

Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 26.06.2024 7.2 28.09.2024 2972469-00017 Date of first issue: 02.07.2018

Section 1: Identification

Product name : Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908

Upper Hutt - New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 800 543

Emergency telephone number : 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) 0800 243 622 (0800

CHEMCALL)

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: Hazard identification

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 2

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1

Carcinogenicity : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - :

single exposure

Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

Category 2



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Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard

Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic hazard

Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. 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 re-

peated 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.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P260 Do not breathe mist or vapours. 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

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 protec-

tion/ face protection.

Response:



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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.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. 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). Vapours 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	>= 2.5 -< 10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	128-37-0	>= 2.5 -< 10
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 ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical



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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 contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water In case of skin contact

for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing

and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

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

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention.

If swallowed If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs have person lean forward.

Call a physician or poison control centre 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.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eve irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

This product contains a pyrethroid.

Pyrethroid poisoning should not be confused with carbamate

or organophosphate poisoning.

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

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

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Notes to physician

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

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



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Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Bromine compounds

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

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

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

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

Hazchem Code : 3W

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective 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/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 absor-

bent.

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 deter-

mine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

Section 7: Handling and storage



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Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

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

ventilation.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

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

Do not breathe mist or 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 as-

sessment

Non-sparking tools should be used. Keep container tightly closed.

Already sensitised individuals, and those susceptible

to asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease, should consult their physician regarding working with respira-

tory irritants or sensitisers.

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.

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.

Conditions for safe storage : 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.

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

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Flammable gases Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

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Poisonous gases Explosives

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	WES-TWA	20 ppm 88 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further information: Ototoxin, Skin absorption			
		WES-STEL	40 ppm 176 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further information: Ototoxin, Skin absorption			
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene	1330-20-7	WES-TWA	50 ppm 217 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further information: Ototoxin, Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring			
		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 cm ²	Internal
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	128-37-0	WES-TWA	10 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further inform	nation: Skin sens		
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	2 mg/m3	ACGIH
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6	WES-TWA	300 ppm 890 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		WES-STEL	500 ppm 1,480 mg/m3	NZ OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m3 (total hydrocarbon vapor)	ACGIH
Methanol	67-56-1	WES-STEL	250 ppm 328 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further information: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring, Skin absorption			
		WES-TWA	200 ppm 262 mg/m3	NZ OEL
	Further information: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring, Skin absorption			
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH



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Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylgly- oxylic acids	Urine	End of exposure or end of shift	0.25 g/g creatinine	NZ BEI
		Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly- oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhip- puric acid	Urine	End of shift	1.5 g/l	NZ BEI
		Methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Methanol	67-56-1	Methyl al- cohol	Urine	End of shift	15 mg/l	NZ 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., dripless 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 con-

tainment 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 expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-



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ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type
Hand protection

: Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flam-

mable, 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, dis-

posable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance : liquid

Colour : clear

yellow

Odour : No data available

Odour 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 : No data available



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flammability limit

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour 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

Auto-ignition 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 reac- : Flammable liquid and vapour.

tions Vapours 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 : No hazardous decomposition products are known.

products

Section 11: Toxicological information

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact



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Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 667.87 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:

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: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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



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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: vapour

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

Methanol:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 300 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.



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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:

Ethylbenzene:

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

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



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Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Methanol:

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Xylene:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

deltamethrin (ISO):

Test Type : Maximisation Test

Exposure routes : Dermal Species : Guinea pig Result : negative

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Exposure routes : Dermal Species : Humans Result : positive

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

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Exposure routes : Skin contact Species : Humans Result : negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative



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Methanol:

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Chronic toxicity

Germ cell mutagenicityMay 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 mam-

malian cells Result: negative

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

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

deltamethrin (ISO):



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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 Posult: pogative

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



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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

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.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time : 104 weeks Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

mans.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Xylene:

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



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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 - Assess-

ment

Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

Methanol:

Species : Monkey

Application Route : inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time : 7 Months Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat



Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Xylene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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-foetal 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-foetal toxicity

Test Type: Fertility Species: Rat, male Application Route: Oral

Fertility: LOAEL: 1 mg/kg body weight

Symptoms: Effects on fertility Target Organs: Testes



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Effects on foetal develop-

ment

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 foetal development

Test Type: Development Species: Rabbit, female

Application Route: oral (gavage)

Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL: 16 mg/kg body weight

Symptoms: No effects on foetal development

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

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 foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal 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 (vapour)

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Methanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Monkey

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative



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Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening

test

Species: Monkey

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

fertility, and/or on development, based on animal experiments.

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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:

Exposure routes : inhalation (vapour)
Target Organs : Auditory system

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

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

Xylene:

Exposure routes : inhalation (vapour)
Target Organs : Auditory system

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

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

deltamethrin (ISO):

Exposure routes : Ingestion



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Target Organs : Central nervous system, Immune system

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Exposure routes : 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 concentra-

tions of 100 mg/kg bw or less.

Methanol:

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Ethylbenzene:

Species : Rat LOAEL : 0.86

LOAEL : 0.868 mg/l Application Route : inhalation (vapour)

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 (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

deltamethrin (ISO):

Species : Rat, male and female

NOAEL : 1 mg/kg



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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 : Norways eve

Target Organs : Nervous system

Symptoms : Dilatation of the pupil, Vomiting, Tremors, Diarrhoea, Saliva-

tion

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.



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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, Nau-

sea, 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 : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.96 mg/l



Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

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aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 7 d

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 tox-

icity)

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

Exposure time: 35 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC: > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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



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Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

Exposure time: 100 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

mg/l

10

Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

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 tox-

icity)

1,000,000

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000022

ma/l

Exposure time: 36 d

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 0.000017

mg/l



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Exposure time: 260 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

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

toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0041 µg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.57 mg/l Toxicity to fish

1,000,000

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

icity)

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.316 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

Toxicity to microorganisms

toxicity)

EC50: > 10,000 mg/l

1

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



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Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 3.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae)): 0.5

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

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: Neutralised 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



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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- : log Pow: 3.6

octanol/water

Xylene:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: 3.16

octanol/water Remarks: Calculation

4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated:

Partition coefficient: n- : log Pow: < 4

octanol/water 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)



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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 environ-

mental 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 han-

dling 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.



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(Ethylbenzene, Xylene)

Class : 3 Subsidiary risk : 6.1 Packing group : III

Labels : Flammable Liquids, Toxic

Packing instruction (cargo : 366

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 355

ger aircraft)

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.

National Regulations

NZS 5433

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)
Hazchem Code : 3W
Marine pollutant : no

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

HSNO Approval Number

HSR100759 Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard

Tolerable Exposure Limits (TEL)

Chemical name	Environmental compartment	Reference concentration
xylene	Air	0.87 mg/m3



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xylene Water 0.6 mg/l

Environmental Exposure Limits (EEL)

Chemical name	Environmental compartment	Reference concentration
deltamethrin	Water	0.0004 μg/l

HSW Controls

Certified handler certificate not required.

Tracking hazardous substance not required.

Refer to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, for further information.

The components 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

Further information

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data

Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD

eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

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

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

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

NZ OEL : New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospher-

ic Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

NZ OEL / WES-TWA : Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted average NZ OEL / WES-STEL : Workplace Exposure Standard - Short-Term Exposure Limit

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 Chemi-



Deltamethrin (with Xylene) Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 26.06.2024 7.2 28.09.2024 2972469-00017 Date of first issue: 02.07.2018

cal 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

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