SAFETY DATA SHEET

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 26.06.2024
5.3	28.09.2024	2972477-00018	Date of first issue: 02.07.2018

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : Talcahuano 750, 6th floor, Ciudad Autonoma Buenos Aires, Argentina C1013AAP

Telephone : 908-740-4000

Emergency telephone : 1-908-423-6000

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.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

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/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

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard	:	Category 1
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard	:	Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements :
H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
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.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer.
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging 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.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
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.
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 POISON CENTER/ 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 advice/ attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 30 -< 50
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 30 -< 50
4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated	127087-87-0	>= 10 -< 20
Deltamethrin (ISO)	52918-63-5	>= 5 -< 10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	128-37-0	>= 2,5 -< 5
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	>= 0,25 -< 1
Methanol	67-56-1	>= 0,1 -< 1

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.

		Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.
In case of eye contact	:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention.
If swallowed	:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs have person lean forward. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging 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 products	:	Carbon oxides Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Bromine compounds
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

so.
Evacuate area.

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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

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

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe mist or vapors.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety

practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Non-sparking tools should be used.
Keep container tightly closed.
Already sensitized individuals, and those susceptible to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respiratory irritants or sensitizers.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

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.

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
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	CMP	100 ppm	AR OEL
		CMP - CPT	125 ppm	AR OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene	1330-20-7	CMP	100 ppm	AR OEL
	Further information: A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen			
		CMP - CPT	150 ppm	AR OEL
	Further information: A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen			
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Deltamethrin (ISO)	52918-63-5	TWA	15 µg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal
	Further information: DSEN, Skin			
		Wipe limit	100 µg/100 cm²	Internal
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	128-37-0	CMP (Vapour and	2 mg/m³	AR OEL

		aerosol, inhalable fraction)		
	Further information: A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	2 mg/m³	ACGIH
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	TWA	200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Methanol	67-56-1	CMP	200 ppm	AR OEL
	Further information: Skin			
		CMP - CPT	250 ppm	AR OEL
	Further information: Skin			
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	mandelic acid	Urine	after the last shift of the last day of the work week	1.5 g/g creatinine	AR BEI
		ethylbenzene	end-exhaled air	after the last shift of the last day of the work week	1.5 g/g creatinine	AR BEI
		Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	methyl hippuric acids	Urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine	AR BEI
		Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift	15 mg/l	AR BEI
		Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-less quick connections).
All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to protect products, workers, and the environment.
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices).
Minimize open handling.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

Personal protective equipment

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

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapor type

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.
Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.
Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.
Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

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.

The effective operation of a facility should include review of engineering controls, proper personal protective equipment, appropriate degowning and decontamination procedures, industrial hygiene monitoring, medical surveillance and the use of administrative controls.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	clear yellow
Odor	:	No data available
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	38 °C
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	Not applicable
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Density	:	No data available
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable
Autoignition temperature	:	No data available

Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	:	No data available
Particle characteristics		
Particle size	:	Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 997,09 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 5.000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3.500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 17,8 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5.000 mg/kg

Xylene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 3.523 mg/kg Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.1.
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 27,571 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 4.200 mg/kg

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Mouse): 4.290 mg/kg

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 66,7 mg/kg LD50 (Rat): 9 - 139 mg/kg LD50 (Mouse): 19 - 34 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 0,8 mg/l Exposure time: 2 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 2.000 mg/kg LD50 (Rat): > 800 mg/kg
Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)	:	LD50 (Rat): 2,5 mg/kg Application Route: Intravenous LD50 (Mouse): 10 mg/kg Application Route: Intraperitoneal

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

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 6.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 2.000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 402 Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

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

Methanol:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg Method: Expert judgment
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Expert judgment Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: 300 mg/kg Method: Expert judgment Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Xylene:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Skin irritation

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

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

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	No skin irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Species	:	Rabbit
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 404
Result	:	Skin irritation

Methanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Xylene:

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Moderate eye irritation

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

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

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Methanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Xylene:

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Dermal
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Test Type	:	Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Routes of exposure	:	Dermal

Species : Humans
Result : positive

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

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Humans
Result : negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Methanol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

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

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Unscheduled DNA synthesis (UDS) test with mammalian liver cells in vivo
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 486
Result: negative

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

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

Test Type: DNA Repair
Test system: Escherichia coli
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosomal aberration
Test system: Chinese hamster ovary cells
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Test system: Chinese hamster lung cells
Concentration: LOAEL: 20 mg/kg
Result: positive

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Micronucleus test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

Test Type: dominant lethal test
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

Test Type: sister chromatid exchange assay
Species: Mouse
Cell type: Bone marrow
Application Route: Oral
Result: negative

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

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

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

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

Methanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES) Method: OECD Test Guideline 471 Result: negative Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Result: negative Test Type: in vitro micronucleus test Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

<u>Components:</u>

Ethylbenzene:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	104 weeks
Result	:	positive
Remarks	:	The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Xylene:

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Species	:	Mouse, male and female
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	104 weeks
NOAEL	:	8 mg/kg body weight
LOAEL	:	4 mg/kg body weight
Result	:	positive
Target Organs	:	Lymph nodes

Species	:	Rat, male and female
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
Result	:	negative

Species	:	Dog, male and female
Application Route	:	oral (feed)
Exposure time	:	2 Years
NOAEL	:	1 mg/kg body weight
Result	:	negative

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

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	22 Months
Result	:	negative

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

Methanol:

Species	:	Monkey
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	7 Months
Result	:	negative

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

Xylene:

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

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: oral (feed)
Early Embryonic Development: NOAEL: 50 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: No effects on fertility., Embryo-fetal toxicity.
Remarks: Significant toxicity observed in testing

Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Early Embryonic Development: LOAEL: 84 - 149 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: No effects on fertility., Embryo-fetal toxicity.

Test Type: Fertility
Species: Rat, male
Application Route: Oral
Fertility: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: Effects on fertility.
Target Organs: Testes

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: oral (gavage)
Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight
Result: Skeletal malformations.
Remarks: Maternal toxicity observed.

Test Type: Development

Species: Rat, female
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: No effects on fetal development.

Test Type: Development
Species: Rabbit, female
Application Route: oral (gavage)
Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 16 mg/kg body weight
Symptoms: No effects on fetal development.

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

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

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

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

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

Methanol:

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

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Monkey
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Components:

Xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Methanol:

Target Organs : optic nerve, Central nervous system
Assessment : Causes damage to organs.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

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

Xylene:

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Routes of exposure : Ingestion
Target Organs : Central nervous system, Immune system
Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Routes of exposure : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs : Central nervous system
Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	0,868 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	75 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	250 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 408

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

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Species	:	Rat, male and female
NOAEL	:	1 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	2,5 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Nervous system
Symptoms	:	hyperexcitability

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	3 mg/m3
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	2 wk / 5 d/wk / 6 h/d
Symptoms	:	Local irritation, respiratory tract irritation

Species	:	Dog
NOAEL	:	0,1 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	1 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Nervous system
Symptoms	:	Dilatation of the pupil, Vomiting, Tremors, Diarrhea, Salivation

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	14 mg/kg
LOAEL	:	54 mg/kg

Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	91 d
Target Organs	:	Nervous system

Species	:	Mouse
LOAEL	:	6 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Oral
Exposure time	:	12 Weeks
Target Organs	:	Immune system
Symptoms	:	immune system effects

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

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	25 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	22 Months

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	500 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	28 Days

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

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.

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.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Inhalation	:	Symptoms: respiratory tract irritation, Dizziness, Sweating, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, anorexia, Fatigue, tingling, Palpitation, Blurred vision, muscle twitching
Skin contact	:	Symptoms: Skin irritation, Erythema, pruritis, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dizziness, tingling, Sweating, muscle twitching, Blurred vision, Fatigue, anorexia, Allergic reactions

Ingestion	:	Symptoms: muscle pain, Small pupils

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,8 - 2,4 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3,6 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3,4 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0,96 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h

Xylene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 13,5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 24 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0,1 - < 1 mg/l Exposure time: 35 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 210 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	NOEC: > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0,1 - 1 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: ISO 6341 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials NOEC (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	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 (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): > 0,001 - 0,01 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	10
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC10 (activated sludge): > 1 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow)): 0,00048 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 0,00039 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp)): 0,0037 µg/l Exposure time: 48 h

		EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,0035 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h LC50 (Gammarus fasciatus (freshwater shrimp)): 0,0003 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 9,1 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: No toxicity at the limit of solubility.
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1.000.000
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0,000022 mg/l Exposure time: 36 d NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0,000017 mg/l Exposure time: 260 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,0041 µg/l Exposure time: 21 d
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1.000.000
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol:		
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0,57 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.1.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,48 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 0,24 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0,24 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
M-Factor (Acute aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 0,053 mg/l Exposure time: 30 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0,316 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

ic toxicity)		
M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity)	:	1
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50: > 10.000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8,2 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,5 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3,1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0,5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,6 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Methanol:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 15.400 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10.000 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: DIN 38412
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): 22.000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (activated sludge): > 1.000 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Test substance: Neutralized product Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Xylene:

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

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Stability in water : Hydrolysis: 0 %(30 d)

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

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 4,5 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Biodegradability : Result: Inherently biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 94 %
Exposure time: 25 d

Methanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3,6

Xylene:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3,16
Remarks: Calculation

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: < 4 Remarks: Calculation

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.800
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 4,6

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

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 330 - 1.800
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 5,1

Methanol:

Bioaccumulation	:	Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: -0,77

Mobility in soil

Components:

Deltamethrin (ISO):

Distribution among environmental compartments	:	log Koc: 7,2

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

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

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number	:	UN 1992
Proper shipping name	:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
Class	:	3
Subsidiary risk	:	6.1
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3 (6.1)
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1992
Proper shipping name	:	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Ethylbenzene, Xylene)
Class	:	3
Subsidiary risk	:	6.1
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	Flammable Liquids, Toxic
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	366
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	355

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1992
Proper shipping name	:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Ethylbenzene, Xylene, Deltamethrin (ISO))
Class	:	3
Subsidiary risk	:	6.1
Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3 (6.1)
EmS Code	:	F-E, S-D
Marine pollutant	:	yes

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

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

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

Argentina. Carcinogenic Substances and Agents Registry.	:	Not applicable
Control of precursors and essential chemicals for the preparation of drugs.	:	Xylene Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic Methanol Acetic acid

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AICS	:	not determined
DSL	:	not determined
IECSC	:	not determined

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	:	28.09.2024
Date format	:	dd.mm.yyyy

Further information

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

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	:	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
AR BEI	:	Argentina. Biological Exposure Indices
AR OEL	:	Argentina. Occupational Exposure Limits
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
AR OEL / CMP	:	TLV (Threshold Limit Value)
AR OEL / CMP - CPT	:	STEL (Short Term Limit Value)

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

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.

AR / Z8