SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (5%) Formulation

Version 3.4  Revision Date: 23.03.2020  SDS Number: 2333310-00009  Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
Date of first issue: 12.12.2017

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Deltamethrin (5%) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : 50 Tuas West Drive
          Singapore - Singapore 638408
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : 65 6697 2111 (24/7/365)
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax : 908-735-1496

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended use : Veterinary product

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : 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 (Oral) : Category 2 (Central nervous system, Immune system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) : Category 2 (Central nervous system)
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Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger
Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 Harmful 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.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
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.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 -&lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate</td>
<td>108-65-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 20 -&lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts</td>
<td>Not Assigned</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 -&lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>78-83-1</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 -&lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 -&lt; 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. 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 advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : 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.

In case of eye contact:
- 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.

If swallowed:
- 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
- Harmful if swallowed.
- 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. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Protection of first-aiders:
- 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).

Notes to physician:
- Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- High volume water jet

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

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

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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.

Methods and materials for containment and 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 dyeing or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyed material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
- Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
- 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

Conditions for safe storage:
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.

Materials to avoid:
Do not store with the following product types:
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidizing agents
Flammable gases
Pyrophoric liquids
Pyrophoric solids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Poisonous gases
Explosives

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>78-83-1</td>
<td>PEL (long term)</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>SG OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>152 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>15 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: DSEN, Skin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit 150 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineering measures:
Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., dripless 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
Respiratory protection:
If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exp-
sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type
Hand protection

Material
Hand protection
Remarks

Eye protection

Skin and body protection

Hygiene measures

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.
Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Hand protection:
Chemical-resistant gloves
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.

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: liquid
Colour: yellow
Odour: No data available
Odour Threshold: No data available
pH: 3 - 5
Melting point/freezing point: No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range: No data available
Flash point: 45 - 51 °C
Evaporation rate: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable
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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:
- Flammable liquid and vapour.
  Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
  Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.
Compatible materials: Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of:\n- Inhalation
exposure
Skin contact
Ingestion
Eye contact

**Acute toxicity**
Harmful if swallowed.

**Product:**

- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - Acute toxicity estimate: 1,334 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

**2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:**

- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

- **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - LC0 (Rat): 9.48 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 4 h
  - Test atmosphere: vapour

- **Acute dermal toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 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

**2-Methyl-1-propanol:**

- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rat): 3,350 mg/kg
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

- **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - LC50 (Rat): > 24.6 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 4 h
  - Test atmosphere: vapour

- **Acute dermal toxicity**
  - LD50 (Rabbit): 2,460 mg/kg
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
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
                                                 : Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Components:

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

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : Skin irritation

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-13-alkyl derivs., calcium salts:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Species : Rabbit
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

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

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

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Method : OECD Test Guideline 406
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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
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

Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT):
Application Route: Dermal
Result: positive

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

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
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Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**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

**2-Methyl-1-propanol:**
Genotoxicity in vitro
: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo
: Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

**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
Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Skin contact
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment:
Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging 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

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
- Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
  Result: negative
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
- Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Method: OPPTS 870.3800
  Result: negative

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
  Result: negative

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
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  
Application Route: oral (gavage)  
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.

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2-Methyl-1-propanol:

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**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.

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Components:**

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

- **Species:** Rat
- **LOAEL:** 500 mg/kg
- **Application Route:** Ingestion
- **Exposure time:** 28 Days

**2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:**

- **Species:** Rat
- **NOAEL:** > 1,000 mg/kg
- **Application Route:** Ingestion
- **Exposure time:** 41 - 45 Days
- **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 422

- **Species:** Mouse
- **NOAEL:** 1.62 mg/l
- **Application Route:** Inhalation (vapour)
- **Exposure time:** 2 yr
- **Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

- **Species:** Rabbit
- **NOAEL:** > 1,838 mg/kg
- **Application Route:** Skin contact
- **Exposure time:** 90 Days
- **Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

**2-Methyl-1-propanol:**

- **Species:** Rat
- **NOAEL:** > 1,450 mg/kg
- **Application Route:** Ingestion
- **Exposure time:** 90 Days
- **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 408

_Deltamethrin (ISO):_
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SDS Number: 2333310-00009
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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

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.
## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Deltamethrin (5%) Formulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>SDS Number</th>
<th>Date of last issue</th>
<th>Date of first issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 2-Methyl-1-propanol:
The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that 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

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecotoxicity

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

#### 2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
- **Toxicity to fish**: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 - 180 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

- EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l
  Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

- ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1,000 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

- NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): > 1,000 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 100 mg/l
  Exposure time: 21 d
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms:

- EC10: > 1,000 mg/l
  Exposure time: 0.5 h

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

- NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.5 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h
  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 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.23 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 d
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.18 mg/l
  Exposure time: 21 d
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2-Methyl-1-propanol:

Toxicity to fish:

- LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,430 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

- EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 1,100 mg/l
  Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:

\[ \text{ErC50} (\text{Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)}): 1,799 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

\[ \text{NOEC} (\text{Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)}): 117 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

\[ \text{NOEC} (\text{Daphnia magna (Water flea)}): 20 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 21 d

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Toxicity to fish:

\[ \text{LC50} (\text{Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)}): 0.00048 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 96 h

\[ \text{LC50} (\text{Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)}): 0.00039 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

\[ \text{EC50} (\text{Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)}): 0.0037 \mu g/l \]

Exposure time: 48 h

\[ \text{EC50} (\text{Daphnia magna (Water flea)}): 0.0035 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 48 h

\[ \text{LC50} (\text{Gammarus fasciatus (freshwater shrimp)}): 0.0003 \mu g/l \]

Exposure time: 96 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):

\[ 1,000,000 \]

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):

\[ \text{NOEC} (\text{Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)}): 0.000022 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 36 d

\[ \text{NOEC} (\text{Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)}): 0.000017 \text{ mg/l} \]

Exposure time: 260 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):

\[ \text{NOEC} (\text{Daphnia magna (Water flea)}): 0.0041 \mu g/l \]

Exposure time: 21 d

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity):

\[ 1,000,000 \]
Persistence and degradability

Components:

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

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 90 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 1.2

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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 1

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Bioaccumulation: Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,800
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 4.6
Mobility in soil

Components:

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Distribution among environmental compartments : log Koc: 7.2

Other adverse effects
No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods
Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number : UN 1993
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No. : UN 1993
Proper shipping name : Flammable liquid, n.o.s.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate)
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355

IMDG-Code
UN number : UN 1993
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, 2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate, Deltamethrin (ISO))
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Workplace Safety and Health Act and Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations: This product is subjected to the SDS, labelling, PEL and other requirements in the Act/Regulations.

Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations : Not applicable

Fire Safety (Petroleum and Flammable Materials) Regulations : Butanol
Methoxy acetoxypropane
Kerosene
Petroleum distillates
Petroleum oil

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
SG OEL : Singapore. Workplace Safety and Health Act - First Schedule Permissible Exposure Limits of Toxic Substances
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.

SG / EN