SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dichlofenthion Formulation

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Dichlofenthion Formulation
Other means of identification : No data available

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 the Hazardous Products Regulations
Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Skin corrosion : Category 1B
Serious eye damage : Category 1
Skin sensitization : Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2
Carcinogenicity (Oral) : Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 1 (Nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1 (Nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin, Respiratory Tract, Auditory system)
Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
- H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- H350 May cause cancer if swallowed.
- H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- H370 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system).
- H372 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin, Respiratory Tract, 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, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- 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 should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
- P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
- P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:
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>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tar, wood</td>
<td>91722-33-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosin</td>
<td>8050-09-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar, coal</td>
<td>8007-45-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlofenthion (ISO)</td>
<td>97-17-6</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 2 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>108-95-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-Cresol</td>
<td>108-39-4</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Cresol</td>
<td>106-44-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actual concentration or concentration range 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 immediately.

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 immediately.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.
Get medical attention immediately.
If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer if swallowed. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes severe burns. Causes digestive tract burns.

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 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
Metal oxides
Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective
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>Rosin</td>
<td>8050-09-7</td>
<td>TWAEV</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³ (Formaldehyde)</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar, coal</td>
<td>8007-45-2</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.15 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA ON OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 434 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>125 ppm 543 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWAEV</td>
<td>100 ppm 434 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEV</td>
<td>125 ppm 543 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</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>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm 651 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 434 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWAEV</td>
<td>100 ppm 434 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEV</td>
<td>150 ppm 651 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm (OEB 3)</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm (OEB 3)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichlofenthion (ISO)</td>
<td>97-17-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Further information:**

- **Skin:** Wipe limit 200 µg/100 cm² Internal

### Sodium hydroxide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA AB OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA BC OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>CA QC OEL</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>Phenol</td>
<td>108-95-2</td>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>250 mg/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>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>
</tbody>
</table>

**Engineering measures**: Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-
less quick connections). All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment. Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices). Minimize open handling.

**Personal protective equipment**

**Respiratory protection**: If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

**Filter type**: Combined particulates and organic vapor type

**Hand protection**: Chemical-resistant gloves

**Material**: Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

**Remarks**: 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.

**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**: viscous liquid

**Color**: dark, brown

**Odor**: strong

**Odor Threshold**: No data available
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dichlofenthion Formulation

pH : Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point : No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range : No data available
Flash point : 30 °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 : 1,009 - 1,051 g/cm³ (20 °C)
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.
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 reac- : 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.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 1,450 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 40 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 3,724 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method

Components:
Tar, wood:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 423
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral toxicity

Rosin:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 2,800 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

Tar, coal:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,700 mg/kg

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

Dichlofenthion (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 172 mg/kg
LD50 (Rat): 270 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 1.75 mg/l

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 355 mg/kg
LD50 (Rabbit): 6,000 mg/kg

Sodium hydroxide:
Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Phenol:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 650 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 140 - 290 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgment

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat): 0.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 8 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): > 0.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Expert judgment

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 660 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgment

m-Cresol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 121 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity: Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): 301 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

p-Cresol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 172 - 250 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): 213 - 426 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes severe burns.

Components:

Tar, wood:
Method: OECD Test Guideline 439
Result: Skin irritation

Rosin:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation

Tar, coal:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild skin irritation

Xylene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

Dichlofenthion (ISO):
Result: Mild skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure
Phenol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

m-Cresol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

p-Cresol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

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

**Components:**

**Tar, wood:**
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

**Rosin:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

**Tar, coal:**
Species: Human
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

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

**Sodium hydroxide:**
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Remarks: Based on skin corrosivity.

**Phenol:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

**m-Cresol:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

**p-Cresol:**
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Tar, wood:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: positive
Assessment: Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitization rate in humans

Rosin:
Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Tar, coal:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Routes of exposure: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: positive
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Assessment: Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

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

Dichlofenthion (ISO):
Routes of exposure: Dermal
Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitization.
Result: Weak sensitizer
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:
Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
### Dichlofenthion 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>
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<td>5.1</td>
<td>03/23/2020</td>
<td>1552609-00007</td>
<td>09/13/2019</td>
<td>04/14/2017</td>
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</table>

**Routes of exposure**
- **Skin contact**
  - **Result**: negative

**Phenol**
- **Test Type**: Buehler Test
- **Routes of exposure**: Skin contact
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 406
- **Result**: negative

**p-Cresol**
- **Test Type**: Draize Test
- **Routes of exposure**: Skin contact
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative

### Germ cell mutagenicity
Suspected of causing genetic defects.

#### Components:

**Tar, wood**
- **Genotoxicity in vitro**: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
  - Result: negative

**Rosin**
- **Genotoxicity in vitro**: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
  - Result: negative

**Tar, coal**
- **Genotoxicity in vitro**: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
  - Result: positive
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment**
- **Germ cell mutagenicity**: Positive result(s) from in vivo non-mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests, supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity assays.
  - Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

**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

**Phenol:**
Genotoxicity in vitro :
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473  
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo :
Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474  
Result: positive  
Remarks: Annex VI From 1272/2008

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment :
Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell mutagenicity tests.

**m-Cresol:**
Genotoxicity in vitro :
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473  
Result: positive

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 475 Result: negative

p-Cresol:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Method: OECD Test Guideline 473 Result: positive

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


Carcinogenicity:
May cause cancer if swallowed.

Components:

Tar, coal:
Species: Mouse Application Route: Ingestion Exposure time: 2 Years Result: positive

Carcinogenicity Assessment: Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (oral) Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

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
### Phenol:
- **Species**: Mouse
- **Application Route**: Ingestion
- **Exposure time**: 103 weeks
- **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 451
- **Result**: negative

### m-Cresol:
- **Species**: Mouse, males
- **Application Route**: Ingestion
- **Exposure time**: 105 weeks
- **Result**: equivocal
- **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials

### Phenol:
- **Species**: Mouse, female
- **Application Route**: Ingestion
- **Exposure time**: 106 - 107 weeks
- **Result**: positive
- **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials

### Carcinogenicity - Assessment
- **Result**: Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

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

### Components:

#### Rosin:
- **Effects on fertility**
  - **Test Type**: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
  - **Species**: Rat
  - **Application Route**: Ingestion
  - **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 421
  - **Result**: negative

- **Effects on fetal development**
  - **Test Type**: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
  - **Species**: Rat
  - **Application Route**: Ingestion
  - **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 421
  - **Result**: negative

#### 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

**Dichlofenthion (ISO):**

**Effects on fetal development** : Test Type: Development  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal  
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 80 mg/kg body weight  
Result: Reduced fetal weight., Embryotoxic effects.  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Development  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal  
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight  
Result: Reduced fetal weight., Embryotoxic effects., No teratogenic effects.  
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

**Phenol:**

**Effects on fertility** : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study  
Species: Rat  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416  
Result: negative

**Effects on fetal development** : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Ingestion  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414  
Result: negative
m-Cresol:
Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

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

STOT-single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes damage to organs (Nervous system).

Components:

Tar, coal:
Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Target Organs : Nervous system
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 300 mg/kg bw or less.

Xylene:
Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs (Nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin, Respiratory Tract, Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Tar, coal:
Target Organs : Respiratory Tract
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

Routes of exposure : Inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs : Respiratory Tract
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dichlofenthion Formulation

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.

Dichlofenthion (ISO):
Target Organs: Nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Remarks: Based on human experience.

Phenol:
Target Organs: Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin
Assessment: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Species: Rat
LOAEL: 150 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Species : Rat
NOAEL  : 0.75 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 90 d

Species : Dog
NOAEL  : 0.75 mg/kg
Application Route : Oral
Exposure time : 90 d

Phenol:

Species : Rat
LOAEL  : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat
NOAEL  : > = 0.1 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 74 Days

Species : Rabbit
LOAEL  : 260 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 18 Days

m-Cresol:

Species : Rat
NOAEL  : 150 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

p-Cresol:

Species : Rat
NOAEL  : 50 mg/kg
LOAEL  : 175 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Aspiration toxicity
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

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.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Skin contact: Symptoms: irritating, central nervous system effects, sweating.
Remarks: Can be absorbed through skin. May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eye contact: Symptoms: constriction of pupils, central nervous system effects.

Ingestion: Symptoms: Nausea, Diarrhea, Vomiting, sweating, Lachrymation, constriction of pupils, Central nervous system depression, Gastrointestinal disturbance, bronchospasm, central nervous system effects, Edema.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Tar, wood:
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 28 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
- EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 17 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
- EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 14 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Rosin:
Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1 - < 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
- EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 911 mg/l
  Exposure time: 48 h
  Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</th>
<th>Toxicity to microorganisms</th>
<th>Tar, coal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): &gt; 1,000 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td>EC50: &gt; 10,000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h

**Xylene:**
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 13.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

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

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.1 - < 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 35 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

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

**Dichlofenthion (ISO):**
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (No species specified): 0.64 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.23 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0011 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

**Phenol:**
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 24.9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 61.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Dichlofenthion Formulation

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC: 0.077 mg/l
  Exposure time: 60 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
- NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l
  Exposure time: 16 d

Toxicity to microorganisms:
- IC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 21 mg/l
  Exposure time: 24 h

m-Cresol:
- Toxicity to fish:
  - LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.6 mg/l
    Exposure time: 96 h

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
  - EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): > 99.5 mg/l
    Exposure time: 48 h

- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
  - NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.35 mg/l
    Exposure time: 32 d
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
  - NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l
    Exposure time: 21 d
  - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

p-Cresol:
- Toxicity to fish:
  - LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 7.4 mg/l
    Exposure time: 96 h

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l
    Exposure time: 48 h
  - Method: DIN 38412

- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
  - EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 7.8 mg/l
    Exposure time: 48 h
  - EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.3 mg/l
    Exposure time: 48 h

- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
  - NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.35 mg/l
    Exposure time: 32 d

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity):
  - NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l
    Exposure time: 21 d

- Toxicity to microorganisms:
  - IC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 260 mg/l
    Exposure time: 24 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Tar, wood:
- Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
**Rosin:**

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 71 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

**Ethylbenzene:**

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

**Xylene:**

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

**Phenol:**

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 62 %
Exposure time: 10 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

**m-Cresol:**

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 90 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

**p-Cresol:**

Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 8 d

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Components:**

**Tar, wood:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: log Pow: 0.2 - 2.02

**Rosin:**

Bioaccumulation: Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 100
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3 - 6.2

**Tar, coal:**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: No data available

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

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

**Dichlofenthion (ISO):**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.14

**Phenol:**
Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17.5
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.47

**m-Cresol:**
Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17 - 20
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.96

**p-Cresol:**
Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17 - 20
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1.94

**Mobility in soil**
No data available

**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**

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**IATA-DGR**

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<td>Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)</td>
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**IMDG-Code**

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<td>Marine pollutant</td>
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**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Not applicable for product as supplied.

**Domestic regulation**

**TDG**

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**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Dichlofenthion Formulation**

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<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
<th>Date of last issue:</th>
<th>Date of first issue:</th>
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<td>1552609-00007</td>
<td>09/13/2019</td>
<td>04/14/2017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **ERG Code**: 132
- **Marine pollutant**: yes (Dichlofenthion (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**

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

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Full text of other abbreviations**

- **ACGIH**: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- **ACGIH BEI**: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
- **CA AB OEL**: Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table 2: OEL)
- **CA BC OEL**: Canada. British Columbia OEL
- **CA ON OEL**: Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- **CA QC OEL**: Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne contaminants
- **ACGIH / TWA**: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- **ACGIH / STEL**: Short-term exposure limit
- **ACGIH / C**: Ceiling limit
- **CA AB OEL / TWA**: 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
- **CA AB OEL / STEL**: 15-minute occupational exposure limit
- **CA AB OEL / (c)**: ceiling occupational exposure limit
- **CA BC OEL / TWA**: 8-hour time weighted average
- **CA BC OEL / STEL**: short-term exposure limit
- **CA BC OEL / C**: ceiling limit
- **CA ON OEL / TWA**: Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA)
- **CA QC OEL / TWAEV**: Time-weighted average exposure value
- **CA QC OEL / STEV**: Short-term exposure value
- **CA QC OEL / C**: Ceiling

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; 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 Sys-

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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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