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14.4 Packing group

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</table>
Labels: Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous: yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous: yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant: yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Remarks: Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS: not determined

DSL: not determined

IECSC: not determined

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information: Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Full text of H-Statements

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301: Toxic if swallowed.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H331: Toxic if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 : May cause genetic defects.
H350 : May cause cancer.
H361 : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361td: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Muta. : Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
ZA OEL : South Africa. Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, Occupational Exposure Limits
ZA OEL / TWA OEL-RL : Long term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Develop-
Further information

Classification of the mixture:

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

ZA / EN