

### Section 1. Identification

**Product identifier** : Baytical Cattle Dip and Spray  
**Product code** : Not available.  
**Other means of identification** : Baytical Cattle Dip and Spray; Flumethrin EC 7.5%

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** : Veterinary product. Insecticide.  
**Uses advised against** : None known.

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### Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4  
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 79.7%

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** :

**WARNING**

**Hazard statements** :

**H227 - Combustible liquid.**  
**H302 + H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.**  
**H315 - Causes skin irritation.**  
**H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.**  
**H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.**  
**H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

#### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

- Prevention** : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection.  
P210 - Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : P391 - Collect spillage.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.  
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : P405 - Store locked up.  
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Not applicable.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	≥60 - ≤75	64742-94-5
naphthalene	≤10	91-20-3
Flumethrin	≤10	69770-45-2
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	≤5	68953-96-8
2-methylpropan-1-ol	<3	78-83-1

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance

## Section 4. First aid measures

for 48 hours.

- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
halogenated compounds
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

### Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
naphthalene	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> STEL: 79 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
2-methylpropan-1-ol	<b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 152 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

### Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### Environmental exposure controls

: 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.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

#### Skin protection

## Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Brown.
- Odour** : Characteristic. [Slight]
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 7
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 66°C (150.8°F) [DIN 51755]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapour pressure** :

Ingredient name	Vapour Pressure at 20°C			Vapour pressure at 50°C		
	mm Hg	kPa	Method	mm Hg	kPa	Method
2-methylpropan-1-ol	<12	<1.6	DIN EN 13016-2			
Castor oil, ethoxylated	<0.1	<0.013				
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	<0.08	<0.011				
naphthalene	0.05	0.0067	OECD 104			
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	0.02	0.0027				

- Relative vapour density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 1.018
- Density** : 1.018 g/cm<sup>3</sup> [20°C (68°F)]



## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Solubility** : Not available.

**Solubility in water** : Not available.

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

**Auto-ignition temperature** :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	220 to 250	428 to 482	ASTM E 659
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	355	671	
2-methylpropan-1-ol	415	779	
naphthalene	526 to 587	978.8 to 1088.6	DIN 51794

**Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

**Viscosity** : Not available.

**Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.

### Particle characteristics

**Median particle size** : Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidising materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	LD50 Oral	Rat	6318 mg/kg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-
Flumethrin	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	0.572 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1436 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	175 mg/kg	-
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1000 to 1600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	19200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2460 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 uL	-
naphthalene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours	-
				0.05 MI	
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	Skin - Irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Eyes - Irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
naphthalene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)



## Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.  
**Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.  
**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.  
**Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.  
**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.  
**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.  
**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Bayticol EC 7.5%	1762.4	3581.5	N/A	175.3	1.7
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	6318	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
naphthalene	490	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flumethrin	175	1436	N/A	N/A	0.572
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	N/A	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-methylpropan-1-ol	2460	2460	N/A	19.2	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	Acute LC50 3 mg/l	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
naphthalene	Acute EC50 1.6 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 213 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Melanotaenia fluviatilis</i> - Larvae	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.5 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Uca pugnax</i> - Adult	3 weeks
	Chronic NOEC 1.5 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	60 days
Flumethrin	EC50 0.0027 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	IC50 0.59 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute LC50 0.17 mg/l	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., calcium salts	EC50 56 to 100 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	NOEC 0.5 mg/l	Algae	96 hours
	Acute LC50 10 to 100 mg/l	Fish - <i>Danio rerio</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1.18 mg/l	Daphnia	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.23 mg/l	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	72 days
2-methylpropan-1-ol	Acute LC50 600 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia salina</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1030000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1330000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

Chronic NOEC 4000 µg/l Fresh water      Daphnia - Daphnia magna      21 days

### Persistence and degradability

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from distillation of aromatic streams. It consists predominantly of aromatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C16 and boiling in the range of approximately 165 °C to 290 °C (330 °F to 554 °F).	2.8 to 6.5	99 to 5780	high
naphthalene	3.4	36.5 to 168	low
2-methylpropan-1-ol	1	-	low

### Mobility in soil

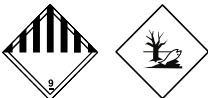
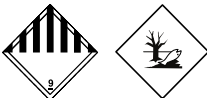
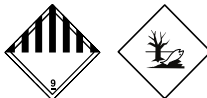
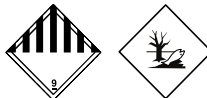
**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom., naphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom., naphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom., naphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom., naphthalene)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9 	9 	9 	9 

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

### Additional information

- ADG** : The product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported by road or rail in either an IBC, or in other container types if  $\leq 500$  kg. This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- ADR/RID** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- IMDG** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- IATA** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of  $\leq 5$  L or  $\leq 5$  kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** 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.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### National regulations

#### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

6

#### Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances

No listed substance

**APVMA Approval Number** : 41037

### Inventory list

**Australia** : Not determined.

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 8/6/2022

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**Version** : 0.04

### Key to abbreviations

ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods  
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)

## Section 16. Any other relevant information

N/A = Not available

SGG = Segregation Group

SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons

UN = United Nations

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4	On basis of test data
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4	Calculation method
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4	Calculation method
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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