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
Telefax : 908-735-1496
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

| Skin irritation, Category 2 | H315: Causes skin irritation. |
| Eye irritation, Category 2 | H319: Causes serious eye irritation. |
| Skin sensitisation, Category 1 | H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B | H340: May cause genetic defects. |
| Carcinogenicity, Category 1B | H350: May cause cancer. |
| Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 | H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3 | H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2 | H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| Aspiration hazard, Category 1 | H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard, Category 1 | H400: Very toxic to aquatic life. |
| Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 1 | H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

2.2 Label elements

| Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) | }
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**
- Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

**3.2 Mixtures**

**Components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Index-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.
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<td>02.08.2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up:
Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.
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.
If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.
Advice on safe handling:
Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
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 and sources of ignition.
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. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Requirements for storage areas and containers:
Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Advice on common storage:
Do not store with the following product types:
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Organic peroxides
- Flammable solids
- Pyrophoric liquids
- Pyrophoric solids
- Self-heating substances and mixtures
- Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases
- Explosives
- Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Specific use(s):
No data available
SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>STEL OEL-RL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>650 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA OEL-RL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>ZA OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>435 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>221 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>442 mg/m³</td>
<td></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>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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>442 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>221 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>65,3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>260 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>65,3 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>260 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>125 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>12,5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute local effects</td>
<td>12,5 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartment</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.327 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.327 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.327 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>6.58 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>12.46 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>12.46 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>2.31 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.

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 recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type: Combined particulates and organic vapour type (A-P)

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties
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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)

Solubility(ies)
Water solubility : emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available
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.

9.2 Other information
Flammability (liquids) : Not applicable
Molecular weight : Not applicable
Particle size : Not applicable
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
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</table>

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

**Xylene:**

- **Acute oral toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg  
- **Acute dermal toxicity**: LD50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg  
- **Acute inhalation toxicity**: Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l  
  Exposure time: 4 h  
  Test atmosphere: vapour  
- **Remarks**: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

**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 (Rabbit): > 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 spermatogonia  
Species: Mouse  
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection  
Result: positive

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

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

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

Xylene:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative
Effects on foetal development:
  Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
  Species: Rat
  Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
  Result: negative

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

Effects on foetal development:
  Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduc
tion/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 foetal 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 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

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
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
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

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
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Permethrin Formulation

Version: 3.3
Revision Date: 23.03.2020
SDS Number: 829668-00009
Date of last issue: 13.09.2019
Date of first issue: 02.08.2016

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.
(Rid naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)
RID : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic, Xylene)
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)

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

14.4 Packing group

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

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

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

IMDG
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
EmS Code : F-E, S-E
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Permethrin Formulation

Version 3.3  Revision Date: 23.03.2020  SDS Number: 829668-00009  Date of last issue: 13.09.2019

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

IATA (Passenger)
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft): 355
Packing instruction (LQ): Y344
Packing group: III
Labels: Flammable Liquids

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous: yes

ADR
Environmentally hazardous: yes

RID
Environmentally hazardous: yes

IMDG
Marine pollutant: yes

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

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

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

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
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Permethrin Formulation

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.
H332 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H335 : 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.
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; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; 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
Further information

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


Classification of the mixture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<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>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT SE 3</td>
<td>H336</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOT RE 2</td>
<td>H373</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp. Tox. 1</td>
<td>H304</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td>H400</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Calculation method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50% of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of very high concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

ZA / EN