SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin Formulation

Version 3.5  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 935023-00010  Date of last issue: 10.10.2020
Date of first issue: 12.10.2016

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier
   Trade name: Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin Formulation

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
   Use of the Substance/Mixture: Veterinary product

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
   Company: MSD
   20 Spartan Road
   1619 Spartan, South Africa

   Telephone: +27119239300

   E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number
   +1-908-423-6000

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Acute toxicity, Category 3: H301: Toxic if swallowed.
Acute toxicity, Category 4: H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Acute toxicity, Category 3: H311: Toxic in contact with skin.
Skin irritation, Category 2: H315: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage, Category 1: H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B: H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B: H350: May cause cancer.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B: H360FD: May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 1: H370: Causes damage to organs.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3: H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1: H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1: H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1: H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1: H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting...
2.2 Label elements

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictograms</th>
<th>Signal word</th>
<th>Hazard statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 1]</td>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 2]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H301 + H311 Toxic if swallowed or in contact with skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 4]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H315 Causes skin irritation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 5]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H318 Causes serious eye damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 6]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H332 Harmful if inhaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 7]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 8]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H340 May cause genetic defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 9]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H350 May cause cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 10]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 11]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H370 Causes damage to organs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 12]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Pictogram 13]</td>
<td></td>
<td>H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Precautionary statements**

- **Prevention:**
  - P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
  - P273 Avoid release to the environment.
  - P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

- **Response:**
  - P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
  - P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
  - P391 Collect spillage.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:

- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
- Ethion
- Chlorpyrifos
- 2-Methyl-1-propanol

**Additional Labelling**

Restricted to professional users.
### 2.3 Other hazards

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2 Mixtures

**Components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6 265-199-0 649-356-00-4</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Muta. 1B; H340 Carc. 1B; H350 STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411</td>
<td>&gt;= 50 - &lt; 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethion</td>
<td>563-12-2 209-242-3 015-047-00-2</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 2; H300 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 2; H310 STOT SE 1; H370 (Central nervous system) STOT RE 1; H372 (Central nervous system) Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>2921-88-2 220-864-4 015-084-00-4</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 3; H301 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Repr. 1B; H360FD STOT SE 1; H370 (Central nervous system) STOT RE 1; H372 (Central nervous system)</td>
<td>&gt;= 2,5 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Health Statements</td>
<td>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1;</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>H400</strong></td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1;</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>H410</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>78-83-1</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201-148-0</td>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2; H315</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>603-108-00-1</td>
<td>Eye Dam. 1; H318; STOT SE 3; H336; STOT SE 3; H335</td>
<td>&gt; = 3 - &lt; 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-</td>
<td>67375-30-8</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 3; H301; Acute Tox. 4; H332; Skin Irrit. 2; H315; STOT SE 3; H335;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate</td>
<td>607-422-00-X</td>
<td>STOT RE 2; H373 (Central nervous system)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1; H400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, &lt;1% naphthalene</td>
<td>64742-94-5</td>
<td>STOT SE 3; H336; Asp. Tox. 1; H304; Aquatic Chronic 2; H411</td>
<td>&gt; = 1 - &lt; 2,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1; H400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>204-881-4</td>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1; H410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.
SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of 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.

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).

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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: 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.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.
SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

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

   Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
   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)

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

   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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
   Personal precautions:
   - Remove all sources of ignition.
   - Use personal protective equipment.
   - Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions
   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.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for 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.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.

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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: 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.

Advice on common storage: Do not store with the following product types:
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Organic peroxides
- Flammable solids
- Pyrophoric liquids
- Pyrophoric solids
- Self-heating substances and mixtures
- Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases
- Explosives
- Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s): No data available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>2921-88-2</td>
<td>TWA OEL-RL</td>
<td>0.2 mg/m³</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL OEL-RL</td>
<td>0.6 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>78-83-1</td>
<td>TWA OEL-RL</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL OEL-RL</td>
<td>75 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>225 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>128-37-0</td>
<td>TWA OEL-RL</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biological occupational exposure limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>2921-88-2</td>
<td>Cholinesterase</td>
<td>Discretionary (At any time)</td>
<td>ZA BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>activity: 70 % of an individual’s base-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>310 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>55 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>3.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0.5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0.86 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0.25 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>0.25 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, &lt;1% naphthalene</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>151 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>12.5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>32 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>7.5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>7.5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.4 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.04 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>11 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>10 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>1.56 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.156 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.076 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.199 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.02 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.02 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>0.17 µg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.0996 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.00996 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.04769 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin
Formulation

Version 3.5  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 935023-00010  Date of last issue: 10.10.2020

Date of first issue: 12.10.2016

| Oral (Secondary Poisoning) | 8.33 mg/kg food |

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

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

Hand protection
Material: 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.

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).

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 (A-P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
Appearance: liquid
Colour: yellow
Odour: strong
Odour Threshold: No data available
pH: No data available
Melting point/freezing point: No data available
### Initial boiling point and boiling range
- No data available

### Flash point
- 43 °C

### Evaporation rate
- No data available

### Flammability (solid, gas)
- Not applicable

### Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit
- No data available

### Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit
- No data available

### Vapour pressure
- No data available

### Relative vapour density
- No data available

### Relative density
- 0.96 - 1.02

### Density
- No data available

### Solubility(ies)
- Water solubility: No data available

### Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
- No data available

### Auto-ignition temperature
- No data available

### Decomposition temperature
- No data available

### Viscosity
- Viscosity, kinematic: No data available

### Explosive properties
- Not explosive

### Oxidizing properties
- The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

### 9.2 Other information
- Flammability (liquids): Not applicable
- Molecular weight: No data available
- Particle size: No data available

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1 Reactivity
- Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability
- Stable under normal conditions.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

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: 70,32 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: 376,23 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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
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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

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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
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

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells</th>
<th>Result: negative</th>
<th>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Genotoxicity in vivo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)</th>
<th>Species: Rat</th>
<th>Application Route: Inhilation (vapour)</th>
<th>Result: negative</th>
<th>Remarks: Based on data from similar materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vitro</th>
<th>Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)</th>
<th>Result: negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

| Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro | Result: negative |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotoxicity in vivo</th>
<th>Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)</th>
<th>Species: Rat</th>
<th>Application Route: Ingestion</th>
<th>Result: negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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>
</tbody>
</table>
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment: Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

**Ethion:**
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 18 Months
Result: negative

Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 24 Months
Result: negative

**Chlorpyrifos:**
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

Species: Dog
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

**(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxypbenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:**
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 2 Years
Result: negative

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

**Reproductive toxicity**
May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

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

**Ethion:**

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

**Chlorpyrifos:**

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

**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

**2,2-Dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate:**

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

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

STOT - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Causes damage to organs.

Components:

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

Ethion:
Assessment: Causes damage to organs.

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

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Toxicity to fish</th>
<th>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates</th>
<th>M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)</th>
<th>M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethion</td>
<td>LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0,18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td>NOELR: 2,6 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 211</td>
<td>Exposition time: 21 d</td>
<td>NOEC: 0,003 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>LC50 (Menidia menidia (Atlantic silverside)): 0,53 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td>EC50: 0,056 - 7,7 µg/l Exposure time: 48 h</td>
<td>10.000</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Methyl-1-propanol</td>
<td>LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.430 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h</td>
<td>EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 1.100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h</td>
<td>ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.799 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201</td>
<td>NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 117 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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

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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 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 toxicity): NOEC: 0,316 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 1

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic: Result: Inherently biodegradable. Biodegradation: 94 % Exposure time: 25 d
**Ethion**:  
Biodegradability: Result: not rapidly degradable

**Chlorpyrifos**:  
Biodegradability: Result: not rapidly degradable

**2-Methyl-1-propanol**:  
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

**(S)-α-Cyano-3- phenoxybenzyl (1R, 3R)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2- dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate**:  
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 0 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

**Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, <1% naphthalene**:  
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 49.56 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

**2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol**:  
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.  
Biodegradation: 4.5 %  
Exposure time: 28 d  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

### 12.3 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
octanol/water

(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

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:
Assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:
Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.
SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

| ADN | UN 1992 |
| ADR | UN 1992 |
| RID | UN 1992 |
| IMDG| UN 1992 |
| IATA| UN 1992 |

14.2 UN proper shipping name

| ADN | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.  
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion) |
| ADR | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.  
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion) |
| RID | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.  
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion) |
| IMDG| FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.  
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion, Chlorpyrifos) |
| IATA| Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s.  
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Ethion) |

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

| ADN | 3 |
| ADR | 3 |
| RID | 3 |
| IMDG| 3 |
| IATA| 3 |

14.4 Packing group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Classification Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hazard Identification Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
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<table>
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<td>Hazard Identification Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunnel restriction code</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RID</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hazard Identification Number : 36  
Labels : 3 (6.1)  

IMDG  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3 (6.1)  
EmS Code : F-E, S-D  

IATA (Cargo)  
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366  
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y343  
Packing group : III  
Labels : Flammable Liquids, Toxic  

IATA (Passenger)  
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355  
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y343  
Packing group : III  
Labels : Flammable Liquids, Toxic  

14.5 Environmental hazards  

ADN  
Environmentally hazardous : yes  

ADR  
Environmentally hazardous : yes  

RID  
Environmentally hazardous : yes  

IMDG  
Marine pollutant : yes  

14.6 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.  

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code  
Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.  

SECTION 15: Regulatory information  

15.1 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
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15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

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

Full text of H-Statements

H226 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
H300 : Fatal if swallowed.
H301 : Toxic if swallowed.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H310 : Fatal in contact with skin.
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H330 : Fatal if inhaled.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
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.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute : Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Carc. : Carcinogenicity
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Muta. : Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
ZA BEI : South Africa. Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations,
        Biological Exposure Indices.
ZA OEL : South Africa. Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations,
         Occupational Exposure Limits
ZA OEL / TWA OEL-RL : Long term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ethion / Chlorpyrifos / Alpha-Cypermethrin
Formulation

Version 3.5  Revision Date: 09.04.2021  SDS Number: 935023-00010  Date of last issue: 10.10.2020  Date of first issue: 12.10.2016

ZA OEL / STEL OEL-RL : Short term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit
ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; 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; 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; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; 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; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bio-accumulative

Further information

Classification of the mixture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>CLP Code</th>
<th>GHS Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3</td>
<td>H226</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Tox. 3</td>
<td>H301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acute Tox. 4</td>
<td>H332</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acute Tox. 3</td>
<td>H311</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Eye Dam. 1</td>
<td>H318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muta. 1B</td>
<td>H340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 1B</td>
<td>H350</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 1B</td>
<td>H360FD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification procedure:
Based on product data or assessment
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method
Calculation method

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The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

ZA / EN