according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Dichlofenthion Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : No. 485 Jing Tai Road

Pu Tuo District - Shanghai - China 200331

Telephone : +1-908-740-4000

Emergency telephone number: 86-571-87268110

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product

Restrictions on use

Not applicable

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: viscous liquidColour: dark, brownOdour: strong

Flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer if swallowed. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Dermal) : Category 5

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 1

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2

Carcinogenicity (Oral) : Category 1A

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - :

single exposure

Category 1

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 vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects. H350 May cause cancer if swallowed.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H370 Causes damage to organs.

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.

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P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

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

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 Do not breathe 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 the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P330 + P331 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P305 + P351 + P338 + P310 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

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

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

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.

Physical and chemical hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Health hazards

Harmful if swallowed. May be harmful in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer if swallowed. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of

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damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Environmental hazards

Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Tar, wood	91722-33-7	>= 10 -< 20
Rosin	8050-09-7	>= 10 -< 20
Tar, coal	8007-45-2	>= 10 -< 20
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 2.5 -< 10
Xylene	1330-20-7	>= 2.5 -< 10
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	97-17-6	>= 3 -< 10
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	>= 2 -< 3
Phenol	108-95-2	>= 1 -< 2.5
m-Cresol	108-39-4	>= 1 -< 2.5
p-Cresol	106-44-5	>= 1 -< 2.5

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

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

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 immediately.

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 immediately.

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.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes digestive tract burns.

Harmful if swallowed.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

May be harmful in contact with skin.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.
May cause cancer if swallowed.
Suspected of causing cancer.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Causes severe burns.

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.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

High volume water jet

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

fire.

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

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

Hazardous combustion prod: :

ucts

Carbon oxides Metal oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

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.

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).

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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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

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

ventilation.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

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

Do not breathe 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.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Avoidance of contact : Oxidizing agents

Storage

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

Poisonous gases Explosives

Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis	
Rosin	8050-09-7	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.001 mg/m3 (total Resin acids)	ACGIH	
Tar, coal	8007-45-2	PC-TWA	0.1 mg/m3 CN OEL (soluble in benzene)		
	Further inform	Further information: G1 - Carcinogenic to humans			
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PC-TWA	100 mg/m3	CN OEL	
	Further inform	humans			
		PC-STEL	150 mg/m3	CN OEL	
	Further information: G2B - Possibly carcinogenic to huma				
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH	
Xylene	1330-20-7	PC-TWA	50 mg/m3	CN OEL	
		PC-STEL	100 mg/m3	CN OEL	
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH	
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	97-17-6	TWA	20 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal	
	Further information: Skin				
		Wipe limit	e limit 200 µg/100 cm ² In		
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	MAC	2 mg/m3	CN OEL	
		С	2 mg/m3	ACGIH	
Phenol	108-95-2	PC-TWA	10 mg/m3	CN OEL	
	Further inform	Further information: Skin			
		TWA 5 ppm A		ACGIH	
m-Cresol	108-39-4	PC-TWA	10 mg/m3	CN OEL	

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	Further information: Skin			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m3	ACGIH
p-Cresol	106-44-5	PC-TWA	10 mg/m3	CN OEL
	Further information: Skin			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m3	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Phenol	108-95-2	total phenol	Urine	End of last shift of the week	150 Millimoles per mole Creatinine	CN BEI
		total phenol	Urine	End of last shift of the week	125 mg/g Creatinine	CN BEI
		Phenol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	250 mg/g Creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift	0.3 g/g creatinine	CN BEI
		methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift	0.4 g/l	CN BEI
		Methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Mandelic acid and phenylgly- oxylic acid (MA and PGA)	Urine	End of shift	0.8 g/g creatinine	CN BEI
		Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly- oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

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ceases)

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 con-

tainment devices).
Minimize open handling.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equip-

ment.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the rec-

ommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Eye/face 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.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

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

mable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the work-

ing 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Appearance : viscous liquid

Colour : dark, brown

Odour : strong

Odour Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

No data available

Flash point : 30 °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

Vapour pressure : No data available

Relative vapour density : No data available

Relative density : No data available

Density : 1,009 - 1,051 g/cm³ (20 °C)

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.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Particle size Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

Possibility of hazardous reac-

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

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes Inhalation

> Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed.

May be harmful in contact with skin.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 1,450 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute toxicity estimate: > 40 mg/l Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Acute toxicity estimate: 3,724 mg/kg Acute dermal toxicity

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Tar, wood:

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute oral tox-

icity

Rosin:

LD50 (Rat): 2,800 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

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toxicity

Tar, coal:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 1,700 mg/kg

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

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 : 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: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 4,200 mg/kg

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 172 mg/kg

LD50 (Rat): 270 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 1.75 mg/l

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 355 mg/kg

LD50 (Rabbit): 6,000 mg/kg

Sodium hydroxide:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Phenol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 650 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 140 - 290 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC0 (Rat): 0.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 8 h

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Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): > 0.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 660 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

m-Cresol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 121 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 301 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

p-Cresol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 172 - 250 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 213 - 426 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe burns.

Components:

Tar, wood:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 439

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 431

Result : Skin irritation

Rosin:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Tar, coal:

Species : Rabbit

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Result : Mild skin irritation

Xylene:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Result : Mild skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Phenol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

m-Cresol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

p-Cresol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Corrosive after 3 minutes to 1 hour of exposure

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Components:

Tar, wood:

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

Rosin:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Tar, coal:

Species : Human

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Xylene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Sodium hydroxide:

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye Remarks : Based on skin corrosivity.

Phenol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

m-Cresol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

p-Cresol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Tar, wood:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of low to moderate skin sensitisation

rate in humans

Rosin:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : negative

Tar, coal:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : positive

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Xylene:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Exposure routes : Dermal

Assessment : Does not cause skin sensitisation.

Result : Weak sensitizer

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Sodium hydroxide:

Test Type : Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)

Exposure routes : Skin contact Result : negative

Phenol:

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

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

p-Cresol:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Components:

Tar, wood:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Rosin:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



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Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Tar, coal:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Positive result(s) from in vivo non-mammalian somatic cell

mutagenicity tests, supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity assays.

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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)

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

Phenol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: positive

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

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: positive

Remarks: Annex VI From 1272/2008

Germ cell mutagenicity -

Assessment

Positive result(s) from in vivo mammalian somatic cell muta-

genicity tests.

m-Cresol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: positive

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 475

Result: negative

p-Cresol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: positive

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

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

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: negative

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer if swallowed. Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

Tar, coal:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 2 Years
Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Positive evidence from human epidemiological studies (oral)

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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

Phenol:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : negative

m-Cresol:

Species : Mouse, males
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 105 weeks
Result : equivocal

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Mouse, female Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 106 - 107 weeks

Result : positive

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Weight of evidence does not support classification as a car-

cinogen

p-Cresol:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 106 - 107 weeks

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Rosin:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Ethylbenzene:

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

Species: Rat

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

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

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

: Test Type: Development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 80 mg/kg body weight Result: Reduced foetal weight, Embryotoxic effects. Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Intraperitoneal

Developmental Toxicity: LOAEL: 10 mg/kg body weight Result: Reduced foetal weight, Embryotoxic effects., No tera-

togenic effects

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Phenol:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

m-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: Prenatal development toxicity study (teratogenicity)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

p-Cresol:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs.

Components:

Tar, coal:

Exposure routes : Ingestion
Target Organs : Nervous system

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

centrations of 300 mg/kg bw or less.

Xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Tar, coal:

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

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

centrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

Exposure routes : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract

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

centrations of >0.02 to 0.2 mg/l/6h/d.

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.

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Target Organs : Nervous system

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

exposure.

Remarks : Based on human experience.

Phenol:

Target Organs : Central nervous system, Kidney, Liver, Skin

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Rosin:

Species : Rat, male
NOAEL : 335 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Ethylbenzene:

Species : Rat

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

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 0.75 mg/kg

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 d

Species : Dog

NOAEL : 0.75 mg/kg

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Application Route : Oral Exposure time : 90 d

Phenol:

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 300 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 0.1 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapour)

Exposure time : 74 Days

Species : Rabbit
LOAEL : 260 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 18 Days

m-Cresol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 150 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

p-Cresol:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 50 mg/kg
LOAEL : 175 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Aspiration toxicity

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Product:

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.

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.

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

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.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Skin contact : Symptoms: irritating, central nervous system effects, sweating

Remarks: Can be absorbed through skin. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Eye contact : Symptoms: constriction of pupils, central nervous system ef-

fects

Ingestion : Symptoms: Nausea, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, sweating, Lachry-

mation, constriction of pupils, Central nervous system depression, Gastrointestinal disturbance, bronchospasm, central

nervous system effects, Oedema

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Tar, wood:

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 28 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 17 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 14 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Rosin:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1 - 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 911 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)):

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (activated sludge): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Tar, coal:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 250 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 36 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

=/poddio iiiioi io ii

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6

ma/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.96 mg/l

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Exposure time: 7 d

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

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (No species specified): 0.64 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.23 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.0011 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

M-Factor (Acute aquatic tox-

city)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic :

toxicity)

100

100

Phenol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 24.9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 61.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.077 mg/l Exposure time: 60 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 21 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

m-Cresol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 8.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): > 99.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.35 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

p-Cresol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 7.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 7.7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h Method: DIN 38412

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 7.8 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.3 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.35 mg/l

Exposure time: 32 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 260 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Tar, wood:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 47 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Rosin:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 71 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

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

Phenol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 62 % Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

m-Cresol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 90 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

p-Cresol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 8 d

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Tar, wood:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.2 - 2.02

Rosin:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: > 3 - 6.2

Method: OECD Test Guideline 117

Tar, coal:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: No data available

Ethylbenzene:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.6

Xylene:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3.16

Remarks: Calculation

Dichlofenthion (ISO):

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 5.14

Phenol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17.5 Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1.47

m-Cresol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17 - 20

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1.96

p-Cresol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 17 - 20

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1.94

ootanoi, water

Mobility in soil
No data available

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 2920

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

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 8 (3)

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2920

Proper shipping name : Corrosive liquid, flammable, n.o.s.

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II

Labels : Corrosive, Flammable Liquids

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 851

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2920

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

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene, Dichlofenthion (ISO))

Class : 8
Subsidiary risk : 3
Packing group : II
Labels : 8 (3)
EmS Code : F-E, S-C
Marine pollutant : yes

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

GB 6944/12268

UN number UN 2920

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

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

Subsidiary risk 3 Packing group Ш Labels 8 (3)

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

Regulations on Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals : Listed

Identification of Major Hazard Installations for Hazardous Chemicals (GB 18218) No. / Code Chemical name / Category Threshold quantity

W5.4 Flammable liquids 5,000 t

Yangtze River Protection Law

This product does not contain any dangerous chemicals prohibited for inland river transport.

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

AICS not determined

DSL not determined

IECSC not determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date : 2023/04/04

Further information

Sources of key data used to : Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD

compile the Safety Data

eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

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

Date format yyyy/mm/dd

according to GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519



Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 2022/10/01 4.3 2023/04/04 1552606-00014 Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

Full text of other abbreviations

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

CN OEL : Occupational exposure limits for hazardous agents in the

workplace - Chemical hazardous agents.

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

ACGIH / C : Ceiling limit

CN OEL / PC-TWA : Permissible concentration - time weighted average CN OEL / PC-STEL : Permissible concentration - short term exposure limit

CN OEL / MAC : Maximum allowable concentration

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

Disclaimer

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

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