

Product code	6291	Page 1 of 16
Material group	ZPYBIFC75	
Product name	BIFENTHRIN 27 g/I EC	
		January 2017
Safety data sheet according to EU Reg. 1907/2006 as amended		Supersedes November 2016

SAFETY DATA SHEET **BIFENTHRIN 27 g/I EC**

Revision: Sections containing a revision or new information are marked with a .

♣ SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier Bifenthrin 27 g/l EC

Contains bifenthrin, naphthalene, benzenesulfonic acid,

mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts,

CHEMINOVA A/S, a subsidiary of FMC Corporation

isobutanol

Trade name **Akate Master 27 EC**

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses

> advised against Can be used as insecticide only.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety

data sheet

P.O. Box 9 DK-7620 Lemvig

Denmark

SDS.Ronland@fmc.com

Emergency telephone number

(+45) 97 83 53 53 (24 h; for emergencies only) <u>Company</u>

Medical emergencies:

Norway: +47 22 591300 Austria: +43 1 406 43 43 Poland: +48 22 619 66 54 Belgium: +32 70 245 245 +48 22 619 08 97 Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 409

Portugal: 808 250 143 (in Portugal only) Czech Republic: +420 224 919 293

+351 21 330 3284 +420 224 915 402 Romania: +40 21318 3606 Denmark: +45 82 12 12 12 Slovakia: +421 2 54 77 4 166 France: +33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 Slovenia: +386 41 650 500

Finland: +358 9 471 977 Spain: +34 91 562 04 20 Hungary: +36 80 20 11 99 Sweden: +46 08-331231 Ireland (Republic): +352 1 809 2166

Italy: +39 02 6610 1029 Switzerland: 145 Lithuania: +370 523 62052

United Kingdom: 0870 600 6266 (in the UK only) +370 687 53378 U.S.A. & Canada: +1 800 / 331-3148 (PROSAR) Luxembourg: +352 8002 5500

All other countries: +1 651 / 632-6793 (PROSAR - Collect) Netherlands: +31 30 274 88 88

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4 (H302) Eye damage: Category 1 (H318)

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Sensitisation – skin: Category 1B (H317)

Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351)

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Category 3 (H336) Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 2

(H373)

Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400)

chronic: Category 1 (H410)

Health hazards The product is harmful by ingestion and has irritating properties. It

may cause allergic reactions. It may cause depression of nervous

system.

Bifenthrin is toxic by inhalation and if swallowed. It is suspected

of causing cancer.

The product contains **naphthalene**, which is suspected of causing

cancer as well.

2.2. Label elements

According to EU Reg. 1272/2008 as amended

Product identifier Bifenthrin 27 g/l EC

Contains bifenthrin, naphthalene, benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-

13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts, isobutanol

Hazard pictograms (GHS07, GHS05, GHS08, GHS09)









Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 May cause damage to nervous system through prolonged or

repeated exposure.

Supplementary hazard statement

P280

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

Precautionary statements

P261 Avoid breathing vapours.

P302+P352..... IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

P501 Dispose of contents/container as hazardous waste.

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♣ SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.	Substances	The product is a mixture, not a substance.			
3.2.	Mixtures	See section 16 for full text of hazard statements.			
	Bifenthrin	Content: 3% by weight Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(1Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propen-1-yl]-2,2-dimethyl-, (2-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)methyl ester, (1R,3R)-rel-			
	CAS no. IUPAC name ISO name/EU name EC no. (EINECS no.) EU index no. Molecular weight	82657-04 2-Methyl	1-3 l-3-phenylbenz nyl)-2,2-dimet	zyl (1RS)-cis-3- hylcyclopropano	(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro- ecarboxylate
	Classification of the ingredient	Acute oral toxicity: Category 2 (H300) Acute inhalation toxicity: Category 3 (H331) Sensitisation – skin: Category 1B (H317) Carcinogenicity: Category 2 (H351) STOT – repeated exposure: Category 1 (H372) Hazards to the aquatic environment, acute: Category 1 (H400) chronic: Category 1 (H410)			
	Reportable ingredients	Content (% w/w)	CAS no.	EC no.	Classification
	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, > 1% naphthalene Reg. no. 01-2119464588-24	88		919-284-0	Carc. 2 (H351) STOT SE 3 (H336) Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
	Naphthalene	9	91-20-3	EINECS no.: 202-049-5	Carc. 2 (H351) Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)
	Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13- branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Max. 4	68953-96-8	EINECS no.: 273-234-6	Acute Tox. 4 (H302) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
	Isobutanol	2	78-83-1	EINECS no.: 201-148-0	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315) Eye Dam. 1 (H318) STOT SE 3 (H335) STOT SE 3 (H336)

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. **Description of first aid measures**

If exposure has occurred, do not wait for symptoms to develop, but immediately start the procedures described below.

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Inhalation	If experiencing any discomfort, immediately remove from exposure. Light cases: Keep person under surveillance. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms develop. Serious cases: Get medical attention immediately or call for an ambulance.
	If breathing has stopped, immediately start artificial respiration and maintain until a physician takes charge of the exposed person.
Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Do not start with flushing with water, but wipe off with dry cloth or using talcum powder, followed by washing with water and soap. Thereafter apply lidocaine, vitamin E cream, fatty skin care oil or cream. See physician if contamination is severe or if feeling unwell.
Eye contact	Immediately rinse eyes with much water or eyewash solution, occasionally opening eyelids, until no evidence of chemical remains. Remove contact lenses after a few minutes and rinse again. See physician immediately.

- 1. A significant amount (more than a mouthful) has been ingested
- 2. Patient is fully conscious
- 3. Medical aid is not readily available
- 4. Time since ingestion is less than one hour.

Let the patient induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with a finger. If vomiting occurs, take care that vomit does not enter airways. Let the exposed person rinse mouth and drink fluids again.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Bifenthrin can cause feelings of burning, tingling or numbness in exposed areas (paraesthesia).

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If any sign of poisoning occurs, call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to a pyrethroid insecticide. Describe his/her condition and the extent of exposure. Immediately remove the exposed person from the area where the product is present.

As soon as a feeling of tingling is noted in any skin area (see section 11), it is recommended to immediately apply lidocaine or a vitamin E cream. For this purpose lidocaine or vitamin E cream should be available at the workplace.

It may be helpful to show this safety data sheet to physician.

Notes to physician

A specific antidote against this substance is not known. Gastric lavage and administration of activated charcoal can be considered. Normally recovery is spontaneous.

The product contains petroleum distillates which may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

If allowed to penetrate the skin, **bifenthrin** may cause an irritation similar to sunburn. The substance will be drawn into a non-polar environment such as a fat based oil or cream. Vitamin E cream has

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been reported to be beneficial. Water is highly polar and will not decrease, but may prolong the irritation. Hot water may increase the pain.

For eye contamination, instillation of local anaesthetic can be considered.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.2. **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**The essential breakdown products are volatile, toxic, irritant and inflammable compounds such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and various chlorinated and fluorinated organic compounds.

fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours and toxic decomposition products. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Dike area to prevent water runoff. Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

It is recommended to have a plan for the avoidance of spills. If spillage does occur, it has to be removed and the area cleaned immediately according to a predetermined plan. It is recommended to clean area or equipment also if contamination is suspected.

Empty, sealable vessels for the collection of spills should be available.

In case of large spill (involving 10 tonnes of the product or more):

- 1. Use personal protection equipment; see section 8
- 2. Call emergency telephone no.; see section 1
- 3. Alert authorities.

Observe all safety precautions when cleaning up spills. Use personal protection equipment. Depending on the magnitude of the spill this may mean wearing respirator, face mask or eye protection, chemical resistant clothing, gloves and boots.

Stop the source of the spill immediately if safe to do so. Keep unprotected persons away from the spill area. Avoid and reduce vapour and mist formation as much as possible. Remove sources of ignition.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Contain the spill to prevent any further contamination of surface, soil or water. Wash waters must be prevented from entering surface water drains. Uncontrolled discharge into water courses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

It is recommended to consider possibilities to prevent damaging effects of spills, such as bunding or capping. See GHS (Annex 4, Section 6).

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If appropriate, surface water drains should be covered. Minor spills on the floor or other impervious surface should be absorbed onto an absorptive material such as universal binder, attapulgite, bentonite or other absorbent clays. Collect the contaminated absorbent in suitable containers. Clean area with much water and industrial detergent. Absorb wash liquid with absorbent and transfer to suitable containers. The used containers should be properly closed and labelled.

Large spills which soak into the ground should be dug up and transferred to suitable containers.

Spills in water should be contained as much as possible by isolation of the contaminated water. The contaminated water must be collected and removed for treatment or disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See subsection 8.2. for personal protection. See section 13 for disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. **Precautions for safe handling**

In an industrial environment it is important to avoid all personal contact with the product, if possible by using closed systems with remote system control. Otherwise, the material should be handled by mechanical means as much as possible. Adequate ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required. The exhaust gases should be filtered or treated otherwise. For personal protection in this situation, see section 8.

For its use as a pesticide, first look for precautions and personal protection measures on the officially approved label on the packaging or for other official guidance or policy in force. If these are lacking, see section 8.

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from working area.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before removing gloves, wash them with water and soap. After work, take off all work clothes and footwear. Take a shower, using water and soap. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with water and soap after each use.

The work area should always be kept clean. Used personal protection equipment should either be thrown out or be cleaned immediately after use. Respirator should be cleaned and filter replaced according to instructions provided with respirator.

Inhalation of vapours of the product can cause lowered consciousness, which increases the risks of operating machinery and driving.

Do not discharge to the environment. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. Collect all waste material and remains from cleaning equipment, etc., and dispose of as hazardous waste. See section 13 for disposal.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

The product is stable under normal conditions of warehouse storage.

Keep in tightly closed, labelled containers. The storage room should be constructed of incombustible material, closed, dry, ventilated and with impermeable floor, without access of unauthorised persons or children. A warning sign reading "POISON" is recommended. The room should only be used for storage of chemicals. Food, drink, feed and seed should not be present. A hand wash station should be available.

7.3. Specific end use(s) This product is a registered pesticide, which may only be used for the applications it is registered for, in accordance with a label approved by the regulatory authorities.

♣ SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1.	Control	parameters

Personal exposure limits To our knowledge, no exposure limits have been established for the

active ingredient bifenthrin.

Aromatic hydrocarbons 100 ppm total hydrocarbon is recommended. The mixture contains

trimethyl benzene. The ACGIH recommends a TLV-TWA of 25

ppm (123 g/m³) for trimethyl benzene.

Year

Naphthalene ACGIH (USA) TLV 2015 TWA 10 ppm (52 mg/m^3)

Skin notation; BEI

OSHA (USA) PEL 2015 TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m^3)

EU, 2000/39/EC 2009 Not established

as amended

2014 Skin notation Germany, MAK HSE (UK) WEL 2011 Not established

Isobutanol 2015 TWA 50 ppm (152 mg/m^3) ACGIH (USA) TLV

TWA 100 ppm (300 mg/m^3) OSHA (USA) PEL 2015

2009 Not established EU, 2000/39/EC

as amended

TWA 100 ppm (310 mg/m³), 15 min. average value Germany, MAK 2014

Peak limitation 100 ppm (310 mg/m³)

HSE (UK) WEL 8-hr TWA 100 ppm (308 mg/m³) 2011

STEL 150 ppm (462 mg/m³), 15 min. reference period

However, other personal exposure limits defined by local

regulations may exist and must be observed.

Bifenthrin

DNEL 0.0075 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC, aquatic environment 0.095 ng/l

Aromatic hydrocarbons

DNEL, dermal 12.5 mg/kg bw/day

DNEL, inhalation 151 mg/m^3 Not applicable PNEC, aquatic environment

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Naphthalene

8.2. Exposure controls

When used in a closed system, personal protection equipment will not be required. The following is meant for other situations, when the use of a closed system is not possible, or when it is necessary to open the system. Consider the need to render equipment or piping systems non-hazardous before opening.

The precautions mentioned below are primarily meant for handling of the undiluted product and for preparing the spray solution, but can be recommended for spraying as well.

In case of incidental high exposure, more personal protection equipment may be necessary, such as respirator, face mask, chemical resistant coveralls.



Respiratory protection

In the event of an accidental discharge of the material which produces a vapour or mist, workers should put on officially approved respiratory protection equipment with a universal filter type including particle filter.



Protective gloves

Wear long chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber. The breakthrough times of these materials for the product are unknown. Generally, however, the use of protective gloves will give only partial protection against dermal exposure. Small tears in the gloves and cross-contamination can easily occur. It is recommended to limit the work to be done manually and to change the gloves immediately if there is a suspicion of contamination. Be careful not to touch anything with contaminated gloves. Used gloves should be thrown out and not be reused. Wash hands with water and soap immediately after work is finished.



Eye protection

Wear face shield rather than goggles or safety glasses. The possibility of eye contact should be excluded.



Other skin protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact depending on the extent of exposure. During most normal work situations where exposure to the material cannot be avoided for a short time span, waterproof pants and apron of chemical resistant material or coveralls of polyethylene (PE) will be sufficient. Coveralls of PE must be discarded after use if contaminated. In cases of appreciable or prolonged exposure, coveralls of barrier laminate may be required.

♣ SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. **Information on physical and chemical properties**

Appearance Yellow liquid
Odour Aromatic
Odour threshold Not determined

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pH	5 - 8
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	> 60°C
Evaporation rate	(Butyl acetate = 1)
	Aromatic hydrocarbons: 0.08
Flammability (solid/gas)	Not applicable (liquid)
Upper/lower flammability or	
explosive limits	Aromatic hydrocarbons : $0.6 - 7.0 \text{ vol}\% (\approx 0.6 - 7.0 \text{ kPa})$
Vapour pressure	Bifenthrin : 2.4×10^{-5} Pa at 25° C
	Aromatic hydrocarbons : < 1 kPa at 25°C
Vapour density	(Air = 1)
	Aromatic hydrocarbons : > 1
Relative density	Not determined
	Density: 0.88 - 0.93 g/ml
Solubility(ies)	Bifenthrin is soluble in xylene, toluene, acetone, n-heptane, ethyl
	acetate, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane and diethyl ether and
	slightly soluble in methanol.
	Solubility of bifenthrin in water: < 1 μg/l at pH 7 and 20°C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	Bifenthrin : $\log K_{ow} > 6$
	Aromatic hydrocarbons : some of the main components have
	$\log K_{ow} = 3.4 - 4.1$ at 25°C by model calculation
Autoignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	100 - 2000 mm ² /s (kinematic viscosity)
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising
Other information	
Miscibility	The product is dispersible in water.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

9.2.

11.1.

10.1.	Reactivity	To our knowledge, the product has no special reactivities.
10.2.	Chemical stability	Bifenthrin decomposes on heating.
10.3.	Possibility of hazardous reactions	None known.
10.4.	Conditions to avoid	Heating of the product will produce harmful and irritant vapours.
10.5.	Incompatible materials	None known
10.6.	Hazardous decomposition products	See subsection 5.2.

Information on toxicological effects * = Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

♣ SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Product</u> Acute toxicity		The product is harmful by ingestion, but not by skin contact or inhalation. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of ent	ry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: 300 - 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 420)
	- skin	$LD_{50},$ dermal, rat: $>\!2000$ mg/kg $$ (method OECD 402) *
	- inhalation	LC_{50} , inhalation, rat: > 5 mg/l/4 h (estimated) *

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Skin corrosion/irritation	May be mildly irritating to skin. * May cause dry skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Seriously irritating to eyes with the potential to cause permanent damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Sensitising to skin.
Germ cell mutagenicity	The product contains no ingredients known to be mutagenic. *
Carcinogenicity	For bifenthrin, increased tumour rate in liver and urinary bladder of male mice (method EPA 83-2) was observed, but not in rats.
	Furthermore, the product contains naphthalene which is suspected of causing cancer.
Reproductive toxicity	The product contains no ingredients which are found to have adverse effects on fertility. *
STOT – single exposure	May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
STOT – repeated exposure	The following was measured for the active ingredient bifenthrin: Target organ: nervous system. Repeated exposure may cause neurotoxic effects. Tremors and convulsions were seen in a 90-day test on rats at dose level (LOAEL) of 7.5 mg/kg bw/day (method EPA 82-1).
Aspiration hazard	The product does not present an aspiration pneumonia hazard. *
Symptoms and effects, acute and delayed	On contact, bifenthrin can cause feelings of burning, tingling or numbness in exposed areas (paraesthesia), which is harmless at low exposure, but can be quite painful, especially in the eye. The effect may result from splash, aerosol or transfer from contaminated gloves. The effect is transient, lasting up to 24 hours, but may in exceptional cases last longer. It may be considered as a warning that overexposure has occurred and that work practice should be reviewed.
	If swallowed or inhaled small doses may produce non-specific symptoms (e.g. nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea). Larger doses may produce disturbance of the central nervous system (e.g. tremors, convulsions, coma).
<u>Bifenthrin</u>	
Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	The substance is only partially absorbed after oral intake. It is distributed mainly to skin and fatty tissues. It is partially metabolised and excreted completely within 48 hours. There is no potential for accumulation.
Acute toxicity	Bifenthrin is toxic by inhalation and if swallowed. Toxicity by skin contact is less severe. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD ₅₀ , oral, rat: approx. 55 mg/kg (method EPA 81-1)
- skin	LD_{50} , dermal, rat : > 2000 mg/kg (method EPA 81-2) *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: 1.01 mg/l/4 h (method OECD 403)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to skin (method EPA 81-5). *

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Serious eye damage	e/irritation	Not irritating to eyes (method EPA 81-4). *	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation		Weakly sensitising (method OECD 406).	
Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, > 1 Acute toxicity		The substance is not considered as harmful. * The acute toxicity is measured as:	
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	LD_{50} , oral, rat: > 5000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)	
	- skin	LD_{50} , dermal, rat: > 2000 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 402)	
	- inhalation	LC_{50} , inhalation, rat: > 4.7 mg/l/4 h (vapour; method similar to OECD 403)	
Skin corrosion/irrita	ation	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure (method similar to OECD 404). * Can cause skin dryness.	
Serious eye damage	/irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (method similar to OECD 405). *	
Respiratory or skin	sensitisation	To our knowledge, no indications of allergenic properties have been recorded. Measured on a similar substance: not a skin sensitizer (method similar to OECD 406). *	
Carcinogenicity		For petroleum solvents in general, IARC has considered the evidence for carcinogenicity as inadequate.	
Aspiration hazard		Aromatic hydrocarbons present an aspiration hazard.	
Naphthalene Acute toxicity		The substance is harmful by ingestion. The acute toxicity is measured as:	
Route(s) of entry	- ingestion	$LD_{50}, oral, rat: > 2000$ mg/kg (method OECD 401) *	
		LD_{50} , oral, mouse: 710 mg/kg (method similar to OECD 401)	
	- skin	LD_{50} , dermal, rat: > 2500 mg/kg *	
	- inhalation	LC_{50} , inhalation, rat: > 0.4 mg/l/4 h (vapour; method similar to OECD 403)	
Skin corrosion/irrita	ntion	Not irritating to skin (method similar to OECD 404). *	
Serious eye damage/irritation		Not irritating to eyes (method similar to OECD 405). *	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation		Not a skin sensitizer (method OECD 406). *	
Carcinogenicity		Naphthalene is a suspected carcinogen (6 studies).	
Aspiration hazard .		Naphthalene presents an aspiration pneumonia hazard.	
Benzenesulfonic at Acute toxicity		3-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts The substance is harmful by ingestion, but is not considered as harmful by skin contact or inhalation.	

 LD_{50} , oral, rat: 1080 mg/kg

Route(s) of entry

- ingestion

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- skin	LD_{50} , dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg *
- inhalation	LC ₅₀ , inhalation, rat: not available
Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating to skin (method OECD 404).
Serious eye damage/irritation	Irritating to eyes with the potential to cause permanent eye damage (method OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not sensitising to guinea pigs (method OECD 406). *
<u>Isobutanol</u> Toxicokinetcs, metabolism and distribution	Isobutanol is rapidly absorbed following oral administration or inhalation exposure. Isobutanol is metabolised to isobutyraldehyde and isobutyric acid.
Acute toxicity	Isobutanol is not considered as harmful. *. The acute toxicity is measured as:
Route(s) of entry - ingestion	LD_{50} , oral, rat (male): > 2830 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
	LD_{50} , oral, rat (female): 3350 mg/kg (method OECD 401)
- skin	LD_{50} , dermal, rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg (method OECD 402)
- inhalation	LC_{50} , inhalation, rat: > 18.12 mg/l/4 h (method 40 CFR 798.1150)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating to rabbit skin (method OECD 404), but the classification of isobutanol is harmonised.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Severely irritating to eyes (method OECD 405).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not sensitising to guinea pigs (method OECD 406). To our knowledge, no indications of allergenic properties have been recorded. *

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

and macroorganisms and birds.

The ecotoxicity measured on the active ingredient **bifenthrin**:

- Fish	Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	96-h LC ₅₀ : 0.10 μg/l 30-day NOEC: 0.012 μg/l
- Invertebrates	Daphnids (Daphnia magna)	48-h LC ₅₀ : 0.11 μg/l 21-day NOEC: 0.00095 μg/l
- Algae	Green algae	IC ₅₀ above solubility limit
- Earthworms	Eisenia foetida foetida	14-day LC ₅₀ : > 18.9 mg/kg soil
- Birds	Bobwhite quail (Colinus virginianus)	LD ₅₀ : 1800 mg/kg
- Insects	Bees (Apis mellifera)	24-h LD ₅₀ , oral: 0.1 μg/bee

12.2. **Persistence and degradability** **Bifenthrin** is not readily biodegradable. Its primary half-lifetimes in soil are measured to be several months depending on

circumstances. It is not toxic to microorganisms in waste water

treatment plants, but it is degraded only slowly.

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Aromatic hydrocarbons are not readily biodegradable. However, they are expected to be degraded in the environment at a moderate rate. When evaporated, they are expected to degrade rapidly in the air.

The product contains minor amounts of not readily biodegradable components, which may not be degradable in waste water treatment plants.

12.3. **Bioaccumulative potential**

See section 9 for octanol-water partition coefficients.

Bifenthrin has the potential to bioaccumulate, but in view of its high acute toxicity to aquatic organisms, bioaccumulation is not relevant.

Aromatic hydrocarbons have a moderate potential to bioaccumulate if continuous exposure is maintained. Most components can be metabolised by many organisms, bacteria, fungi, etc. Bioaccumulation factors (BCFs) of some of the main components are 246 - 810 (by model calculation).

12.4. **Mobility in soil**

Bifenthrin is not mobile in soil. It binds tightly to soil particles.

Aromatic hydrocarbons are not mobile in the environment, but they are highly volatile and will rapidly evaporate to the air if released onto water or on the surface of soil. They float and can migrate to sediment.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

None of the ingredients meets the criteria for being PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other relevant hazardous effects in the environment are not known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Remaining quantities of the material and empty but unclean packaging should be regarded as hazardous waste.

Disposal of waste and packagings must always be in accordance with all applicable local regulations.

Disposal of product

According to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), possibilities for reuse or reprocessing should first be considered. If this is not feasible, the material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing.

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Disposal of packaging

It is recommended to consider possible ways of disposal in the following order:

- 1. Reuse or recycling should first be considered. If offered for recycling, containers must be emptied and triply rinsed (or equivalent). Do not discharge rinsing water to sewer systems.
- 2. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for

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combustible packaging materials.

- 3. Delivery of the packaging to a licensed service for disposal of hazardous waste.
- 4. Disposal in a landfill or burning in open air should only occur as a last resort. For disposal in a landfill containers should be emptied completely, rinsed and punctured to make them unusable for other purposes. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID/IMDG/IATA/ICAO classification

14.2. **UN proper shipping name** Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (bifenthrin and

alkyl(C3-C5)benzenes)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es) 9

14.4. Packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards Marine pollutant

14.6. **Special precautions for user** Avoid any unnecessary contact with the product. Misuse can result

in damage to health. Do not discharge to the environment.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and

the IBC code The product should not be transported in bulk by ship.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Seveso category (Dir. 2012/18/EU): dangerous for the environment

The employer shall assess any risks to the safety or health and any possible effect on the pregnancies or breastfeeding of workers and decide what measures should be taken (Dir. 92/85/EEC).

Young people under the age of 18 are not allowed to work with the substance.

All ingredients are covered by EU chemical legislation.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not required to be included for this product.

♣ SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant changes in the safety data

sheet Minor corrections only.

List of abbreviations ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial

Hygienists

BEI Biological Exposure Index CAS Chemical Abstracts Service CFR Code of Federal Regulations

Dir. Directive

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References

Method for classification

Used hazard statements

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DNEL	Derived No Effect Level		
EC	European Community, or		
	Emulsifiable Concentrate		
EINECS	1 5		
EDA	Substances		
EPA GHS	Environmental Protection Agency (USA)		
ОПЗ	Globally Harmonized classification and labelling System of chemicals, Fifth revised edition 2013		
HSE	Health & Safety Executive, UK		
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer		
IBC	International Bulk Chemical code		
IC_{50}	50% Inhibition Concentration		
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization		
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry		
LC_{50}	50% Lethal Concentration		
LD_{50}	50% Lethal Dose		
LOAEL MAK	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level Maximale Arbeitspaltz-Konzentration		
	L Set of rules from the International Maritime		
WAR	Organisation (IMO) for prevention of sea pollution		
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration		
n.o.s.	Not otherwise specified		
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and		
	Development		
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic		
PEL PNEC	Personal Exposure Limit Predicted No Effect Concentration		
Reg.	Regulation		
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit		
STOT	Specific Target Organ Toxicity		
TLV	Threshold Limit Value		
TWA	Time Weighed Average		
vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative		
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit		
WHO	World Health Organisation		
Data on t	the product are unpublished company date. Data on		
	nts are available from published literature and can be found		
several p			
	al toxicity: test data		
Eye damage: calculation rules			
Sensitisation – skin: calculation rules			
Carcinogenicity: calculation rules			
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: calculation rules Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: calculation rules			
Hazards to the aquatic environment: calculation rules			
11424145	or and adjustic contraction care analysis rates		
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.		
H300	Fatal if swallowed.		
H302	Harmful if swallowed.		
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.		
H315	Causes skin irritation		
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.		
H318 H331	Toxic if inhaled.		
11331	TOATO II IIIIIIIOG.		

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	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
	H372	Causes damage to nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	H373	May cause damage to nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	EUH401	To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions of use.
Advice on training	This material should only be used by persons who are made aware	

Advice on training

of its hazardous properties and have been instructed in the required safety precautions.

The information provided in this safety data sheet is believed to be accurate and reliable, but uses of the product vary and situations unforeseen by FMC Corporation may exist. The user has to check the validity of the information under local circumstances.

Prepared by: FMC/ Corporation / Cheminova A/S / GHB