SAFETY DATA SHEET
generated from GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version: 2.3
Revision Date: 2020/03/24
SDS Number: 2972476-00006
Date of last issue: 2019/09/13
Date of first issue: 2018/07/02

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company: MSD
Address: No. 485 Jing Tai Road, Pu Tuo District - Shanghai - China 200331
Telephone: 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number: 86-571-87268110
E-mail address: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>clear yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flammable liquid and vapour. 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. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammable liquids</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity (Inhalation)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin corrosion/irrititation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</td>
<td>2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin sensitisation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germ cell mutagenicity</td>
<td>1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity</td>
<td>1B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms: 
Signal word: Danger
Hazard statements: 
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
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.
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.
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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 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
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.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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.

Physical and chemical hazards
Flammable liquid and vapour.

Health hazards
Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Environmental hazards
Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>CAS-No. 100-41-4, Concentration: &gt;= 30 &lt; 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>CAS-No. 1330-20-7, Concentration: &gt;= 30 &lt; 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated</td>
<td>CAS-No. 127087-87-0, Concentration: &gt;= 10 &lt; 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>CAS-No. 52918-63-5, Concentration: &gt;= 3 &lt; 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>CAS-No. 128-37-0, Concentration: &gt;= 2.5 &lt; 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>CAS-No. 64742-95-6, Concentration: &gt;= 0.25 &lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>CAS-No. 67-56-1, Concentration: &gt;= 0.1 &lt; 1%</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. 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 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 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 when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).
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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

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 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 spills 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 dyked 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 dis-
posal 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

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.
Already sensitised individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitisers.
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.

Avoidance of contact: Oxidizing agents

Storage
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

Packaging material: Unsuitable material: None known.
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>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>PC-TWA</td>
<td>100 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: G2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PC- STEL</td>
<td>150 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Further information: G2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>PC-TWA</td>
<td>50 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PC- STEL</td>
<td>100 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td>PC-TWA</td>
<td>0.03 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>15 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
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<td>Further information: DSEN, Skin</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>150 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
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<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>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
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<td>PC-TWA</td>
<td>25 mg/m³</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: Skin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PC- STEL</td>
<td>50 mg/m³</td>
<td>GBZ 2.1-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Further information: Skin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>0.15 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Methylhip-</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>1.5 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>ACGIH</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 exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Eye/face 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.

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.

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.

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
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>Colour</td>
<td>clear yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour 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>
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<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
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</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>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapour density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water solubility</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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.

Molecular weight: No data available

Particle size: Not applicable

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.
Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes: Inhalation
  Skin contact
  Ingestion
  Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

Product:
  Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 997.09 mg/kg
    Method: Calculation method

  Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 18.89 mg/l
    Exposure time: 4 h
    Test atmosphere: vapour
    Method: Calculation method

  Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg
    Method: Calculation method

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
  Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg
## Delmamethrin (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>2.3</td>
<td>2020/03/24</td>
<td>2972476-00006</td>
<td>2019/09/13</td>
<td>2018/07/02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Acute inhalation toxicity
- **LC50 (Rat):** 17.8 mg/l
- **Exposure time:** 4 h
- **Test atmosphere:** vapour

### 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:** vapour

#### 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 toxicity

### Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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

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

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 sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Xylene:
Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Dermal
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative
Remarks : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version 2.3 Revision Date: 2020/03/24 SDS Number: 2972476-00006 Date of last issue: 2019/09/13
Date of first issue: 2018/07/02

Dermal
- Humans
- positive

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
- Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Humans
- Result: negative

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

Methanol:
- Test Type: Maximisation Test
- Exposure routes: Skin contact
- Species: Guinea pig
- Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity
May cause genetic defects.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
  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
- Genotoxicity in vivo: 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

Xylene:
- Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  Result: negative
  Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  Result: negative
**Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>SDS Number</th>
<th>Date of last issue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2020/03/24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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 (vapour)
Exposure time
: 104 weeks
Result
: Positive
Remarks
: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.
**Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SDS Number</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carcinogenicity - Assessment**: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

**Remarks**: Based on the Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals of China

**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 (vapour)
- **Exposure time**: 18 Months
- **Result**: negative
Reproductive toxicity
Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Xylene:
Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
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

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

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

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

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal 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.

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:
Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)
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:
Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)
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):
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:

### Ethylbenzene:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>0.868 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>inhalation (vapour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>13 Weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>75 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>250 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Xylene:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>&gt; 0.2 - 1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>inhalation (vapour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>13 Weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>150 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>90 Days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Deltamethrin (ISO):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat, male and female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>1 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>13 Weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Organs</td>
<td>Nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms</td>
<td>hyperexcitability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>3 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>inhalation (dust/mist/fume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test atmosphere</td>
<td>dust/mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 wk / 5 d/wk / 6 h/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms</td>
<td>Local irritation, respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAEL</td>
<td>0.1 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOAEL</td>
<td>1 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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
NOAEL: 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
NOAEL: 500 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 28 Days

Methanol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 1.06 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
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.
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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

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):
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 aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l
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
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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
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 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
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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)
## Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

**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

### 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 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**

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SAFETY DATA SHEET
according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version: 2.3  Revision Date: 2020/03/24  SDS Number: 2972476-00006  Date of last issue: 2019/09/13  Date of first issue: 2018/07/02


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

National Regulations

GB 6944/12268  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)

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

National regulatory information
Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases
Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals
Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals: Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. / Code</th>
<th>Chemical name / Category</th>
<th>Threshold quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W5.4</td>
<td>Flammable liquids</td>
<td>5,000 t</td>
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</table>

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
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

Date format: yyyy/mm/dd

Full text of other abbreviations:
ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit
GBZ 2.1-2007 / PC-TWA: Permissible concentration - time weighted average

Disclaimer:
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 mate-
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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</tbody>
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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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