SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dichlofenthion Formulation

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Dichlofenthion Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : Briahnager - Off Pune Nagar Road
Wagholi - Pune - India 412 207
Telephone : +1-908-740-4000
Emergency telephone number : +1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989

Classification
Highly flammable liquids

GHS Classification
Flammable liquids : Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4
Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5
Skin corrosion/irritation : Sub-category 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1
Skin sensitisation : 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
### 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>27.08.2021</td>
<td>1560318-00010</td>
<td>09.04.2021</td>
<td>14.04.2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Category 2 (Nervous system, Respiratory Tract)

#### Aspiration hazard

Category 1

#### Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard

Category 1

#### Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Category 1

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms**

- [Flammable](#)
- [Harmful](#)
- [Corrosive](#)
- [Caution](#)

**Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statements**

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.
- 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).
- H373 May cause damage to organs (Nervous system, Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention:**

- P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P260 Do not breathe vapours.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**


P302 + P361 + P354 + P316 IF ON SKIN: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P304 + P340 + P316 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P305 + P354 + P338 + 316 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P308 + P316 IF exposed or concerned: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:
P405 Store locked up.

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

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</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; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosin</td>
<td>8050-09-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar, coal</td>
<td>8007-45-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</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;= 3 - &lt; 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>1310-73-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 2 - &lt; 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>108-95-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-Cresol</td>
<td>108-39-4</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Cresol</td>
<td>106-44-5</td>
<td>&gt;= 1 - &lt; 2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention 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 centre immediately.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Harmful if swallowed.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May be harmful in contact with skin.
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.
May cause 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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

Specific hazards during firefighting: Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Flash back possible over considerable distance.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides
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
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/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.
- For large spills, provide dyeing or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
- Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
- Local or national regulations may apply to releases and 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.

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 equipment.

**Advice on safe handling:**
- Do not get on skin or clothing.
- Do not breathe vapours.
- 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.
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Already sensitised individuals should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitisers. 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.


Materials to avoid: Do not store with the following product types:
- Self-reactive substances and mixtures
- Organic peroxides
- Oxidizing agents
- Flammable gases
- Pyrophoric liquids
- Pyrophoric solids
- Self-heating substances and mixtures
- Poisonous gases
- Explosives

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>655 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Skin

Wipe limit 200 µg/100 cm² Internal

Sodium hydroxide     | 1310-73-2| CEIL                          | 2 mg/m³                                       | IN OEL|
|                     |         | C                             | 2 mg/m³                                       | ACGIH |

Phenol               | 108-95-2| TWA                           | 5 ppm                                         | IN OEL |
|                     |         |                               | 19 mg/m³                                      |       |

Further information: Potential contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route including mucous membranes and eye.

TWA 5 ppm ACGIH

m-Cresol             | 108-39-4| TWA                           | 5 ppm                                         | IN OEL |
|                     |         |                               | 22 mg/m³                                      |       |

Further information: Potential contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route including mucous membranes and eye.

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Biological specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>0.15 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Methylhippuric acids</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>1.5 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>
</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.

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 rec-
Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapour type
Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks: Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.
Eye protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.
Skin and body protection: Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
Hygiene measures: If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: viscous liquid
Colour: dark, brown
Odour: strong
Odour 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
### 8. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (liquids)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative vapour density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>1,009 - 1,051 g/cm³ (20 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water solubility: No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic: No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle size</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- **Reactivity**: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
- **Chemical stability**: Stable under normal conditions.
- **Possibility of hazardous reactions**: Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
- **Conditions to avoid**: Heat, flames and sparks.
- **Incompatible materials**: Oxidizing agents
- **Hazardous decomposition products**: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- **Information on likely routes of exposure**: Inhalation, Skin contact
### Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed.
May be harmful in contact with skin.

### Product:

#### Acute toxicity

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

**Xylene:**
- **Acute oral toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg  
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

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

**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 judgement

**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 judgement

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

**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

**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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation

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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye

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

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

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

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

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

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

Dichlofenthion (ISO):
Exposure routes: Dermal
Assessment: Does not cause skin sensitisation.
Result: Weak sensitizer
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:
Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Result: negative

Phenol:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406  
Result: negative

**p-Cresol:**

- **Test Type:** Draize Test  
- **Exposure routes:** 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

**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
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
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>27.08.2021</td>
<td>1560318-00010</td>
<td>09.04.2021</td>
<td>14.04.2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Genotoxicity in vitro:  
- **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 (vapour)  
- **Exposure time:** 104 weeks  
- **Result:** positive  
- **Remarks:** The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

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

**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

p-Cresol:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 106 - 107 weeks
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: 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
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 421
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative

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

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

### Xylene:

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

### Dichlofenthion (ISO):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Developmental Toxicity</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Intraperitoneal</td>
<td>LOAEL: 80 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td>Reduced foetal weight, Embryotoxic effects.</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Developmental Toxicity</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Intraperitoneal</td>
<td>LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight</td>
<td>Reduced foetal weight, Embryotoxic effects, No teratogenic effects</td>
<td>Based on data from similar materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

**Suspected of damaging the unborn child.**

### Phenol:

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

### m-Cresol:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Application Route</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two-generation reproduction toxicity study</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Result: negative

Effects on fertility:
- Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Result: negative

Effects on foetal development:
- Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: Ingestion
  - Result: negative

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

**Components:**

**Tar, coal:**
- Exposure routes: 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**
May cause damage to organs (Nervous system, Respiratory Tract) 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.

**Ethylbenzene:**
- Exposure routes: Ingestion (vapour)
- Target Organs: Auditory system
### Dichlofenthion Formulation

**Assessment**: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

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

**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 (vapour)  
- **Exposure time**: 13 Weeks

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

**Dichlofenthion (ISO)**:  
- **Species**: Rat  
- **NOAEL**: 0.75 mg/kg
**Application Route**: Oral  
**Exposure time**: 90 d  

**Species**: Dog  
**NOAEL**: 0.75 mg/kg  

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

**Species**: Rat  
**NOAEL**: \( \geq 0.1 \) mg/l  
**Application Route**: inhalation (vapour)  
**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 sensitisation by skin contact.
Eye contact: Symptoms: constriction of pupils, central nervous system effects
Ingestion: Symptoms: Nausea, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, sweating, Lachrymation, constriction of pupils, Central nervous system depression, Gastrointestinal disturbance, bronchospasm, central nervous system effects, Oedema

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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test substance</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>EC50</th>
<th>Exposure time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to microorganisms</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 209</td>
<td>&gt; 10,000 mg/l</td>
<td>3 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar, coal:</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
<td>LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): &gt; 250 mg/l</td>
<td>96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
<td>EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.8 mg/l</td>
<td>48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td>EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 36 mg/l</td>
<td>72 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene:</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 203</td>
<td>LC50 (Onchorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.2 mg/l</td>
<td>96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 202</td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l</td>
<td>48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td>EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6 mg/l</td>
<td>96 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to microorganisms</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td>EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l</td>
<td>24 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)</td>
<td>NOEC: 0.96 mg/l</td>
<td>NOEC: 0.96 mg/l</td>
<td>7 d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)
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 microorganisms:
NOEC: > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

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

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 100
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 100

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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: 1.35 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 1 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) 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 microorganisms: IC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 260 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h

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

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

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Tar, wood:  
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 47 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

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-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
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version: 3.6  Revision Date: 27.08.2021  SDS Number: 1560318-00010  Date of last issue: 09.04.2021
Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG
UN number: UN 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 aircraft): 855
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 851

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 IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

Special precautions for user
The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations
ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
IN OEL : India. Permissible levels of certain chemical substances in work environment.

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit
IN OEL / TWA : Time-Weighted Average Concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)
IN OEL / STEL : Short-term exposure Limit STEL (15 min)
IN OEL / CEIL : ceiling limit

AIIIC - 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 Chemical 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

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.