

SAFETY DATA SHEET CYTROL 250EC (ROW)

| SECTION 1: Identification of t | the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1.1. Product identifier | |
| Product name | CYTROL 250EC (ROW) |
| 1.2. Relevant identified uses of | of the substance or mixture and uses advised against |
| Identified uses | Insecticide. |
| Uses advised against | No specific uses advised against are identified. |
| 1.3. Details of the supplier of | the safety data sheet |
| Supplier | PelGar International Ltd |
| | Unit 13 |
| | Newman Lane |
| | Alton |
| | Hampshire |
| | GU34 2QR |
| | United Kingdom +44(0)1420 80744 |
| | christine.unsworth@pelgar.co.uk |
| | chilsune.unsworth@peigal.co.uk |
| 1.4. Emergency telephone nu | Imber |
| Emergency telephone | +44(0)1420 80744 (Monday - Friday 9.00am - 5pm GMT) |
| SECTION 2: Hazards identific | cation |
| 2.1. Classification of the subs | stance or mixture |
| Classification (EC 1272/2008) |) |
| Physical hazards | Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 |
| Health hazards | Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 |
| Environmental hazards | Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 |
| 2.2. Label elements | |
| Hazard pictograms | |
| | |

Signal word

Danger

Classification

Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

2/13

| CYPERMETHRIN | | 25% |
|---|---------------------------|-------|
| CAS number: 52315-07-8 | EC number: 257-842-9 | |
| M factor (Acute) = 1000 | M factor (Chronic) = 1000 | |
| Classification | | |
| Acute Tox. 4 - H302 | | |
| Acute Tox. 4 - H332 | | |
| STOT SE 3 - H335 | | |
| Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 | | |
| Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 | | |
| DODECYLBENZENE SULPHO | NATE CALCIUM SALT | 1-5% |
| CAS number: 90194-26-6 | EC number: 290-635-1 | |
| Classification | | |
| Acute Tox. 4 - H332 | | |
| Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 | | |
| Eye Dam. 1 - H318 | | |
| BUTANOL-norm | | 1-5% |
| | | 1-0 % |
| CAS number: 71-36-3 | EC number: 200-751-6 | |
| Classification | | |
| Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 | | |
| Acute Tox. 4 - H302 | | |
| Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 | | |
| | | |
| Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 | | |

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

| General information | Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. |
|---------------------|---|
| Inhalation | Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Get medical attention. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Keep affected person under observation. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. |
| Skin contact | Rinse with water. |

| • • | Eye contact | Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not rub eye. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| General Information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. Inhalation A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness. Ingestion May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Skin contact No specific symptoms known. Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes for the doctor SECTION 5: Firefighting media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Specific hazards Constainers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot s | Protection of first aiders | First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. |
| Inhalation A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness. Ingestion May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Skin contact No specific symptoms known. Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes for the doctor Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. SECTION 5: Firefighting media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. 5.1. Extinguish attracts arising from the substance or mixture Specific hazards Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or exploide when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in severs may create fire or explosive fure-fired pases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, furmes and smoke. Ventilate clos | 4.2. Most important symptoms | and effects, both acute and delayed |
| Ingestion May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Skin contact No specific symptoms known. Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. SECTION 5: Firefighting measures 5.1. Extinguishing media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Suitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguishine, as this will spread the fire. Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapour smay form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in severs may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, furnes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containeres exposed to heat with water spray and remov | General information | |
| swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.Skin contactNo specific symptoms known.Eye contactCauses serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment neededNotes for the doctorTreat symptomatically.SECTION 5: Firefighting measures5.1. Extinguishing mediaSuitable extinguishing mediaSuitable extinguishing mediaDo not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixtureSpecific hazardsContainers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic.Hazardous combustion productsSpecific hazardsShiftingAvoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them, Cool containers exposed to hate with water spray and remove them from the fire are if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to have suith avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it uot of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. | Inhalation | |
| Eye contact Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. SECTION 5: Firefighting measures 5.1. Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a teak or spill has not ignited, use water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a teak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours, notify appropriate authorities. <th>Ingestion</th> <th>swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical</th> | Ingestion | swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical |
| Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. SECTION 5: Firefighting measures 5.1. Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Specific hazards Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire are if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Special protective equipment Wear positive-pressure self-conta | Skin contact | No specific symptoms known. |
| Notes for the doctor Treat symptomatically. SECTION 5: Firefighting measures 5.1. Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture Specific hazards Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disprese vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorit | Eye contact | |
| SECTION 5: Firefighting media Suitable extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media Dnot use water fog. Use fire-extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours, and protect me stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Special protective equipment for fighthers Wear positive-pressure self | 4.3. Indication of any immedia | te medical attention and special treatment needed |
| 5.1. Extinguishing media Suitable extinguishing media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect me stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Special protective equipment for finefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | Notes for the doctor | Treat symptomatically. |
| Suitable extinguishing media The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Soutable extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Specific hazards Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Hazardous combustion products Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. 5.3. Advice for firefighters Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities. Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and ap | SECTION 5: Firefighting meas | sures |
| or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.Unsuitable extinguishing mediaDo not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixtureSpecific hazardsContainers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or | 5.1. Extinguishing media | |
| media5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixtureSpecific hazardsContainers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic.Hazardous combustion productsThermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.5.3. Advice for firefightersAvoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.Special protective equipment for firefightersWear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | Suitable extinguishing media | |
| Specific hazardsContainers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic.Hazardous combustion productsThermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.5.3. Advice for firefighters Protective actions during firefightingAvoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect ment stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.Special protective equipment for firefightersWear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | | Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. |
| Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic.Hazardous combustion productsThermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.5.3. Advice for firefightersAvoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.Special protective equipment for firefightersWear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | 5.2. Special hazards arising fro | om the substance or mixture |
| productsgases or vapours.5.3. Advice for firefightersProtective actions during firefightingfirefightingAvoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.Special protective equipment for firefightersWear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | Specific hazards | Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or |
| Protective actions during firefightingAvoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be | | |
| firefightinggases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.Special protective equipment for firefightersWear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. | 5.3. Advice for firefighters | |
| for firefighters clothing. | • | gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate |
| SECTION 6: Accidental release measures | for firefighters | clothing. |

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. Absorb small quantities with paper towels and evaporate in a safe place. Once evaporation is complete, place paper in a suitable waste disposal container and seal securely. Large Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Label the containers containing waste and contaminated materials and remove from the area as soon as possible. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

...

- 4 -

| 7.1. Precautions for safe ha | ndling |
|---|--|
| Usage precautions | Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers. |
| Advice on general occupational hygiene | Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| 7.2. Conditions for safe stor | age, including any incompatibilities |
| Storage precautions | Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. |
| Storage class | Flammable liquid storage. |
| 7.3. Specific end use(s) | |
| Specific end use(s) | The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. |

Usage description Insecticide.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

BUTANOL-norm

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 50 ppm(Sk) 154 mg/m3(Sk) WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



| Appropriate engineering controls | Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Good general ventilation should be adequate to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. Observe any occupational exposure limits for the product or ingredients. |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Eye/face protection | Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full- face respirator may be required instead. |
| Hand protection | No specific hand protection recommended. Avoid contact with skin. |
| Other skin and body protection | Wear appropriate clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. |
| Hygiene measures | Wash after use and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| Respiratory protection | Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. |
| Environmental exposure controls | Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Liquid. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Appearance | |
| Colour | Brown. |
| Odour | Aromatic. |
| Odour threshold | No information available. |
| рН | No information available. |
| Melting point | No information available. |
| Initial boiling point and range | No information available. |
| Flash point | 51.2 DegC (c.c.) |
| Evaporation rate | No information available. |

| Evaporation factor | No information available. |
|--|--|
| Flammability (solid, gas) | No information available. |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No information available. |
| Other flammability | No information available. |
| Vapour pressure | No information available. |
| Vapour density | No information available. |
| Relative density | No information available. |
| Bulk density | No information available. |
| Solubility(ies) | Forms an emulsion with water. Soluble in the following materials: Organic solvents. |
| Partition coefficient | No information available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | No information available. |
| Decomposition Temperature | No information available. |
| Viscosity | No information available. |
| Explosive properties | No information available. |
| Explosive under the influence of a flame | No information available. |
| Oxidising properties | Not determined. |
| 9.2. Other information | |
| SECTION 10: Stability and rea | ıctivity |
| 10.1. Reactivity | |
| Reactivity | See the other subsections of this section for further details. |
| 10.2. Chemical stability | |
| Stability | Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions. |
| 10.3. Possibility of hazardous | reactions |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents. |
| 10.4. Conditions to avoid | |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. |
| 10.5. Incompatible materials | |
| Materials to avoid | Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising. |
| 10.6. Hazardous decompositio | on products |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours. |
| SECTION 11: Toxicological inf | iormation |
| | |

| 11.1. Information on toxicologic | cal effects |
|--|---|
| Acute toxicity - oral | |
| Notes (oral LD₅₀) | Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Harmful if swallowed. |
| ATE oral (mg/kg) | 1,851.85 |
| Acute toxicity - dermal | |
| Notes (dermal LD ₅₀) | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Acute toxicity - inhalation | |
| Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) | Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Harmful if inhaled. |
| ATE inhalation (gases ppm) | 16,666.67 |
| ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) | 40.74 |
| ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) | 5.56 |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | |
| Animal data | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | |
| Serious eye damage/irritation | Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage. |
| Respiratory sensitisation | |
| Respiratory sensitisation | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Skin sensitisation | |
| Skin sensitisation | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Genotoxicity - in vitro | based on available data the classification chiena are not met. |
| Carcinogenicity Carcinogenicity | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| | None of the ingredients are listed or exempt. |
| IARC carcinogenicity | |
| Reproductive toxicity Reproductive toxicity - fertility | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Reproductive toxicity - | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| development | Dased on available data the classification chiena are not met. |
| Specific target organ toxicity - | single exposure |
| STOT - single exposure | STOT SE 3 - H335, H336 May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| Target organs | Respiratory system, lungs Central nervous system |
| Specific target organ toxicity - | repeated exposure |
| STOT - repeated exposure | STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| Aspiration hazard Aspiration hazard | Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs. |

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

| General information | The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| General mornation | length of exposure. | |
| Inhalation | A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Exhaustion and weakness. | |
| Ingestion | May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. | |
| Skin contact | No specific symptoms known. | |
| Eye contact | Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. | |
| Acute and chronic health hazards | This chemical can be hazardous when inhaled and/or touched. Inhalation May cause respiratory system irritation. SKIN CONTACT. Product has a defatting effect on skin. May cause allergic contact eczema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause severe irritation. EYE CONTACT. May cause severe eye irritation. INGESTION. Is absorbed through the stomach and intestine. May cause stomach pain or vomiting. | |
| Route of exposure | Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact | |
| Target organs | Central nervous system Respiratory system, lungs | |
| SECTION 12: Ecological information | | |
| Ecotoxicity | The product contains a substance which is very toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. | |
| 12.1. Toxicity | | |
| Toxicity | Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. | |
| 12.2. Persistence and degrada | ability | |
| Persistence and degradability | The degradability of the product is not known. | |
| 12.3. Bioaccumulative potentia | al | |
| Bioaccumulative potential | No data available on bioaccumulation. | |
| Partition coefficient | No information available. | |
| 12.4. Mobility in soil | | |
| Mobility | No data available. | |
| 12.5. Results of PBT and vPv | B assessment | |
| 12.6. Other adverse effects | | |
| Other adverse effects | None known. | |
| Toxicity of ingredients | | |
| SECTION 13: Disposal consid | lerations | |
| 13.1 Wasto treatment method | | |

13.1. Waste treatment methods

| General information | The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous. |
|---------------------|--|
| Disposal methods | Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. |

SECTION 14: Transport information

| General | For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section. | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 14.1. UN number | | |
| UN No. (ADR/RID) | 1993 | |
| UN No. (IMDG) | 1993 | |
| UN No. (ICAO) | 1993 | |
| UN No. (ADN) | 1993 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | | |
| Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HAMSOL 100, CYPERMETHRIN, ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE) | |
| Proper shipping name (IMDG) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HAMSOL 100, CYPERMETHRIN, ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE) | |
| Proper shipping name (ICAO) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HAMSOL 100, CYPERMETHRIN, ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE) | |
| Proper shipping name (ADN) | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS HAMSOL 100, CYPERMETHRIN, ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATE) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | | |
| ADR/RID class | 3 | |
| ADR/RID classification code | F1 | |
| ADR/RID label | 3 | |
| IMDG class | 3 | |
| ICAO class/division | 3 | |

Transport labels



ADN class

 14.4. Packing group

 ADR/RID packing group

3

| IMDG packing group | III |
|--------------------|-----|
| ICAO packing group | |
| ADN packing group | III |

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

| EmS | F-E, S-E | |
|--|----------|--|
| ADR transport category | 3 | |
| Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) | 30 | |
| Tunnel restriction code | (D/E) | |
| 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code | | |

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable. Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

| SECTION 15: Regulatory information | | |
|--|--|--|
| 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture | | |
| National regulations | Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits. | |
| EU legislation | Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015. Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). | |
| International Legislation | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) | |
| | | |

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

Inventories

EU - EINECS/ELINCS

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

| Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet | ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road. ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways. RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. IATA: International Air Transport Association. ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods. CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service. ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate. LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose). EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration. PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance. vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative. |
|--|--|
| Classification abbreviations and acronyms | Flam. Liq. = Flammable liquid Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity Asp. Tox. = Aspiration hazard Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage STOT RE = Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure STOT SE = Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure Aquatic Acute = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) |
| General information | The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is believed to be true and correct, as of the issue date. The accuracy and completeness of this information and any recommendations, or suggestions are made without warranty or guarantee. Since the conditions of use are beyond the control of our company, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the conditions of safe use for this product. |
| Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 | Acute Tox. 4 - H332: Acute Tox. 4 - H302: Asp. Tox. 1 - H304: Eye Dam. 1 - H318: STOT RE 2 - H373: STOT SE 3 - H335, H336: Aquatic Acute 1 - H400: Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410: Flam. Liq. 3 - H226: |
| Training advice | Only trained personnel should use this material. |
| Revision comments | Risks recalculated to ensure data is up to date |
| Revision date | 19/10/2021 |
| Revision | 11 |
| Supersedes date | 10/01/2018 |
| SDS number | 22907 |

| Hazard statements in full | H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. |
|---------------------------|---|
| | H302 Harmful if swallowed. |
| | H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| | H315 Causes skin irritation. |
| | H318 Causes serious eye damage. |
| | H332 Harmful if inhaled. |
| | H335 May cause respiratory irritation. |
| | H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| | H373 May cause damage to organs 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. |
| | |
| | |

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.