

## Dichlofenthion Formulation

Version 8.0      Revision Date: 2023/04/04      SDS Number: 1552600-00014      Date of last issue: 2022/10/01  
Date of first issue: 2017/04/14

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### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical product name : Dichlofenthion Formulation

**Supplier's company name, address and phone number**

Company name of supplier : MSD

Address : Kumagaya, Saitama Prefecture , Xicheng 810 MSD Co., Ltd.  
Menuma factory

Telephone : 048-588-8411

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Emergency telephone number : +1-908-423-6000

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Recommended use : Veterinary product

Restrictions on use :  
Not applicable

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### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of chemical product**

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Sub-category 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 1

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2

Carcinogenicity (Oral) : Category 1A

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 1 (Nervous system)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Nervous system, Respiratory Tract)


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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.  
 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.  
 H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
 H370 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system).  
 H373 May cause damage to organs (Nervous system, Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**  
 P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 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 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

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

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

Important symptoms and out- : Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.  
 lines of the emergency as-  
 sumed

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

**Components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)	ENCS No.
Tar, wood	91722-33-7	>= 10 - < 20	
Rosin	8050-09-7	>= 10 - < 20	7-934
Tar, coal	8007-45-2	>= 10 - < 20	9-1741
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	9.8	3-28
Xylene	1330-20-7	9.3	3-3, 3-60
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	97-17-6	>= 3 - < 10	3-4112
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	>= 2 - < 3	1-410
Phenol	108-95-2	1.9	3-481

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m-Cresol	108-39-4	1.1	3-499, 4-57
p-Cresol	106-44-5	1	3-499, 4-57

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.  
 When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.
- If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.  
 If not breathing, give artificial respiration.  
 If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.  
 Get medical attention 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.
- 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 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 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)

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Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Dry chemical High volume water jet
Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Flash back possible over considerable distance. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Carbon oxides Metal oxides Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

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### 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 equipment.
- 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 assessment  
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 respiratory 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.
- Avoidance of contact : Oxidizing agents
- 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.

#### 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:  
Oxidizing solids  
Oxidizing liquids

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Packaging material : Unsuitable material: None known.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Threshold limit value and permissible exposure limits for each component in the work environment**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Reference concentration / Permissible concentration	Basis
Rosin	8050-09-7	TWA (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.001 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total Resin acids)	ACGIH
Tar, coal	8007-45-2	ACL	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (soluble in benzene)	JP OEL ISHL
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	ACL	20 ppm	JP OEL ISHL
		OEL-M	20 ppm 87 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Group 2: Substances presumed to cause reproductive toxicity in humans, Skin absorption, Group 2B: possibly carcinogenic to humans			
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Xylene	1330-20-7	OEL-M	50 ppm 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Group 2: Substances presumed to cause reproductive toxicity in humans			
		ACL	50 ppm	JP OEL ISHL
		OEL-M	50 ppm 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Group 3: Substances suspected to cause reproductive toxicity in humans			
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	97-17-6	TWA	20 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (OEB 3)	Internal
	Further information: Skin			
		Wipe limit	200 µg/100 cm <sup>2</sup>	Internal
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	OEL-C	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
		C	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
Phenol	108-95-2	OEL-M	5 ppm 19 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Group 3: Substances suspected to cause reproductive toxicity in humans, Skin absorption			
		TWA	5 ppm	ACGIH
m-Cresol	108-39-4	ACL	5 ppm	JP OEL ISHL
		OEL-M	5 ppm 22 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
	Further information: Skin absorption			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH
p-Cresol	106-44-5	ACL	5 ppm	JP OEL ISHL

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		OEL-M	5 ppm 22 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	JP OEL JSOH
Further information: Skin absorption				
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ACGIH

## Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Target substance	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Phenol	108-95-2	Phenol	Urine	End of shift	250 mg/g Creatinine	JSOH
		Phenol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	250 mg/g Creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Xylene	1330-20-7	total (o-, m-, p-)methylhippuric acid	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	800 mg/l	JSOH
		Methylhippuric 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	Urine	End of shift	150 mg/g Creatinine	JSOH
		Mandelic acid + Phenylglyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	200 mg/g Creatinine	JSOH
		Ethylbenzene	Urine	End of shift	15 µg/l	JSOH
		Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.15 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

**Engineering measures** : Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-less quick connections).  
 All engineering controls should be implemented by facility design and operated in accordance with GMP principles to



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protect products, workers, and the environment.  
Containment technologies suitable for controlling compounds are required to control at source and to prevent migration of the compound to uncontrolled areas (e.g., open-face containment devices).  
Minimize open handling.  
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.

**Personal protective equipment**

Respiratory protection	:	If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.
Filter type	:	Combined particulates and organic vapour type
Hand protection		
Material	:	Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks	:	Consider double gloving. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection.
Eye protection	:	Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles. If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions, mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles. Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or aerosols.
Skin and body protection	:	Work uniform or laboratory coat. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces. Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially contaminated clothing.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical state	:	viscous liquid
Colour	:	dark, brown
Odour	:	strong
Odour Threshold	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit		
Upper explosion limit / Up-	:	No data available

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per flammability limit	
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: No data available
Flash point	: 30 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable
Evaporation rate	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Not applicable
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Density and / or relative density	
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 1,009 - 1,051 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Particle characteristics	
Particle size	: Not applicable

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reac- tions	: Flammable liquid and vapour. 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.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**Acute toxicity**

Harmful if swallowed.

**Product:**

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,713 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:****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 toxicity

**Rosin:**

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

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402  
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal 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

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**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.
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**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 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
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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  
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

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||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

**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

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**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
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**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
Remarks	: Based on data from similar materials

Assessment	: Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans
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**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

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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

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)



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Result: negative

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

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
 Result: negative

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

**Xylene:**

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

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro  
 Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test  
 Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mammalian cells  
 Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)  
 Species: Mouse  
 Application Route: Skin contact  
 Result: negative

**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 mutagenicity tests.

**m-Cresol:**

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

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Genotoxicity in vivo : Method: OECD Test Guideline 473  
 Result: positive

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 471  
 Result: negative

: 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

**Carcinogenicity**

May cause cancer if swallowed.

**Components:****Tar, coal:**

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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : 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 humans.

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**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

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Weight of evidence does not support classification as a carcinogen

**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 development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development  
 Species: Rat  
 Application Route: Ingestion

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

**Dichlofenthion (ISO):**

Effects on foetal development : 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 teratogenic effects  
 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : 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

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Effects on foetal development : 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 development : 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

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

**STOT - single exposure**

May cause respiratory irritation.  
 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system).

**Components:****Tar, coal:**

Exposure routes : Ingestion  
 Target Organs : Nervous system  
 Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 300 mg/kg bw or less.

**Xylene:**

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

**STOT - repeated exposure**

May cause damage to organs (Nervous system, Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Components:****Tar, coal:**

Target Organs : Respiratory Tract  
 Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

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

**Dichlofenthion (ISO):**

|| Target Organs      : Nervous system  
 || Assessment      : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated 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

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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  
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 :  $\geq 0.1$  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

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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.

**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 effects
Ingestion	: Symptoms: Nausea, Diarrhoea, Vomiting, sweating, Lachrymation, 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	: EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 17 mg/l



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plants  
 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  
 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

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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 : EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.96 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 24 h

**Xylene:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 13.5 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 24 h  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 202  
 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 0.1 - < 1 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 35 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 210  
 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : EL10 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 - 10 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 21 d  
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 211  
 Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

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

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**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 toxicity) : 100

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic toxicity) : 100

**Phenol:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)): 24.9 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 96 h

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 toxicity) : NOEC: 0.077 mg/l  
 Exposure time: 60 d

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

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	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 toxicity)	: NOEC (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1.35 mg/l Exposure time: 32 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic 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

**Persistence and degradability****Components:****Tar, wood:**

Biodegradability	: Result: Not readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 47 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B
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**Rosin:**

Biodegradability	: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 71 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D
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**Ethylbenzene:**

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

Biodegradability	: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 62 %
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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

**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

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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

**Mobility in soil**

No data available

**Hazardous to the ozone layer**

Not applicable

**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 handling site for recycling or disposal.  
 Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous.  
 Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death.  
 If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.

**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) : 855

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aircraft)

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 851

**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

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

Not applicable for product as supplied.

**National Regulations**

Refer to section 15 for specific national regulation.

**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.

**ERG Code** : 132

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****Related Regulations****Fire Service Law**

Group 4, Type 2 petroleum, Water insoluble liquid, (1000 litre), Hazardous rank III

**Chemical Substance Control Law**

Priority Assessment Chemical Substance

Chemical name	Number
Coal tar	162
Ethylbenzene	50
Xylene	125
Cresol	156
Phenol	62

**Industrial Safety and Health Law****Harmful Substances Prohibited from Manufacture**

Not applicable

**Harmful Substances Required Permission for Manufacture**

Not applicable

**Substances Prevented From Impairment of Health**

Chemical name
Ethylbenzene

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**Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 2: Information on Existing Chemicals having Mutagenicity**

Not applicable

**Circular concerning Information on Chemicals having Mutagenicity - Annex 1: Information on Notified Substances having Mutagenicity**

Not applicable

**Substances Subject to be Notified Names**

Article 57-2 (Enforcement Order Table 9)

Chemical name	Concentration (%)	Remarks
Rosin	>=10 - <20	-
Coal tar	>=10 - <20	-
Ethylbenzene	>=1 - <10	-
Xylene	>=1 - <10	-
dichlofenthion	>=1 - <10	From April 1st, 2025
Sodium hydroxide	>=1 - <10	-
Phenol	>=1 - <10	-
Cresol	>=1 - <10	-

**Substances Subject to be Indicated Names**

Article 57 (Enforcement Order Article 18)

Chemical name	Remarks
Rosin	-
coal tar	-
ethylbenzene	-
xylene	-
dichlofenthion	From April 1st, 2025
Sodium hydroxide	-
phenol	-
cresol	-

**Ordinance on Prevention of Hazards Due to Specified Chemical Substances - Group 2 Substance**

Chemical name
coal tar
ethylbenzene

**Ordinance on Prevention of Lead Poisoning**

Not applicable

**Ordinance on Prevention of Tetraalkyl Lead Poisoning**

Not applicable

**Ordinance on Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning**

Organic Solvents Class 2

**Enforcement Order of the Industrial Safety and Health Law - Attached table 1 (Dangerous Substances)**

Inflammable Substance

**Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law**

Not applicable



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**Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof**

**Until March 31st, 2023**

**Class I Designated Chemical Substances**

Chemical name	Cabinet Order Number	Concentration (%)
ethylbenzene	53	9.8
xylene	80	9.3
phenol	349	1.9
cresol	86	2.1

**From April 1st, 2023**

**Class I Designated Chemical Substances**

Chemical name	Administration number	Concentration (%)
Ethylbenzene	53	9.8
Xylene	80	9.3
Phenol	349	1.9
Cresol	86	2.1

**High Pressure Gas Safety Act**

Not applicable

**Explosive Control Law**

Not applicable

**Vessel Safety Law**

Corrosive substances (Article 2 and 3 of rules on shipping and storage of dangerous goods and its Attached Table 1)

**Aviation Law**

Corrosive substances (Article 194 of The Enforcement Rules of Aviation Law and its Attached Table 1)

**Marine Pollution and Sea Disaster Prevention etc Law**

Bulk transportation : Noxious liquid substance(Category X)

Pack transportation : Classified as marine pollutant

**Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act**

Narcotic or Psychotropic Raw Material (Export / Import Permission)

Not applicable

Specific Narcotic or Psychotropic Raw Material (Export / Import permission)

Not applicable

**Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law**

Specially Controlled Industrial Waste

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**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 Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Date format : yyyy/mm/dd

**Full text of other abbreviations**

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
JP OEL ISHL	: Japan. Administrative Control Levels
JP OEL JSOH	: Japan. The Japan Society for Occupational Health. Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits
JSOH	: Occupational exposure limits based on biological monitoring (JSOH).
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / C	: Ceiling limit
JP OEL ISHL / ACL	: Administrative Control level
JP OEL JSOH / OEL-M	: Occupational Exposure Limit-Mean
JP OEL JSOH / OEL-C	: Occupational Exposure Limit-Ceiling

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; KECl - 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 - Trans-

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portation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

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