

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name **ETOSHOT**
Surgical medical device n° **20037**
UFI : **VU80-20S0-D00P-TXGY**

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use **Insecticide - Aerosol acaricide ready to use with a broad spectrum of action, automatic cylinder with total emptying. For domestic and civil use.**

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name **COLKIM S.r.l.**
Full address **Via Piemonte, 50**
District and Country **40064 OZZANO EMILIA (BO)**
Italia
Tel. 051 / 799445
Fax 051 / 797555

e-mail address of the competent person
responsible for the Safety Data Sheet
Supplier:

info@colkim.it
COLKIM S.r.l. - Via Piemonte, 50 - 40064 OZZANO E. (BO)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to **118**
Contact a poison control center:

Nane	City	Address	Zip code	Phone
CAV "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù"	Roma	P.zza Sant' Onofrio, 4	00165	06 68593726
Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia	Foggia	V.le Luigi pinto, 1	71122	0881 732326
Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli"	Napoli	Via A. Cardarelli, 9	80131	081 7472870
CAV Policlinico "Umberto I"	Roma	V.le del policlinico, 155	00161	06 49978000
CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli"	Roma	Largo Agostino Gemelli, 8	00168	06 3054343
Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica	Firenze	Largo Brambilla, 3	50134	055 7947819
CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica	Pavia	Via Salvatore Maugeri, 10	27100	0382 24444
Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda	Milano	P.zza Ospedale Maggiore,3	20162	02 66101029
Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII	Bergamo	P.zza OMS, 1	24127	800883300
CAV centro antiveleni Verona	Verona	Piazzale Aristide Stefani,1	37126	800011858

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878. Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Aerosol, category 1	H222 H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation	H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Eye irritation, category 2	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:

Signal words:
Danger
Hazard statements:

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray.
P261	Avoid breathing [dust / fume / gas / mist / vapours / spray].
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P391	Collect spillage.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.
P501	Dispose of contents / container to . . .

Contains:

 ETOFENPROX
 PROPAN-2-OL

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration \geq 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients
3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification	x = Conc. %	Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
PROPAN-2-OL		
INDEX 603-117-00-0	$62 \leq x < 66$	Flam. Liq. 2 H225, Eye Irrit. 2 H319, STOT SE 3 H336
EC 200-661-7		
CAS 67-63-0		
GPL(MISCELA DI ISOPROPANO,BUTANO, N-BUTANO)		
INDEX -	$30 \leq x < 32,5$	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Press. Gas H280
EC 649-199-00-1		
CAS 68746-40-4		
ISOPAR L		
INDEX -	$4 \leq x < 4,5$	Flam. Gas 1A H220, Asp. Tox. 1 H304, EUH066
EC 920-901-0		
CAS -		
REACH Reg. 01-2119456810-40-0000		
ETOFENPROX		
INDEX -	$1 \leq x < 1,5$	Lact. H362, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=100, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1000
EC 407-980-2		
CAS 80844-07-1		
PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE		
INDEX -	$0,9 \leq x < 1$	Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1
EC 200-076-7		
CAS 51-03-6		
REACH Reg. 01-2119537431-46-0000		
TETRAMETHRIN		
INDEX -	$0,15 \leq x < 0,2$	Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT SE 2 H371, Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=100, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=100 STA Oral: 500 mg/kg
EC 231-711-6		
CAS 7696-12-0		

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

The product is an aerosol containing propellants. For the purposes of calculation of the health hazards, propellants are not considered (unless they have health hazards). The percentages indicated are inclusive of the propellants.

Percentage of propellants: 0,00 %

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately.

INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

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

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

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

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

If overheated, aerosol cans can deform, explode and be propelled considerable distances. Put a protective helmet on before approaching the fire. Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate all sources of ignition (cigarettes, flames, sparks, etc.) from the leakage site. Send away individuals who are not suitably equipped. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not disperse in the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Use inert absorbent material to soak up leaked product. Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid bunching of electrostatic charges. Do not spray on flames or incandescent bodies. Vapours may catch fire and an explosion may occur; vapour accumulation is therefore to be avoided by leaving windows and doors open and ensuring good cross ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Do not breathe spray.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a place where adequate ventilation is ensured, away from direct sunlight at a temperature below 50°C / 122°F, away from any combustion sources.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ETOFENPROX

In the absence of limit values for exposure, there are suggested the following protections:
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: provide adequate protection and aspiration with a suitable filter
HAND PROTECTION: Gloves suitable for chemical products. Provide for periodic replacement.
EYE PROTECTION: Chemical safety goggles.
SKIN PROTECTION: appropriate protective clothing. Provide for periodic replacement.
It must be observed, however, the usual precautions for handling chemicals.

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

It have not been set official limits of exposure for the product

8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

GBR	United Kingdom TLV-ACGIH	EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020) ACGIH 2021
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PROPAN-2-OL Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h	STEL/15min	Remarks / Observations
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		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm
WEL	GBR	999	400	1250	500
TLV-ACGIH		492	200	983	400

Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		140,9	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		140,9	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		552	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		552	mg/kg
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		28	mg/kg

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL

Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				26 mg/kg/d				
Inhalation				89 mg/m3				500 mg/m3
Skin				319 mg/kg/d				888 mg/kg/d

GPL(MISCELA DI ISOPROPANO,BUTANO, N-BUTANO)
Threshold Limit Value

Type	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observations
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
TLV-ACGIH			1000			

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE
Predicted no-effect concentration - PNEC

Normal value in fresh water		0,00148	mg/l
Normal value in marine water		0,000148	mg/l
Normal value for fresh water sediment		0,043	mg/kg
Normal value for marine water sediment		0,0043	mg/kg
Normal value of STP microorganisms		2,89	mg/l
Normal value for the terrestrial compartment		0,111	mg/kg/d

Health - Derived no-effect level - DNEL / DMEL


Route of exposure	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,221 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				0,388 mg/m3				1,6 mg/m3
Skin				0,221 mg/kg bw/d				0,443 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING ; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction ; RESP = Respirable Fraction ; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls

<p>8.2.1 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS</p>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>	
	<p>Type of Contaminant:</p>	<p>Air Speed:</p>
	<p>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</p>	<p>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</p>
	<p>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</p>	<p>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</p>
	<p>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</p>	<p>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</p>
	<p>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</p>	<p>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</p>
	<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p>	
	<p>Lower end of the range</p>	<p>Upper end of the range</p>
	<p>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</p>	<p>1: Disturbing room air currents</p>
	<p>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</p>	<p>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</p>
<p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p>	<p>3: High production, heavy use</p>	
<p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p>	<p>4: Small hood - local control only</p>	
<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>		
<p>8.2.2 PERSONAL PROTECTION</p>		
<p>Eye and face protection</p>	<p>Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</p>	
<p>Skin protection</p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>	
<p>Hands/feet protection</p>	<p>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and</p>	

durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact
- chemical resistance of glove material
- glove thickness
- dexterity.

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min.
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min.
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min.
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for compliance with environmental protection legislation. Product residues must not be discharged without control into wastewater or water courses.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	Value	Information
Appearance	aerosol	Method:OPPTS 830.6303
Colour	colourless	Method:OPPTS 830.6302
Odour	characteristic	Method:OPPTS 830.6304
Melting point / freezing point	not available	Reason for missing data: it does not apply to gases
Initial boiling point	not applicable	Reason for missing data: it does not apply to gases
Flammability	flammable gas	Remark:the product contain gasses well known to be flammable
Lower explosive limit	2% (V)	Remark: data referred to 2-propanol
Upper explosive limit	12%(V)	Remark: data referred to 2-propanol
Flash point	not applicable	Reason for missing data: it does not apply to gases
Auto-ignition temperature	not available	Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product
Decomposition temperature	not available	Reason for missing data: The mixture is not self-reactive
pH	not available	Reason for missing data: it does not apply to gases
Kinematic viscosity	not available	Reason for missing data: it does not apply to gases

Solubility	not applicable	Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	not available	Reason for missing data: Not determinable for mixtures
Vapour pressure	not available	Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product
Density and/or relative density	not available	Reason for missing data: it does not apply to gases
Relative vapour density	not available	Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product
Particle characteristics	not applicable	not relevant because the product is a gas

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) 94,74 %

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid overheating.

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Tenere lontano da: luce

TETRAMETHRIN

Avoid exposure to: light, pressure, moist air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong reducing or oxidising agents, strong acids or alkalis, hot material.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.
It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Oral toxicity: acute LD50 (rat): 4570 mg/Kg (males) 7220 mg/Kg (females)
Dermal acute toxicity (rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/Kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (rat) > 5,9 mg/L (4 h)
Irritability: non irritant
Cutaneous sensitization: not sensitizing .

TETRAMETHRIN

LD50 orale/ratto: > 2000 mg/Kg
LD50 dermale/ratto: > 2000 mg/Kg
LC50 inalatoria/ratto (4 h): 5,63 mg/L .

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Oral) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)
ATE (Dermal) of the mixture:	Not classified (no significant component)

PROPAN-2-OL

LD50 (Dermal):	2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral):	2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation vapours):	20 mg/l/4h Rat

ISOPAR L

LD50 (Dermal):	> 5000 mg/kg Rabbit
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ETOSHOT

LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 5000 ppm/4h Rat

ETOFENPROX

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg Rat
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/kg Rat
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 5,88 mg/l/4h Rat

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
LD50 (Oral): 4570 mg/kg rat male
LC50 (Inhalation vapours): > 5,9 mg/l/4h rat

TETRAMETHRIN

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg
LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/ml
LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 5,63 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Causes serious eye irritation

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

May cause harm to breast-fed children.

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment.

12.1. Toxicity**PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE**

LC50 - for Fish	3,94 mg/l/96h SPECIE CYPRINODON VARIEGATUS
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,51 mg/l/48h SPECIE DAPHNIA MAGNA
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	3,89 mg/l/72h SPECIE SELENASTRUM CAPRICORNUTUM
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,18 mg/l (Pimephales promelas)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	0,03 mg/l Daphnia magna
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,824 mg/l

ETOFENPROX

LC50 - for Fish	0,0027 mg/l/96h Rainbow trout
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,0012 mg/l/48h DAPHNIA MAGNA
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 0,056 mg/l/72h Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)
Chronic NOEC for Fish	0,0032 mg/l (21 days)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea	5,4E-05 mg/l (21 days)

TETRAMETHRIN

LC50 - for Fish	0,033 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea	0,47 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1,36 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants	0,72 mg/l

PROPAN-2-OL

EC50 - for Crustacea	> 100 mg/l/48h (Daphnia Magna)
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	> 100 mg/l/72h Alghe (Scenedesmus sp)

ISOPAR L

LC50 - for Fish	1000 mg/l/96h Oncorhynchus
EC50 - for Crustacea	1000 mg/l/48h Daphnia magna
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants	1000 mg/l/72h Pseudokirchneriella

12.2. Persistence and degradability**PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE**

Solubility in water	28,9 mg/l
NOT rapidly degradable	

ETOFENPROX

NOT rapidly degradable

TETRAMETHRIN

Solubility in water 0,25 mg/l

PROPAN-2-OL

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 4,8

TETRAMETHRIN

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water > 4,09

PROPAN-2-OL

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water < 4 Log Kow

12.4. Mobility in soil**TETRAMETHRIN**

Partition coefficient: soil/water 3,35

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information**14.1. UN number or ID number**

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 1950

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: AEROSOLS
 IMDG: AEROSOLS
 IATA: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



IMDG: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



IATA: Class: 2 Label: 2.1



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: -

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally Hazardous



IMDG: Marine Pollutant



IATA: NO

For Air transport, environmentally hazardous mark is only mandatory for UN 3077 and UN 3082.

14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: --

Limited Quantities: 1 L

Tunnel restriction code: (D)

Special provision: -

IMDG: EMS: F-D, S-U

Limited Quantities: 1 L

IATA: Cargo:

Maximum quantity: 150 Kg

Packaging instructions: 203

Pass.:

Maximum quantity: 75 Kg

Packaging instructions: 203

Special provision:

A145, A167, A802

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

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

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: P3a-E1

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product
Point 40

Contained substance
Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage \geq than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:

None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

This safety data sheet contains one or more Exposure Scenarios in an integrated form. Contents have been included in sections 1.2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Flam. Gas 1A	Flammable gas, category 1A
Aerosol 1	Aerosol, category 1
Aerosol 3	Aerosol, category 3
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquid, category 2
Press. Gas	Pressurised gas
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity, category 2
Lact.	Reproductive toxicity, effects on or via lactation
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity, category 4
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard, category 1
Eye Irrit. 2	Eye irritation, category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3
STOT SE 2	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1
H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H371	May cause damage to organs.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization
- INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal dose 50%
- OEL: Occupational Exposure Level
- PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation

- PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration
- PEL: Predicted exposure level
- PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration
- REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006
- RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.
- TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit
- TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit
- VOC: Volatile organic Compounds
- vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation
- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
 4. Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP)
 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
 16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
 18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
 19. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/1182 (XV Atp. CLP)
 20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP)
 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
 22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. - 10th Edition
 - Handling Chemical Safety
 - INRS - Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
 - Patty - Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
 - N.I. Sax - Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
 - IFA GESTIS website
 - ECHA website
 - Database of SDS models for chemicals - Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) - Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:

01 / 02 / 03 / 04 / 05 / 06 / 07 / 08 / 09 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16.