SAFETY DATA SHEET
Permethrin Formulation

SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Permethrin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier’s details
Company : MSD
Address : Rua Coronel Bento Soares, 530
          Cruzeiro - Sao Paulo - Brazil  CEP 12730-340
Telephone : 908-740-4000
Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000
E-mail address : EHSDATASTEW@msd.com

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

- Flammable liquids : Category 3
- Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 5
- Skin irritation : Category 2
- Eye irritation : Category 2A
- Skin sensitization : Category 1
- Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity : Category 1B
- Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
- Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3
- Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Auditory system)
- Aspiration hazard : Category 1
- Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard : Category 1
- Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 1
GHS label elements in accordance with ABNT NBR 14725 Standard

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements:  
H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H340 May cause genetic defects.  
H350 May cause cancer.  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:  
Prevention:  
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:  
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P391 Collect spillage.

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

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: Mixture

Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>Flammable liquids, Category 3, Skin irritation, Category 2, Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B, Carcinogenicity, Category 1B</td>
<td>60 -70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>CAS Number</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity / hazard</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aspiration hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52645-53-1</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Inhalation), Category 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skin sensitization, Category 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated</td>
<td>127087-87-0</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Category 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Specific target organ toxicity / hazard</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aspiration hazard, Category 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3*  
*Aspiration hazard, Category 1*  
*Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 2*  
*Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2*  
*Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4*  
*Acute toxicity (Inhalation), Category 4*  
*Skin sensitization, Category 1*  
*Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1*  
*Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1*  
*Reproductive toxicity, Category 2*  

Last updated: 27.08.2021
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SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. 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.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard to aquatic life</th>
<th>Hazard to human health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>Skin irritation, Category 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>Serious eye damage, Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity (Oral), Category 4</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (Dermal), Category 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity (Dermal), Category 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Protection of first-aiders:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician:
Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media:
- High volume water jet

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

Hazardous combustion products:
- Chlorine compounds
- Carbon oxides
- Sulfur oxides
- Metal oxides

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

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Environmental precautions:
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or oil barriers).
- Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
- Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
- Non-sparking tools should be used.
- Soak up with inert absorbent material.
- Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.
- For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material...
can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapors. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. 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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.


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

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters / Permissible concentration</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>78 ppm</td>
<td>BR OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>340 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further information: Degree of harmfulness: medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>52645-53-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>80 µg/m³ (OEB 3)</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wipe limit</td>
<td>800 µg/100 cm²</td>
<td>Internal</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>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>methyl hippuric acid</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of workday</td>
<td>1.5 mg/g Creatinine</td>
<td>BR BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methylhippuric acids</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)</td>
<td>1.5 g/g creatinine</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Respiratory protection

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

Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapor type

Hand protection

Material: Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks: Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending
on the concentration 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:
  - Safety goggles

**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).

### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Color</strong></td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odor</strong></td>
<td>aromatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odor Threshold</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>6.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point/freezing point</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial boiling point and boiling range</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash point</strong></td>
<td>51.1 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaporation rate</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability (solid, gas)</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammability (liquids)</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapor pressure</strong></td>
<td>15 mmHg (25 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative vapor density</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relative density: 0.870 - 0.880 (25 °C)
Density: No data available
Solubility(ies):
  Water solubility: emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not applicable
Autoignition temperature: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Viscosity:
  Viscosity, dynamic: No data available
  Viscosity, kinematic: No data available
Explosive properties: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight: No data available
Particle size: Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure:
  Inhalation
  Skin contact
  Ingestion
  Eye contact

Acute toxicity:
May be harmful if swallowed.

Product:
Acute oral toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 3.022 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 40 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 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: vapor

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

Xylene:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 27,571 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

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

Permethrin (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 480 - 554 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 2,3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 404 - 1,980 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Xylene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

Permethrin (ISO):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No skin irritation

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

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

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

Permethrin (ISO):
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:**
- **Species**: Rat
- **Result**: Irreversible effects on the eye
- **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 405
- **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

**Skin sensitization**
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

**Respiratory sensitization**
Not classified based on available information.

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**
- **Test Type**: Buehler Test
- **Routes of exposure**: Skin contact
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative

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

**Permethrin (ISO):**
- **Test Type**: Buehler Test
- **Routes of exposure**: Skin contact
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: positive
- **Assessment**: Probability or evidence of skin sensitization in humans

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**
- **Test Type**: Maximization Test
- **Routes of exposure**: Skin contact
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative
- **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials

**Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:**
- **Test Type**: Maximization Test
- **Routes of exposure**: Skin contact
- **Species**: Guinea pig
- **Result**: negative
- **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials
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 spermato-gonia 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

Xylene:
Genotoxicity in vitro: Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative
Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo: Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Mouse Application Route: Skin contact Result: negative

Permethrin (ISO):
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
Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
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Result: negative
Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo:
Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

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

Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
Species: Mouse
Result: negative

Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Result: negative

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

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

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Genotoxicity in vitro:
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
**Carcinogenicity**
May cause cancer.

**Components:**

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**
- **Species**: Mouse
- **Application Route**: Skin contact
- **Exposure time**: 2 Years
- **Result**: positive

**Carcinogenicity - Assessment**: Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

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

**Permethrin (ISO):**
- **Species**: Rat
- **Result**: negative
- **Species**: Mouse
- **Result**: negative

**Reproductive toxicity**
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Components:**

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

- **Effects on fetal development**: Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

**Xylene:**
Effects on fertility:
Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

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

**Permethrin (ISO):**
Effects on fertility:
Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development:
Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

**4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:**
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment:
Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

**Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:**
Effects on fertility:
Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development:
Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**STOT-single exposure**
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Components:

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

Xylene:
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Xylene:
Routes of exposure: inhalation (vapor)
Target Organs: Auditory system
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

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

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

Permethrin (ISO):
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 0.2201 mg/l
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 90 Days

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 175 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Species : Rat
LOAEL : 150 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days
Method : OPPTS 870.3100
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Aspiration toxicity
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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.

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

SECTION 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) : NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,6 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Permethrin Formulation

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### Xylene:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Permethrin (ISO):

- **Toxicity to fish**
  - LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 0.00079 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 96 h

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
  - EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0001 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 48 h

- **Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**
  - ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1.13 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h
  - EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.0023 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 72 h

- **M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)**
  - 10.000

- **Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): 0.00041 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 35 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

- **Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
  - NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0047 µg/l
  - Exposure time: 21 d
  - Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

- **M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)**
  - 10.000
Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50: > 1.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 8,2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Toxicity to fish: LC50: > 1 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 62 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants: ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 10 - 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:
Biodegradability: Result: Inherently biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 94 %
Exposure time: 25 d

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

Permethrin (ISO):
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Biodegradability: Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

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

Permethrin (ISO):
Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 570
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 4.67

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 100
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Remarks: Not applicable

Mobility in soil
No data available

Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations
UNRTDG
UN number : UN 1993
### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- **National List of Carcinogenic Agents for Humans - (LINACH)**
  - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
  - Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic 64742-95-6
Brazil. List of chemicals controlled by the Federal Police: Xylene
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

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

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information:

Full text of other abbreviations:
- ACGIH: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- ACGIH BEI: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
- BR BEI: Brazil. NR7. Parameters for Biological Control of Occupational Exposure to Some Chemical Agents
- BR OEL: Brazil. NR 15 - Unhealthy activities and operations
- ACGIH / TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- ACGIH / STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- BR OEL / LT: Up to 48 hours /week

AIIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Develop-
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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