according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Permethrin Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Merck & Co., Inc Address : 126 E. Lincoln Avenue

Rahway, New Jersey U.S.A. 07065

Telephone : 908-740-4000 Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@merck.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product Restrictions on use : Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

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

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :







Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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> P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

Cutaneous sensations may occur, such as burning or stinging on the face and mucosae. However, these sensations cause no lesions and are of a transitory nature (max. 24 hours). Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light	64742-95-6	60 - 70
aromatic		
Xylene	1330-20-7	6 - 16
Permethrin (ISO)	52645-53-1	11.76
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylat-	127087-87-0	8.4
ed		
Calcium	70528-83-5	2.52
bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate),		
branched		

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, remove to fresh air. If inhaled

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 contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water In case of eye contact

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 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation.

delayed

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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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.

This product contains a pyrethroid.

Pyrethroid poisoning should not be confused with carbamate

or organophosphate poisoning.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread

fire.

Flash back possible over considerable distance. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Chlorine compounds

Carbon oxides Sulfur oxides Metal oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

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 emer-

gency 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.

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

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

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

jet.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate

containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate

container.

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable

absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to

determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

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

ventilation.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

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

Do not breathe 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.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labeled containers.

Store locked up. Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

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Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Strong oxidizing agents

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases

Explosives Gases

Very acutely toxic substances and mixtures

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Permethrin (ISO)	52645-53-1	TWA	80 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
		Wipe limit	800 μg/100 cm ²	Internal

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippu ric acids	Urine		0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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 : General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to

maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where

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concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled

release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.

Hand protection

Eye 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.

: 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).

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.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Color : clear

Odor : aromatic

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : 6.69

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : 124.0 °F / 51.1 °C

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Flammability (liquids) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : 15 mmHg (77 °F / 25 °C)

Relative vapor density : No data available

Relative density : 0.870 - 0.880 (77 °F / 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 characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Reactivity Not classified as a reactivity hazard. Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions. Flammable liquid and vapor.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks. 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

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 3,021 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

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

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

Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

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

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

LC50 (Rat): 27.571 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

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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

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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

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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 -

Positive result(s) from in vivo heritable germ cell mutagenicity

Assessment tests in mammals

Xylene:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: negative

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

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

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 syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

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

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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

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

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Species : Mouse

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Application Route : Skin contact Exposure time : 2 Years Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

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

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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 - As-

sessment

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.

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Components:

Xylene:

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

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

centrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

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

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 150 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

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

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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 (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

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

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.1 - < 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 35 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms NOEC: > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.0023

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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 (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0047 µg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1 - 10

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

EC10 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 0.1 - 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 100 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): > 0.001 - 0.01

mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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/aguatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 10 -

100 ma/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

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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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.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Xylene:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 3.16

octanol/water Remarks: Calculation

Permethrin (ISO):

Bioaccumulation : Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 570

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4.67

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.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste Contaminated packaging

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 1993 UN number

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

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)

Class 3 Ш Packing group Labels 3 Environmentally hazardous no

IATA-DGR

UN 1993 UN/ID No.

Flammable liquid, n.o.s. Proper shipping name

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)

Class Packing group Ш

Labels Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-355

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 1993

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

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(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene, Perme-

thrin (ISO))

Class 3 Packing group Ш Labels 3 **EmS Code** F-E, <u>S-E</u> Marine pollutant yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN 1993 UN/ID/NA number

Proper shipping name Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)

Class 3 Ш Packing group

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID

ERG Code : 128

Marine pollutant : yes(Permethrin (ISO))

Remarks : THE COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID EXCEPTION MAY BE USED

FOR PACKAGES <119 GAL.

Special precautions for user

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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ	
		(lbs)	(lbs)	
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	625	

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Germ cell mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Aspiration hazard

Skin corrosion or irritation

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels

established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Xylene 1330-20-7 6 - 16 %

Permethrin (ISO) 52645-53-1 11.76 %

4-Nonylphenol, 127087-87-0 8.4 %

branched, ethox-

ylated

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic 64742-95-6 Xylene 1330-20-7 Permethrin (ISO) 52645-53-1 4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated 127087-87-0

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Butan-1-ol 71-36-3

California List of Hazardous Substances

Xylene 1330-20-7

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Xylene 1330-20-7

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

NFPA 704:

Flammability Health 2 0 Instability

Special hazard

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Haz-

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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ardous Substance; 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; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

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

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

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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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