Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Prallethrin

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY:
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Body Contact</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
<th>Chronic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
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</table>
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Toxic by inhalation.
Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Toxic to bees.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Rats fed on a diet of allethrin for 16 weeks exhibited tremor and convulsions at dose levels of 10000 mg/kg. No gross effects were seen at 5000 mg/kg.

EYE
- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- Instilled 10% and 50% solutions of allethrin dissolved in olive oil produced eye-lid-closure, slight conjunctival hyperaemia and eye-discharge in rabbits. Lachrymation was observed in the group treated with the 50% solution.

SKIN
- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
- The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.
- Allethrin did not produce dermal sensitisation in guinea pigs although repeated applications in an olive oil carrier did produce slight lymphocytic and monocytic infiltration of the dermis.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
- Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models).
- Nevertheless, inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Inhalation of allethrin by mice at a level of 3000 mg/m3 for 4 hours per day, 6 days a week, over 4 weeks resulted in eye-discharge in all animals. Histopathological examination of the lungs revealed bronchopneumonia.
- This material, like natural pyrethrins, may cause central stimulation with nausea, vomiting, stomach upset, diarrhea, hypersensitivity, inco-ordination, tremors, muscle paralysis, convulsion, coma and respiratory failure. There may be aggressive behavior, tremor and weakness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- Racemic allethrin added to the diet of rats for 80 weeks, produced bile-duct proliferation at levels of 1000 mg/kg diet and a decrease in glutamine-oxaloacetic acid transaminase activity at 2000 mg/kg diet. No oncogenic effects were observed at any dose level.
- In a two year study on rats, the no-observed-adverse-effect level for chronic poisoning by natural pyrethrins may result in convulsion, tetanic paralysis, rapid and uneven heart beat, liver and kidney damage, or death.
- The natural pyrethrins may produce hypersensitivity, especially following previous sensitising exposure. In general, repeated exposures over 2 or 3 years are required to elicit a response and involve exposure to pyrethrum rather than its individual components (including pyrethrins). The sesquiterpene lactone (pyrethrosin) and the pyrethrum glycoproteins account for the immediate and delayed hypersensitivity seen in guinea pigs following a single injection of ground chrysanthemum in Freud's adjuvant. Mild erythematous vesicular dermatitis (with papules), pruritus, localized oedema (particularly of the face, lips and eyelids), rhinitis, tachycardia, pallor and sweating are the most common syndromes. An initial skin sensitisation can progress to marked dermal oedema and skin cracking. Pyrethrum dermatitis appears to increase in hot weather or under conditions were heavy perspiration is produced. The active ingredients of
pyrethrum (except pyrethrins II) are inactive in patch tests. Those patients allergic to ragweed pollen are particularly sensitive to pyrethrins. Rats fed on a diet of pyrethrins for 5000 ppm for 2 years showed some signs of tissue damage including liver lesions, bile duct proliferation and focal necrosis of the liver cells. A no-effect level of 1000 ppm found in animal experiments correspond to a daily dose of 3600 mg/man.
Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prallethrin</td>
<td>23031-36-9</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

**SWALLOWED**
- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

**EYE**
- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

**SKIN**
- If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

**INHALED**
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**
- For chronic or short term repeated exposures to pyrethrum and synthetic pyrethroids: Mammalian toxicity of pyrethrum and synthetic pyrethroids is low, in part because of poor bioavailability and a large first pass extraction by the liver. The most common adverse reaction results from the potent sensitizing effects of pyrethrins.

Prallethrin is rapidly absorbed in rats and rapidly excreted in urine (mostly as metabolites) with a biphasic (3-12 and 12-48 hours) clearance (half-lives of 3-5 and 7-35 hours for cis- and trans- isomers in both phases respectively.)

### Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vapour Pressure (mmHg):</th>
<th>&lt;1.3 x 10^-8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1):</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%):</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

**FIRE FIGHTING**
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**
- Glasses: Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator: Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
  - Remove all ignition sources.
  - Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
  - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail.
For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
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<td>Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
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<td>US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)</td>
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<td>TLV Basis: liver damage; lower respiratory tract irritation</td>
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<td>Location</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Compound</td>
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<td>Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>Substance</td>
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<td>TLV Basis</td>
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<td>Nova Scotia</td>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
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<td>Liver damage; lower respiratory tract irritation</td>
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</table>

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**RESPIRATOR**
- Type A-P filter of sufficient capacity.

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

**HANDS/FEET**
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
  NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
  - Frequency and duration of contact,
  - Chemical resistance of glove material,
  - Glove thickness and dexterity
  Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).
  - 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) 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) is recommended.
  - Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
  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.

**OTHER**
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>LIQUID</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>300.39</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;596;116-0.1 mm Hg</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Partly Miscible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Vapour Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>&lt;1.3 x 10 exp -8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Relative Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
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</table>

APPEARANCE

Yellow to dark-brown liquid; does not mix well with water (8 mg/l, 25 C). Solubilities (g/l, 20-25 C): hexane, methanol, xylene all >500. Stable for at least two years under normal storage conditions. Flammability Color Physical State Odor Miscibility with water - Yellow Liquid Partly Miscible

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■ Presence of incompatible materials.
■ Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Pyrethrin and permethrin:
   ■ are unstable in the presence of light, heat, moisture and air
   ■ are hydrolysed by oxygen and/or sunlight
   ■ may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and explosions
   ■ are incompatible with alkalis.
Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

prallethrin

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 640 mg/kg *</td>
<td>Skin (rabbit) : Non-irritating *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 460 mg/kg *</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit) : non-irritating *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 288 mg/m³/4h *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 333 mg/m³/4h *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (Rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 580 mg/kg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (Mouse) LD50: 190 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (Mouse) LD50: 615 mg/kg</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 589 mg/kg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toxicity Class EPA III *
Liver changes, changes in blood serum composition recorded.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to bees.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prallethrin</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>MED</td>
<td>MED</td>
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</tbody>
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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
· Reduction
· Reuse
· Recycling
· Disposal (if all else fails)
This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
· Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
· Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:
Symbols: G Hazard class or Division: 6.1
Identification Numbers: UN2902 PG: I
Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: T14, TP2, TP13, TP27
Packaging: Exceptions: None
Packaging: Non-bulk: 201
Packaging: Exceptions: None
Quantity limitations: 1 L
Passenger aircraft/rail:
Quantity Limitations: Cargo 30 L Vessel stowage: Location: B
Vessel stowage: Other: 40
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Pesticides, liquid, toxic, n.o.s.
Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 2902 Packing Group: I
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 30 L Maximum Qty/Pack: 658
Passenger and Cargo
Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

prallethrin (CAS: 23031-36-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
  A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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