1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin 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
Toxic, Highly flammable liquids

GHS Classification
Flammable liquids: Category 3
Acute toxicity (Oral): Category 3
Acute toxicity (Inhalation): Category 4
Acute toxicity (Dermal): Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 1B
Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 1 (Central nervous system)
Specific target organ toxicity: Category 3
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin Formulation

single exposure

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1 (Central nervous system)

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301 + H311 Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H370 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system).
H372 Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) 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 mist or vapours.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:
P301 + P316 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. Rinse mouth.
P303 + P361 + P353 + P316 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas
with water. Get emergency medical help immediately.
P304 + P340 + P317 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air
and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical help.
P305 + P354 + P338 + P317 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse
with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if pre-
sent and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical help.
P308 + P316 IF exposed or concerned: Get emergency medi-
cal help immediately.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P317 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P361 + P364 Take off immediately all 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance / Mixture</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemical name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                    | (S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-
dichlorovinyl)-2,2-
dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate | 67375-30-8 | >= 5 - < 10 |
|                    | Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene | 64742-94-5 | >= 1 - < 2.5 |
|                    | 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol | 128-37-0 | >= 1 - < 2.5 |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water
for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact:
- In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
- If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.
- Get medical attention 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:
- Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye damage.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
- Causes damage to organs.
- Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Protection of first-aiders:
- First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician:
- Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

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
- Sulphur oxides
- Oxides of phosphorus
- Chlorine compounds
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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

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

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 dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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 mist or 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.
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 labelled containers.
- Store locked up.
- Keep tightly closed.
- Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

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

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>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>300 ppm 900 mg/m³</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>500 ppm 1,500 mg/m³</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethion</td>
<td>563-12-2</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)</td>
<td>0.05 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>2921-88-2</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)</td>
<td>0.1 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>78-83-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 150 mg/m³</td>
<td>IN OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)</td>
<td>2 mg/m³</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Biological occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Biological specimen</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>2921-88-2</td>
<td>Acetylcholinesterase activity</td>
<td>In red blood cells</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>70 % of an individual's baseline</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Butyrylcholinesterase activity</td>
<td>In serum or plasma</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>60 % of an individual's baseline</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Engineering measures**: Minimize workplace exposure concentrations. If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use local exhaust ventilation. 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**: Combined particulates and organic vapour type

**Hand protection**: Chemical-resistant gloves

**Remarks**: Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

**Eye protection**: Wear the following personal protective equipment: Chemical resistant goggles must be worn. If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Face-shield

**Skin and body protection**: Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential. Wear the following personal protective equipment: If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

**Hygiene measures**: If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>43 °C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<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>0.96 - 1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
<td>Water solubility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>No data available</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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not explosive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin Formulation

Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight: No data available
Particle size: No data available

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 Eye contact

Acute toxicity: Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 70.2 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 1.64 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 371.69 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 5.61 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

**Ethion:**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 13 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 0.450 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 62 mg/kg

**Chlorpyrifos:**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 82 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 0.385 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 1,250 - 2,000 mg/kg

**2-Methyl-1-propanol:**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3,350 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 24.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): 2,460 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

**(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 57 mg/kg
Method: EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.1 Acute Toxicity (Oral)

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 1.16 - 1.21 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 420
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 4.778 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 6,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

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

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes skin irritation.

Components:

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

Ethion:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Mild skin irritation

Chlorpyrifos:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: Skin irritation

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

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

Ethion:
Result : No eye irritation

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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

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

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Ethion:
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Chlorpyrifos:
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Exposure routes : Skin contact

Species : Humans

Result : negative

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

May cause genetic defects.

**Components:**

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

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

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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Sister chromatid exchange analysis in spermatogonia
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Positive result(s) from in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests in mammals

**Ethion:**

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

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells
Result: negative

Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Species: Rat
Result: negative

Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Result: positive

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.
Chlorpyrifos:
Genotoxicity in vitro

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

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo

Test Type: In vivo mammalian alkaline comet assay
Species: Rat
Result: positive

Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity - Assessment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a germ cell mutagen.

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
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

Genotoxicity in vivo

Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Genotoxicity in vitro

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

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

Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo
cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with
mammalian liver cells in vivo
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow
cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

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

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow
cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
May cause cancer.
### Components:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carcinogenicity - Assessment:**

Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

**Ethion:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>18 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>24 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chlorpyrifos:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**((S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>2 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Rat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Route</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>22 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reproductive toxicity**

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin
Formulation

Effects on fertility
: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Result: negative

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

Ethion:
Effects on fertility
: Test Type: Three-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

Chlorpyrifos:
Effects on fertility
: Test Type: Fertility
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Ingestion
  Result: positive

Effects on foetal development
: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  Species: Mouse
  Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
  Result: positive

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

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Effects on fertility
: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Method: OPPTS 870.3800
  Result: negative

Effects on foetal development
: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
  Result: negative
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin Formulation

Version 4.5  Revision Date: 27.08.2021  SDS Number: 937674-00010  Date of last issue: 10.10.2020  Date of first issue: 12.10.2016

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:

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

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryofetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:

Effects on fertility: Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryofetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

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

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

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system).

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Ethion:
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin
Formulation

Version 4.5 Revision Date: 27.08.2021 SDS Number: 937674-00010
Date of last issue: 10.10.2020
Date of first issue: 12.10.2016

Chlorpyrifos:
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation., May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT - repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Ethion:
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Chlorpyrifos:
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Exposure routes: Ingestion
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

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

**Components:**

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

**Ethion:**
Species: Dog
NOAEL: 0.05 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

**Chlorpyrifos:**
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 1 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 13 Weeks

**2-Methyl-1-propanol:**
Species: Rat
NOAEL: > 1,450 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

**(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:**
Species: Dog
NOAEL: 3.5 mg/kg
LOAEL: 13.3 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 300 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:**
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 25 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 22 Months
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:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
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:

Ethion:
Ingestion: Symptoms: Blurred vision, Dizziness, Headache

Chlorpyrifos:
Inhalation: Symptoms: Headache, Nausea, Vomiting
Ingestion: Symptoms: Cyanosis, Diarrhoea

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

Ethion:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0.18 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50: 0.056 - 7.7 µg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000

Chlorpyrifos:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Menidia menidia (Atlantic silverside)): 0.53 µg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
LC50 (Daphnia sp. (water flea)): 0.035 µg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants:
EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 298 µg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity):
NOEC: 0.003 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d
Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,430 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
: EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 1,100 mg/l
  Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1,799 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 117 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
: NOEC: 20 mg/l
  Exposure time: 21 d
  Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:

Toxicity to fish
: LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 0.00084 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0003 mg/l
  Exposure time: 48 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

  EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)
: 1,000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)
: NOEC: 0.03 µg/l
  Exposure time: 34 d
  Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
: NOEC: 0.03 µg/l
  Exposure time: 21 d
  Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)
: 1,000
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:
Toxicity to fish: LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 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)): 3 - 10 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 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 - 3 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.57 mg/l
  Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.48 mg/l
  Exposure time: 48 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 0.24 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
  NOEC: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): 0.24 mg/l
  Exposure time: 72 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1

Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: > 10,000 mg/l
  Exposure time: 3 h
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 0.053 mg/l
  Exposure time: 30 d
  Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)
  Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic): NOEC: 0.316 mg/l
  Exposure time: 21 d
ic toxicity)  Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)  : 1

**Persistence and degradability**

**Components:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum)</td>
<td>Inherently biodegradable</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 301D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light aromatic</td>
<td>Biodegradation: 94 % Exposure time: 25 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethion:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: not rapidly degradable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethion</td>
<td>Biodegradation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chlorpyrifos:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: not rapidly degradable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>Biodegradation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2-Methyl-1-propanol:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: Readily biodegradable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation</td>
<td>Biodegradation: 70 - 80 % Exposure time: 28 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 301D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: Not readily biodegradable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation</td>
<td>Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 301B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: Not readily biodegradable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation</td>
<td>Biodegradation: 49.56 % Exposure time: 28 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 301F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Biodegradability</th>
<th>Result: Not readily biodegradable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation</td>
<td>Biodegradation: 4.5 % Exposure time: 28 d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>OECD Test Guideline 301C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Ethion:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.07

Chlorpyrifos:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 23,000
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5

2-Methyl-1-propanol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1

(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 910
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 6.94

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 330 - 1,800
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 5.1

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 1992
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion)
Class : 3
Subsidiary risk : 6.1
Packing group : III
Labels : 3 (6.1)

IATA-DGR
UN/ID No. : UN 1992
Proper shipping name : Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion)
Class : 3
Subsidiary risk : 6.1
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids, Toxic
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355

IMDG-Code
UN number : UN 1992
Proper shipping name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion, Chlorpyrifos)
Class : 3
Subsidiary risk : 6.1
Packing group : III
Labels : 3 (6.1)
EmS Code : F-E, S-D
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to 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**

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

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
- **IN OEL / TWA**: Time-Weighted Average Concentration (TWA) (8 hrs.)
- **IN OEL / STEL**: Short-term exposure limit STEL (15 min)

- **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 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**: Trans-
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin
Formulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Revision Date:</th>
<th>SDS Number:</th>
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<td>937674-00010</td>
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Portion 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.

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