SAFETY DATA SHEET

Permethrin Formulation

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Permethrin 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)

- Flammable liquids, Category 3
- Skin irritation, Category 2
- Eye irritation, Category 2
- Skin sensitisation, 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
- Aspiration hazard, Category 1
- Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1
- Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1

- H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H340: May cause genetic defects.
- H350: May cause cancer.
- H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Permethrin Formulation

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:
- H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
- 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 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, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. 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.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
- Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic
- Xylene
- Permethrin (ISO)
- 4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated

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
### Chemical name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>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>60 - 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 (Auditory system) Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412</td>
<td>6 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin (ISO)</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity): 10,000 M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity): 10,000</td>
<td>11,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated</td>
<td>Repr. 2; H361 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411</td>
<td>8,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched</td>
<td>Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318</td>
<td>2,52</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. 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 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: 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.

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:
- Chlorine compounds
- Carbon oxides
- Sulphur oxides
- Metal oxides

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 dyeing or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyed 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...
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.
- 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.

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

employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.
7.3 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>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>TWA OEL-RL</td>
<td>100 ppm 435 mg/m³</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL OEL-RL</td>
<td>150 ppm 650 mg/m³</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information: Absorption through the skin, Recommended Limit

<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>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>221 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>442 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</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>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>Methylhippuric acid: 1.5 g/g creatinine (Urine)</td>
<td>End of shift</td>
<td>ZA BEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Methylhippuric acid: 2 mg/l (Urine)</td>
<td>Last 4 hours of shift</td>
<td>ZA BEI</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>Xylene</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>221 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>442 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>221 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>442 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>212 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>65,3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>260 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: Safety goggles
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 rec-
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Permethrin Formulation

Version 3.6  Revision Date: 27.08.2021  SDS Number: 829668-00012  Date of last issue: 17.03.2021  Date of first issue: 02.08.2016

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**: clear
- **Odour**: aromatic
- **Odour Threshold**: No data available
- **pH**: 6.69
- **Melting point/freezing point**: No data available
- **Initial boiling point and boiling range**: No data available
- **Flash point**: 51.1 °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**: 15 mmHg (25 °C)
- **Relative vapour density**: No data available
- **Relative density**: 0.870 - 0.880 (25 °C)
- **Density**: No data available
- **Solubility(ies)**
  - **Water solubility**: emulsifiable
- **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**: Not applicable
- **Auto-ignition 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.
### 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**
Not classified based on available information.

**Product:**

- **Acute oral toxicity**
  - Acute toxicity estimate: > 2.000 mg/kg
  - Method: Calculation method

- **Acute inhalation toxicity**
  - Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l
  - Exposure time: 4 h
  - Test atmosphere: vapour
  - Method: Calculation method

- **Acute dermal toxicity**
  - Acute toxicity estimate: > 2.000 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: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg

Xylene:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Expert judgement
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1.100 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgement
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

Permethrin (ISO):
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 480 - 554 mg/kg
Acute toxicity estimate: 480 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 2.3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute toxicity estimate: 2.3 mg/l
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: Calculation method
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 toxicity estimate: 404 mg/kg
Method: Calculation method
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Permethrin Formulation

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
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation

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
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Result : No eye irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Skin sensitisation
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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

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

Permethrin (ISO):
Test Type : Buehler Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : positive
Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials
Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: 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)
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(dodecybenzenesulphonate), 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
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
- **Permethrin Formulation**
  - Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
  - Species: Rat
  - Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  - Result: negative

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

- **Permethrin (ISO)**
  - Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
  - 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**
  - Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
    - Species: Rat
    - Application Route: Ingestion
    - Result: negative
    - Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

- **Calcium bis(dodecylbenzenesulphonate), branched**
  - 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 through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

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 (vapour)
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

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

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
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</table>

### Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

- **NOELR:** 2,6 mg/l  
  **Exposure time:** 21 d  
  **Species:** Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
  **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  
  **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 202  
  **Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

#### Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

- **EC50** (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l  
  **Exposure time:** 72 h

#### Toxicity to microorganisms

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

#### Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)

- **NOEC:** > 0,1 - < 1 mg/l  
  **Exposure time:** 35 d  
  **Species:** Danio rerio (zebra fish)  
  **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 210  
  **Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

#### Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)

- **EL10:** > 1 - 10 mg/l  
  **Exposure time:** 21 d  
  **Species:** Daphnia magna (Water flea)  
  **Method:** OECD Test Guideline 211  
  **Remarks:** Based on data from similar materials

### 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 microorganisms

- **EC50:** > 1.000 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,00041 mg/l
Exposure time: 35 d
Species: Danio rerio (zebra fish)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 0,0047 µg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 10.000

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

12.2 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
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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

12.3 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

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 : This substance/mixture contains components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties for environment, according to REACH Article 57(f), Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 or Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100.

**Components:**
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:
Endocrine disrupting potential : The substance is considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) for the environment.

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 1993
ADR : UN 1993
RID : UN 1993
IMDG : UN 1993
IATA : UN 1993

14.2 UN proper shipping name
ADN : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)
ADR : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)
RID : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)
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IMDG : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene, Permethrin (ISO))

IATA : Flammable liquid, n.o.s.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

ADR
Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3

RID
Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 30
Labels : 3
Tunnel restriction code : (D/E)

IATA
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y344
Packing group : III
Labels : Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR
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

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.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H322: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H346: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340: May cause genetic defects.
H350: May cause cancer.
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H361 : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Muta. : Germ cell mutagenicity
Repr. : Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
Skin Sens. : Skin sensitisation
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
2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit
ZA OEL / TWA OEL-RL : Long term occupational exposure limits - recommended limit
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
Further information

Classification of the mixture:

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<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flam. Liq. 3</td>
<td>H226</td>
<td>Based on product data or assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irrit. 2</td>
<td>H315</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irrit. 2</td>
<td>H319</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Sens. 1</td>
<td>H317</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muta. 1B</td>
<td>H340</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carc. 1B</td>
<td>H350</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repr. 2</td>
<td>H361</td>
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<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3</td>
<td>H336</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2</td>
<td>H373</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td>H400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
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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 their end product, if applicable.

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