

## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

**Section 1: Identification** 

Product name : Dichlofenthion Formulation

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : MSD

Address : 33 Whakatiki Street - Private Bag 908

Upper Hutt - New Zealand

Telephone : 0800 800 543

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

CHEMCALL)

E-mail address : EHSDATASTEWARD@msd.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Veterinary product Restrictions on use : Not applicable

Section 2: Hazard identification

**GHS Classification** 

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 1B

Serious eye damage/eye irri-

tation

Category 1

Skin sensitisation : Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 2

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Carcinogenicity (Oral) : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - :

single exposure

Category 1 (Nervous system)



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 Revision Date: 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Specific target organ toxicity - :

single exposure

Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity - :

repeated exposure

Category 2

Aspiration hazard Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic

environment - acute hazard

Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic hazard Category 1

#### **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms











Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

> H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. 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. H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H370 Causes damage to organs (Nervous system).

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Precautionary statements Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equip-

ment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing vapours.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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 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.

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

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

#### Section 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	>= 2.5 -< 10
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	>= 2 -< 3



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Phenol	108-95-2	>= 1 -< 2.5
m-Cresol	108-39-4	>= 1 -< 2.5
p-Cresol	106-44-5	>= 1 -< 2.5

Section 4: First-aid measures

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

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

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

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 causing cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Causes severe burns.

Causes digestive tract 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.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

High volume water jet

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

fire

Flash back possible over considerable distance. 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.

Hazchem Code : 3W

#### Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.

Use personal protective equipment.

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

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil

barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water

spray jet.

For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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 determine thick provides a small call.

mine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

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.

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

flushing systems and safety showers close to the working

place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the

workplace.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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

use of administrative controls.

Conditions for safe storage : Keep in properly labelled containers.

Store locked up.

Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Basis	
		(Form of	ters / Permissible		
		exposure)	concentration		
Rosin	8050-09-7	TWA (Inhal-	0.001 mg/m3	ACGIH	
		able particu-	(total Resin acids)		
		late matter)			
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	WES-TWA	20 ppm	NZ OEL	
			88 mg/m3		
	Further inform	nation: Ototoxin,	Skin absorption		
		WES-STEL	40 ppm	NZ OEL	
			176 mg/m3		
	Further inform	nation: Ototoxin,	Skin absorption		
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH	
Xylene	1330-20-7	WES-TWA	50 ppm	NZ OEL	
			217 mg/m3		
	Further information: Ototoxin, Exposure can also be estil				
	biological mo	biological monitoring			
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH	
Dichlofenthion (ISO)	97-17-6	TWA	20 μg/m3 (OEB 3)	Internal	
	Further inform	Further information: Skin			
		Wipe limit	200 μg/100 cm <sup>2</sup> Interna		
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	WES-Ceiling			
		С	2 mg/m3	ACGIH	
Phenol	108-95-2	WES-TWA	1 ppm	NZ OEL	
			3.8 mg/m3		
	Further inforn	Further information: Skin absorption			
		WES-STEL	2 ppm	NZ OEL	
			7.7 mg/m3		
	Further inform	Further information: Skin absorption			
		TWA	5 ppm ACGIH		
m-Cresol	108-39-4	WES-TWA	1 ppm	NZ OEL	
		(Inhalable	4.5 mg/m3		
		Fraction and			



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

 Version
 Revision Date:
 SDS Number:
 Date of last issue: 06.04.2024

 9.1
 28.09.2024
 1552596-00017
 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

		Vapour)			
	Further infor	Further information: Skin absorption			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m3	ACGIH	
p-Cresol	106-44-5	WES-TWA (Inhalable Fraction and Vapour)	1 ppm 4.5 mg/m3	NZ OEL	
	Further infor	Further information: Skin absorption			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	20 mg/m3	ACGIH	

## **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Phenol	108-95-2	Total phenol	Urine	End of shift	100 mg/l	NZ 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 acid	Urine	End of shift	1.5 g/l	NZ BEI
		Methylhip- puric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylgly- oxylic acids	Urine	End of exposure or end of shift	0.25 g/g creatinine	NZ BEI
		Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl gly- oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

**Engineering measures** 

Use appropriate engineering controls and manufacturing technologies to control airborne concentrations (e.g., drip-



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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. Combined particulates and organic vapour type

Filter type
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.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

If the work environment or activity involves dusty conditions,

mists or aerosols, wear the appropriate goggles.

Wear a faceshield or other full face protection if there is a potential for direct contact to the face with dusts, mists, or

aerosols.

Skin and body protection : Work uniform or laboratory coat.

Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, dis-

posable suits) to avoid exposed skin surfaces.

Use appropriate degowning techniques to remove potentially

contaminated clothing.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance : 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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 **Revision Date:** 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Flash point 30 °C

No data available Evaporation rate

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

1,009 - 1,051 g/cm3 (20 °C) Density

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Not applicable

No data available Auto-ignition temperature

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.

Particle characteristics

Particle size Not applicable

## Section 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.



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition : No hazardous decomposition products are known.

products

**Section 11: Toxicological information** 

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

**Acute toxicity** 

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

**Product:** 

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,226 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 11 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 tox-

icity

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



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 Version **Revision Date:** 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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 toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg Acute oral toxicity

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

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

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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 oral toxicity Acute toxicity estimate: 500 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Acute inhalation toxicity Assessment: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

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

Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 0.0501 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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 : Acute toxicity estimate: 0.5001 mg/l

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

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Ethylbenzene:

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

Xylene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

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



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

## **Chronic toxicity**

## 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)

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



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Method: OECD Test Guideline 486

Result: negative

Xylene:

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

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro sister chromatid exchange assay in mam-

malian cells Result: negative

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

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Skin contact

Result: negative

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



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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. 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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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 week

Exposure time : 106 - 107 weeks

Result : positive

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

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 fertility or 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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

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

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Xylene:

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

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Effects on foetal develop-

ment

Test Type: Embryo-foetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

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

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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.



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and

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

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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

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 (Nervous system).

**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.



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

Xylene:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

m-Cresol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

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

exposure.

Remarks : Based on human experience.

Phenol:

Assessment : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

#### 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 Application Route : Oral

Exposure time : 90 d

Phenol:

Species : Rat LOAEL : 300 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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.

#### 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.



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

#### **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

## **Section 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

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.6

mg/

Exposure time: 96 h

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.4

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

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

Exposure time: 7 d



# **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

ic toxicity)

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 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)

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- :

icity)

M-Factor (Chronic aquatic

toxicity)

100

: 100

Phenol:

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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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 tox-

icity)

NOEC: 0.077 mg/l Exposure time: 60 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 16 d

ic toxicity)

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:

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

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-

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

Exposure time: 21 d



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

ic toxicity)

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

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 %



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version 9.1

Revision Date: 28.09.2024

SDS Number: 1552596-00017

Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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

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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

## Mobility in soil

No data available

#### Other adverse effects

No data available

#### **Section 13: Disposal considerations**

**Disposal methods** 

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.

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

## **Section 14: Transport information**

## **International Regulations**

**UNRTDG** 

UN number : UN 2920

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

(Sodium hydroxide, Ethylbenzene)

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

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

855

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



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

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**

**NZS 5433** 

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)
Hazchem Code : 3W
Marine pollutant : yes

#### Special precautions for user

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

## **Section 15: Regulatory information**

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

## **HSNO Approval Number**

HSR100758 Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard

Tolerable Exposure Limits (TEL)

Chemical name	Environmental compartment	Reference concentration	
xylene	Air	0.87 mg/m3	
xylene	Water	0.6 mg/l	

Environmental Exposure Limits (EEL)

Not applicable

#### **HSW Controls**

Certified handler certificate not required.

Tracking hazardous substance not required.

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

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

AICS : not determined

DSL : not determined

IECSC : not determined



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 Version Revision Date: SDS Number: 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

## Section 16: Other information

**Revision Date** : 28.09.2024

**Further information** 

Sources of key data used to

compile the Safety Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

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

Date format dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

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

NZ OEL New Zealand. Workplace Exposure Standards for Atmospher-

ic Contaminants

ACGIH / TWA 8-hour, time-weighted average

ACGIH / C Ceiling limit

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

NZ OEL / WES-Ceiling Workplace Exposure Standard - 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; 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 Sub-



## **Dichlofenthion Formulation**

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 06.04.2024 9.1 28.09.2024 1552596-00017 Date of first issue: 14.04.2017

stances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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