SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details
Company: MSD
Address: Rua Coronel Bento Soares, 530
          Cruzeiro - Sao Paulo - Brazil  CEP 12730-340
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone: 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard
Flammable liquids: Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral): Category 4
Acute toxicity (Inhalation): Category 4
Skin irritation: Category 2
Eye irritation: Category 2A
Skin sensitization: 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
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard: Category 1

GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard
Hazard pictograms:

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
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 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/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.
No smoking.
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.
P391 Collect spillage.

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 2</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 -&lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Inhal-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Hazard Class</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 3</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 -&lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated</td>
<td>127087-87-0</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 5</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 -&lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 3</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 -&lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye irritation, Category 2A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin sensitization, Sub-category 1A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Category 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) (Central nervous system, Immune system), Category 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) (Central nervous system), Category 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin irritation, Category 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carcinogenicity, Category 1B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aspiration hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>Flammable liquids,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;= 0,1 - &lt; 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;= 2,5 - &lt; 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SECTION 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.
- If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
- If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
- 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.

### If swallowed
- If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.
- Call a physician or poison control center 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 or if inhaled.
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause respiratory irritation.
- 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.

### Protection of first-aiders
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment.
SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire fighting:
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Flash back possible over considerable distance.
Vapors 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

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.

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions:
Avoid release to the environment.
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/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.
For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked 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.

SECTION 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. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapors. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. 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. Already sensitized individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. 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.


Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents Organic peroxides
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Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ingredients 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>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>78 ppm 340 mg/m³</td>
<td>BR OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>78 ppm 340 mg/m³</td>
<td>BR OEL</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>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<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>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>156 ppm 200 mg/m³</td>
<td>BR OEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information:
- Degree of harmfulness: medium
- Absorption through the skin: maximum

Biological occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Biological specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of workday</td>
<td>0.15 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>BR BEI</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.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

### Personal protective equipment

#### 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 vapor type

**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.

**Eye protection**

- **Material**: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
- **Remarks**: 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.

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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>clear yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>38 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapor density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water solubility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Not classified as a reactivity hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>Stable under normal conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reac-</td>
<td>Flammable liquid and vapor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tions</td>
<td>Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can react with strong oxidizing agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>Heat, flames and sparks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>Oxidizing agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>No hazardous decomposition products are known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Route</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute toxicity estimate: 997.09 mg/kg Method: Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Acute toxicity estimate: 18.89 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vapor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye contact</td>
<td>Acute toxicity estimate: &gt; 5.000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Components:**

**Ethylbenzene:**
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3.500 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 17.8 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 4 h
  - Test atmosphere: vapor
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

**Xylene:**
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 4 h
  - Test atmosphere: vapor
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 4.200 mg/kg

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Mouse): 4.290 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
  - 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
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: vapor
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Methanol:
- Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
  Method: Expert judgment
- Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l
  Exposure time: 4 h
  Test atmosphere: vapor
  Method: Expert judgment
  Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
- Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
  Method: Expert judgment

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Xylene:
- Species: Rabbit
- Result: Skin irritation

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

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

Methanol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
Causes serious eye irritation.

**Components:**

**Xylene:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

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

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

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

**Methanol:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

**Skin sensitization**
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Respiratory sensitization**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Xylene:**
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**
Test Type: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure: Dermal
Species: Guinea pig
### Deltamethrin (with Xylene) 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>27.08.2021</td>
<td>2972479-00009</td>
<td>09.04.2021</td>
<td>02.07.2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result: negative

- Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
- Dermal
- Humans
- positive

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Routes of exposure</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Humans</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Routes of exposure</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buehler Test</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Guinea pig</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Methanol:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Routes of exposure</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximization Test</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Guinea pig</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

**Components:**

#### Ethylbenzene:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</th>
<th>Result: negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
  - Result: negative

- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  - Result: negative

#### Xylene:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</th>
<th>Result: negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo
  - Species: Mouse
  - Application Route: Inhalation
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 486
  - Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

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

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo

Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Skin contact
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
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)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

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

Methanol:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
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: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity:
May cause cancer.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Result: Positive
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
Xylene:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 103 weeks
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

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

Methanol:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time: 18 Months
Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:
Ethylbenzene:
Effects on fertility

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**
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-fetal 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-fetal 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 fetal development

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**
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 fetal development.

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

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

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

Methanol:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: positive
Remarks: The effects were seen only at maternally toxic doses.

STOT-single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.
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Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Components:

Xylene:
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

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

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

Methanol:
Target Organs: Eye, Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.

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

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor)
Target Organs: Auditory system
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Xylene:
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor)
Target Organs: Auditory system
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

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

Routes of exposure: 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:**

**Ethylbenzene:**
Species: Rat  
LOAEL: 0.868 mg/l  
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)  
Exposure time: 13 Weeks  
Species: Rat  
NOAEL: 75 mg/kg  
LOAEL: 250 mg/kg  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Xylene:**
Species: Rat  
LOAEL: > 0.2 - 1 mg/l  
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)  
Exposure time: 13 Weeks  
Species: Rat  
LOAEL: 150 mg/kg  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Exposure time: 90 Days

**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)  
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, Diarrhea, 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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days

Methanol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 1,06 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time: 90 Days

Aspiration toxicity
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:
Ethylbenzene:
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.

Xylene:
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.

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

#### Ecotoxicity

**Components:**

**Ethylbenzene:**
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,2 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,8 - 2,4 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3,6 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h
  - NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3,4 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0,96 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 7 d

- **Toxicity to microorganisms**
  - EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 24 h

**Xylene:**
- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 13,5 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 24 h
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h

- **Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0,1 - < 1 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 35 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other**
  - EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l
aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms: NOEC: > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish: LC50: 44 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50: 68 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 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 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000022 mg/l
Exposure time: 36 d
NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000017 mg/l
Exposure time: 260 d

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

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1.000.000
### 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:

**Toxicity to fish**
- 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

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

**Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**
- NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 0,053 mg/l
- Exposure time: 30 d
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,316 mg/l
- Exposure time: 21 d

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

**Toxicity to microorganisms**
- EC50: > 10.000 mg/l
- Exposure time: 3 h
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

### 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

Methanol:

Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 15.400 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 22.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 15.800 mg/l
Exposure time: 200 h

Toxicity to microorganisms:
IC50: > 1.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
Biodegradability:
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Xylene:
Biodegradability:
Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: > 70 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Methanol:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.6

Xylene:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.16
Remarks: Calculation

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

Methanol:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.77

Mobility in soil

Components:

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

Other adverse effects
No data available
SECTION 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number: UN 1992
Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: 6.1
Packing group: III
Labels: 3 (6.1)

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No.: UN 1992
Proper shipping name: Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: 6.1
Packing group: III
Labels: Flammable Liquids, Toxic
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft): 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 355

IMDG-Code
UN number: UN 1992
Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Ethylbenzene, Xylene, Deltamethrin (ISO))
Class: 3
Subsidiary risk: 6.1
Packing group: III
Labels: 3 (6.1)
EmS Code: F-E, S-D
Marine pollutant: yes

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

Domestic regulation

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Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

UN number : UN 1992
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
                        (Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
Class : 3
Subsidiary risk : 6.1
Packing group : III
Labels : 3 (6.1)
Hazard Identification Number : 36

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.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH)
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Ethylbenzene : 100-41-4
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic : 64742-95-6
Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police : Xylene

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS : not determined
DSL : not determined
IECSC : not determined

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
BR BEI : Brazil. NR7. Parameters for Biological Control of Occupational Exposure to Some Chemical Agents
BR OEL : Brazil. NR 15 - Unhealthy activities and operations
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
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.

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