

Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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 : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue

Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065

Telephone : 908-740-4000 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

Restrictions on use : Not applicable

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, Res-

piratory Tract, Auditory system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

Hazard pictograms









Signal Word Danger

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor. Hazard Statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eve 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 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 and face protection.

Response:

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER. P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

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

P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a doctor.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical atten-



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and 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

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Tar, wood	No data availa- ble	91722-33-7	>= 10 - < 30 *
Rosin	No data availa- ble	8050-09-7	>= 10 - < 30 *
Tar, coal	No data availa- ble	8007-45-2	>= 10 - < 30 *
Ethylbenzene	Benzene, ethyl-	100-41-4	>= 5 - < 10 *
Xylene	Benzene, dime- thyl-	1330-20-7	>= 5 - < 10 *
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	No data availa- ble	97-17-6	>= 1 - < 5 *
Sodium hydroxide	Caustic soda	1310-73-2	>= 2 - < 5 *
Phenol	Monohy- droxybenzene	108-95-2	>= 1 - < 3 *
m-Cresol	Phenol, 3- methyl-	108-39-4	>= 1 - < 5 *
p-Cresol	Phenol, 4- methyl-	106-44-5	>= 1 - < 5 *

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



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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

Causes digestive tract burns. 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.

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 prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides Metal oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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.



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

jet.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate

containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material

can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate

container.

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items

employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe vapors.

Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure

assessment

Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease,

should consult their physician regarding working with

respiratory irritants or sensitizers.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and

other ignition sources. No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

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

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

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

Very acutely toxic substances and mixtures

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Rosin	8050-09-7	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.001 mg/m³ (total Resin acids)	ACGIH
Tar, coal	8007-45-2	TWA	0.15 mg/m ³	CA ON OEL
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	STEL	125 ppm 543 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	20 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	150 ppm 651 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	100 ppm 434 mg/m³	CA QC OEL



Dichlofenthion Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 10/01/2022

 8.0
 04/04/2023
 1552609-00014
 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

		STEV	150 ppm 651 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL	
		TWA	100 ppm	CA BC OEL	
		STEL	150 ppm	CA BC OEL	
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH	
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	97-17-6	TWA	20 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal	
,	Further information: Skin				
		Wipe limit	200 μg/100 cm ²	Internal	
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	(c)	2 mg/m³	CA AB OEL	
•		Ċ	2 mg/m³	CA BC OEL	
		С	2 mg/m³	CA QC OEL	
		С	2 mg/m³	ACGIH	
Phenol	108-95-2	TWA	5 ppm	CA AB OEL	
			19 mg/m ³		
		TWA	5 ppm	CA BC OEL	
		TWAEV	5 ppm	CA QC OEL	
			19 mg/m ³		
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH	
m-Cresol	108-39-4	TWA	5 ppm	CA AB OEL	
			22 mg/m ³		
		TWAEV (in-	20 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL	
		halable frac-			
		tion and va-			
		pour)			
		TWA	10 mg/m ³	CA BC OEL	
		TWA	20 mg/m ³	ACGIH	
		(Inhalable			
		fraction and			
		vapor)			
p-Cresol	106-44-5	TWA	5 ppm	CA AB OEL	
			22 mg/m³		
		TWAEV (in-	20 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL	
		halable frac-			
		tion and va-			
		pour)	40	04 00 05'	
		TWA	10 mg/m³	CA BC OEL	
		TWA	20 mg/m ³	ACGIH	
		(Inhalable			
		fraction and			
		vapor)			

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Phenol	108-95-2	Phenol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	250 mg/g Creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippu	Urine	End of	1.5 g/g	ACGIH



Dichlofenthion Formulation

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 10/01/2022

 8.0
 04/04/2023
 1552609-00014
 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

		ric acids		shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	creatinine	BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting

equipment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or

exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the

recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type Hand protection

Combined particulates and organic vapor type

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.



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

workplace.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the

use of administrative controls.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : viscous liquid

Color : dark, brown

Odor : strong

Odor Threshold : No data available

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



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

No data available Autoignition temperature

Decomposition temperature No data available

Viscosity

No data available Viscosity, kinematic

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. Flammable liquid and vapor.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks.

Oxidizing agents Incompatible materials

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 toxicity estimate: 1,450 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Calculation method

Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Tar, wood:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

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

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1.

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.



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 439

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 431

Result : Skin irritation



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : negative



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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)

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



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

Rosin:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

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

Positive result(s) from in vivo non-mammalian somatic cell

mutagenicity tests, supported by positive results from in vitro

mutagenicity assays.

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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 mam-



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

malian 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 muta-

genicity 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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 478



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer if swallowed.

Components:

Tar, coal:

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (oral)

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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 hu-

mans.

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

Species Mouse, female Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 106 - 107 weeks

Result positive

Remarks Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assess-Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

ment cinogen



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

П

p-Cresol:

Species : Mouse Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 106 - 107 weeks

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Rosin:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

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):



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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 - As-

sessment

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



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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 con-

centrations 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 con-

centrations 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 con-

centrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

Ethylbenzene:

Routes of exposure : inhalation (vapor)
Target Organs : Auditory system

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations 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 con-

centrations 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.



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

Phenol:

Target Organs Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated Assessment

exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Rosin:

Species Rat, male NOAEL 335 mg/kg Application Route Ingestion Exposure time 90 Days

Method **OECD Test Guideline 408**

Ethylbenzene:

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

Species Rat NOAEL 75 mg/kg LOAEL Application Route 250 mg/kg

Ingestion

OECD Test Guideline 408 Method

Xylene:

Species Rat

LÖAEL > 0.2 - 1 mg/lApplication Route
Exposure time inhalation (vapor)

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



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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.



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

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.

Symptoms: constriction of pupils, central nervous system ef-Eye contact

fects

Symptoms: Nausea, Diarrhea, Vomiting, sweating, Lachryngestion

> mation, constriction of pupils, Central nervous system depression, Gastrointestinal disturbance, bronchospasm, central

nervous system effects, Edema

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Tar. wood:

aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to daphnia and other : 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:

LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Toxicity to fish

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 911 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)):

1,000 mg/l



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version **Revision Date:** SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50 (activated sludge): > 10,000 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Tar, coal:

Toxicity to fish LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 250 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other:

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 36 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Exposure time: 48 h

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6

mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other: aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.96 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017 8.0

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 tox-

icity)

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 (Chron-

ic 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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.077 mg/l

Exposure time: 60 d



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 d

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 tox-

icity)

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 (Chron-

ic 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 tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.35 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic 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.

Biodegradation: 47 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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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

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-

: log Pow: 0.2 - 2.02

octanol/water

Rosin:

Partition coefficient: n-

: $\log Pow: > 3 - 6.2$

octanol/water Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Tar, coal:

Partition coefficient: n- : Remarks: No data available



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

octanol/water

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-

log Pow: 5.14

octanol/water
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.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

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.



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 8 (3)

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, flammable, n.o.s.

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II

Labels : Corrosive, Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo : 855

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen- : 851

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene, Dichlofenthion (ISO))

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 8 (3)
EmS Code : F-E, S-C
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

TDG

UN number : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 8 (3)
ERG Code : 132

Marine pollutant : yes(Dichlofenthion (ISO))



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

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 safe-

ty, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for air-

borne contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

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

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; 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 System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; 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 Chemi-



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 10/01/2022 8.0 04/04/2023 1552609-00014 Date of first issue: 04/14/2017

cal Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime 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; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; 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; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals 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; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Compile the Material Sale

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

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Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

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