SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc
Address : 2000 Galloping Hill Road
Kenilworth - New Jersey - U.S.A. 07033
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Telefax : 908-735-1496
Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200
Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4
Skin irritation : Category 2
Eye irritation : Category 2A
Skin sensitization : Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B
Carcinogenicity : Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) : Category 1 (Central nervous system, Immune system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) : Category 1 (Central nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Auditory system)
Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
- H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H340 May cause genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer.
- H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system, Immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
- H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
- H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) 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 vapors.
  - 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 must not be allowed out of the workplace.
  - 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.

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
Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture  :  Mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 30 - &lt; 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltamethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52918-63-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

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.
## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

| Suitable extinguishing media: | Water spray  
|                               | Alcohol-resistant foam  
|                               | Carbon dioxide (CO2)  
|                               | Dry chemical  
| Unsuitable extinguishing media: | High volume water jet  
| Specific hazards during fire fighting: | Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.  
| | Flash back possible over considerable distance.  
| | Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.  
| | Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.  
| Hazardous combustion products: | Carbon oxides  
|                               | Nitrogen oxides (NOx)  
|                               | Bromine compounds  
| Specific extinguishing methods: | Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.  
|                               | Use water spray to cool unopened containers.  
|                               | Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.  

Evacuate area.
In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures:
- See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation:
- If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
- 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 vapors 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 sensitized individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

**Conditions for safe storage:**
- Keep in properly labeled 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:
  - Strong oxidizing agents
  - Organic peroxides
  - Flammable solids
  - Pyrophoric liquids
  - Pyrophoric solids
  - Self-heating substances and mixtures
  - Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases
  - Explosives
  - Gases

### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Ingredients with workplace control parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 435 mg/m³</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 435 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>125 ppm 545 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 435 mg/m³</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
</tr>
<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>TWA</td>
<td>15 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: DSEN, Skin

<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>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>NIOSH REL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>500 ppm 2,000 mg/m³</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon)</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 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 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>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 containment devices).

Minimize open handling.

### Personal protective equipment

| Respiratory protection | General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and |
use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

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

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

Hygiene measures

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

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid
Color : clear yellow
Odor : No data available
Odor Threshold : No data available
pH : No data available
Melting point/freezing point : No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling : No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Flash point: 100 °F / 38 °C
Evaporation rate: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable
Flammability (liquids): Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit: No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit: No data available
Vapor pressure: No data available
Relative vapor 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
Autoignition 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 vapor. Vapors 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

Information on likely routes of exposure

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: vapor
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

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 17.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Xylene:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 4,200 mg/kg

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 naptha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

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

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Methanol:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgment

Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Expert judgment
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgment

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.
Components:

Xylene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

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

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

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

Methanol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

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

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

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

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

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Methanol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Test Type: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure: Dermal
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Routes of exposure: Dermal
Species: Humans
Result: positive

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Methanol:
Test Type: Maximization Test
Routes of exposure: 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  
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
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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 spermato-gonia
  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

Date of last issue: 04/24/2019
Date of first issue: 07/02/2018
Result: negative

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

Genotoxicity in vivo :
Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.

Components:

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

Xylene:
Species : Rat
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

Deltamethrin (ISO):
Species : Mouse, male and female
Application Route : oral (feed)
Exposure time : 104 weeks
NOAEL : 8 mg/kg body weight
LOAEL : 4 mg/kg body weight
Result : positive
Target Organs : Lymph nodes
Species : Rat, male and female
Application Route : oral (feed)
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : negative

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

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

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

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

**IARC**  
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans  
Ethylbenzene  
100-41-4

**OSHA**  
No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA’s list of regulated carcinogens.

**NTP**  
No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

**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 (vapor)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416  
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal 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 (vapor)  
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
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-fetal toxicity.
Remarks: Significant toxicity observed in testing

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

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

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

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

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

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

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Effects on fetal development: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

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

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

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

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

STOT-single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

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

Components:

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

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

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

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

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

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

**Ethylbenzene:**
- Species: Rat
- LOAEL: 0.868 mg/l
- Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
- Exposure time: 13 Weeks

- Species: Rat
- NOAEL: 75 mg/kg
- LOAEL: 250 mg/kg
- Application Route: Ingestion
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 408
### 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 (vapor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>13 Weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

**Species:** Rat  
**LOAEL:** 150 mg/kg  
**Application Route:** Ingestion  
**Exposure time:** 90 Days

### Deltamethrin (ISO):

**Species:** Rat, male and female  
**NOAEL:** 1 mg/kg  
**LOAEL:** 2.5 mg/kg  
**Application Route:** Oral  
**Exposure time:** 13 Weeks  
**Target Organs:** Nervous system  
**Symptoms:** Hyperexcitability

**Species:** Rat  
**LOAEL:** 3 mg/m3  
**Application Route:** Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)  
**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, Diarrhea, Salivation

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

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

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

**Species:** Rat  
**NOAEL:** 25 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 22 Months

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

**Methanol:**
Species : Rat
NOAEL : 1.06 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 90 Days

**Aspiration toxicity**
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Components:**

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

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

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

**Experience with human exposure**

**Components:**

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**
Inhalation : Symptoms: respiratory tract irritation, Dizziness, Sweating, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, anorexia, Fatigue, tingling, Palpitation, Blurred vision, muscle twitching
Skin contact : Symptoms: Skin irritation, Erythema, pruritis, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dizziness, tingling, Sweating, muscle twitching, Blurred vision, Fatigue, anorexia, Allergic reactions
Ingestion : Symptoms: muscle pain, Small pupils
SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ethylbenzene:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

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
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 (Mysisopsis 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.

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000022 mg/l
Exposure time: 36 d
NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000017 mg/l
Exposure time: 260 d

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

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: Ec50 (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
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
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<td>07/02/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to fish</th>
<th>LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</th>
<th>EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</th>
<th>EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3.1 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0.5 mg/l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to fish</th>
<th>LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 15,400 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</th>
<th>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): &gt; 10,000 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 48 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</th>
<th>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 22,000 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)</th>
<th>NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 15,800 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 200 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity to microorganisms</th>
<th>IC50: &gt; 1,000 mg/l</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exposure time: 3 h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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)
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**Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation**

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1,800

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.6

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

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 330 - 1,800

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.1

**Methanol:**

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.77

**Mobility in soil**

**Components:**

**Deltamethrin (ISO):**

Distribution among environmental compartments : log Koc: 7.2

**Other adverse effects**

No data available

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**International Regulations**

**UNRTDG**

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

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

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

Domestic regulation

49 CFR
UN/ID/NA number : UN 1992
Proper shipping name : Flammable liquids, toxic, n.o.s.
( Ethylbenzene, Xylene )
Class : 3
Subsidiary risk : 6.1
Packing group : III
Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC
ERG Code : 131
Marine pollutant : yes ( Deltamethrin (ISO) )

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

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Component RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>Calculated product RQ (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>67-56-1</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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Date of first issue: 07/02/2018

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity
This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Respiratory or skin sensitization
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Aspiration hazard

SARA 313
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4 >= 30 - < 50 %
Xylene 1330-20-7 >= 30 - < 50 %

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4
Xylene 1330-20-7
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated 127087-87-0
Deltamethrin (ISO) 52918-63-5
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol 128-37-0
Methanol 67-56-1
Acetic acid 64-19-7

California Prop. 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Methanol, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4
Xylene 1330-20-7
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol 128-37-0

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4
Xylene 1330-20-7
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol 128-37-0

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:
AICS: not determined
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA 704:

- Flammability: 2
- Health: 2
- Special hazard: 0

HMIS® IV:

- FLAMMABILITY: 2
- PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0
- HEALTH: 3

HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH / TWA: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH / BEI: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NIOSH REL / TWA: USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA Z-1 / TWA: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / STEL: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit
NIOSH REL / STEL: Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL / ST: STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
OSHA Z-1 / TWA: 8-hour time weighted average

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative


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