SAFETY DATA SHEET
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Section 1: Identification

Product name : Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908
          Upper Hutt - New Zealand
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com
Telefax : 908-735-1496

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

Section 2: Hazard identification

GHS Classification
Flammable liquids : Flam. Liq.3
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Acute Tox.4
Skin corrosion/irritation : 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : 2A
Skin sensitisation : Skin Sens.1
Germ cell mutagenicity : Muta.1B
Carcinogenicity : Carc.1B
Reproductive toxicity : Repr.2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : STOT SE3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : STOT RE2
Aspiration hazard : Asp. Tox.1

GHS label elements
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Hazard pictograms:
- Flammable liquid and vapour
- Harmful if swallowed
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Causes skin irritation
- May cause an allergic skin reaction
- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause genetic defects
- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause cancer
- Suspected of damaging fertility
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H340 May cause genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- H361d Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements:

**Prevention:**
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.
- No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Response:**
- P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
- P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician 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 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

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

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

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Mixture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene, (CAS-No. 100-41-4)</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene (CAS-No. 1330-20-7)</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO, CAS-No. 52918-63-5)</td>
<td>&gt;= 3 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (CAS-No. 128-37-0)</td>
<td>&lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum, light aromatic, CAS-No. 64742-95-6)</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol (CAS-No. 67-56-1)</td>
<td>&lt; 1</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 centre immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
- Harmful if swallowed.
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Causes serious eye 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).

Notes to physician:
- Treat symptomatically and supportively.

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 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.

Hazchem Code:
- 3W

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 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 dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable 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.
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.

Hygiene measures:
If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

**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

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### Section 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>WES-TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>434 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WES-STE L</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>543 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>WES-TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>217 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STE L</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>15 µg/m³</td>
<td>(OEB 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: DSEN, Skin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td></td>
<td>150 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>WES-TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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>WES-TWA</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>890 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WES-STE L</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,480 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(total hydrocarbon vapor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>WES-TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>NZ OEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Further information: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring, Skin absorption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>250 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</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 phenylglyoxylic acids</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of exposure or end of shift</td>
<td>0.25 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>NZ BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></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>Methylhippuric acid</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>1.5 g/l</td>
<td>NZ BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methylhippuric acids</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>1.5 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>Methyl alcohol</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>15 mg/l</td>
<td>NZ BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>15 mg/l</td>
<td>ACGIH 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 con-
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

**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**
- 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**
- **Material**
  - 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

**Appearance**
- liquid

**Colour**
- clear
  - yellow

**Odour**
- No data available

**Odour Threshold**
- No data available

**pH**
- No data available

**Melting point/freezing point**
- No data available

**Initial boiling point and boiling range**
- No data available

**Flash point**
- 38 °C

**Evaporation rate**
- No data available

**Flammability (solid, gas)**
- Not applicable

**Flammability (liquids)**
- Not applicable
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version 2.3  Revision Date: 24.03.2020  SDS Number: 2972469-00005  Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
Date of first issue: 02.07.2018

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit: No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit: No data available
Vapour pressure: No data available
Relative vapour density: No data available
Relative density: No data available
Density: No data available
Solubility(ies)
   Water solubility: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity
   Viscosity, kinematic: No data available
Explosive properties: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight: No data available
Particle size: Not applicable

Section 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.

Section 11: Toxicological information
Exposure routes
   Inhalation
   Skin contact
   Ingestion
   Eye contact
Acute toxicity
Harmful if swallowed.

**Product:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>Acute toxicity estimate: 1,314 mg/kg</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>Acute toxicity estimate: &gt; 20 mg/l</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 4 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test atmosphere: vapour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute dermal toxicity</td>
<td>Acute toxicity estimate: &gt; 2,000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Components:**

**Ethylbenzene:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>LC50 (Rat): 17.8 mg/l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 4 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test atmosphere: vapour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute dermal toxicity</td>
<td>LD50 (Rabbit): &gt; 5,000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Xylene:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 4 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test atmosphere: vapour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute dermal toxicity</td>
<td>LD50 (Rabbit): &gt; 4,200 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral toxicity</td>
<td>LD50 (Rat): 66.7 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (Rat): 9 - 139 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (Mouse): 19 - 34 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute inhalation toxicity</td>
<td>LC50 (Rat): 0.8 mg/l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 2 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test atmosphere: dust/mist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute dermal toxicity</td>
<td>LD50 (Rabbit): 2,000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LD50 (Rat): &gt; 800 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity (other routes of</td>
<td>LD50 (Rat): 2.5 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administration)</td>
<td>Application Route: Intravenous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:
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
  - Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT): 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

Chronic toxicity

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
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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:

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vitro:

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):

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vitro:

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:
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
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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.

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

**Xylene:**
- **Effects on fertility** : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study  
  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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type:</th>
<th>Fertility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>Rat, male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route:</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility:</td>
<td>LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms:</td>
<td>Effects on fertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Organs:</td>
<td>Testes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Effects on foetal development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type:</th>
<th>Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route:</td>
<td>oral (gavage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developmental Toxicity:</td>
<td>LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>Skeletal malformations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks:</td>
<td>Maternal toxicity observed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Test Type: Development**

| Species:  | Rat, female |
| Application Route: | oral (gavage) |
| Developmental Toxicity: | NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight |
| Symptoms: | No effects on foetal development |

**Test Type: Development**

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

**Reproductive toxicity - Assessment**

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route:</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on foetal development</th>
<th>Test Type: Embryo-foetal development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route:</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on fertility</th>
<th>Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route:</td>
<td>inhalation (vapour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on foetal development</th>
<th>Test Type: Embryo-foetal development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Species:</td>
<td>Rat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Route:</td>
<td>inhalation (vapour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result:</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 0.868 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 13 Weeks

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 75 mg/kg
LOAEL: 250 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Xylene:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: > 0.2 - 1 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species: Rat, male and female
NOAEL: 1 mg/kg
LOAEL: 2.5 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Nervous system
Symptoms: hyperexcitability

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

Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.1 mg/kg
LOAEL: 1 mg/kg
Application Route: Oral
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Target Organs: Nervous system
Symptoms: Dilatation of the pupil, Vomiting, Tremors, Diarrhoea, Salivation

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

Species: Mouse
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.

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 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**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 96 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): &gt; 1 - 10 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 24 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 72 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 24 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 35 d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): &gt; 0.1 - &lt; 1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 35 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 21 d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): &gt; 1 - 10 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 21 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 3 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to microorganisms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC: &gt; 100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 3 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 96 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to fish</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 0.00048 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.00039 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 48 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 0.0037 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0035 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC50 (Gammarus fasciatus (freshwater shrimp)): 0.0003 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 72 h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): &gt; 9.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 72 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time: 36 d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000022 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 36 d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000017 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exposure time: 260 d

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

**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

- **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

- **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

**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.

National Regulations

NZS 5433
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)
Hazchem Code: 3W

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

HSN O Approval Number
HSR100759 Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2017

HSW Controls
Certified handler certificate not required.
Tracking hazardous substance not required.
Refer to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, for further information.

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

Section 16: Other information

Further information
Date format: dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NZ BEI: New Zealand. Biological Exposure Indices
NZ OEL: New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants
Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
NZ OEL / WES-TWA : Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average
NZ OEL / WES-STEL : Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure Limit

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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