

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: Yuma®
EPA Reg. No. 83222-20

Revision Date: 12/13/2018

Winfield Solutions, LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Yuma®

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: End use insecticide product

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

For Non-emergency Business Inquiries: 1-855-494-6343 Mon – Fri 8am – 5pm (CST)

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES, SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT, CALL
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT INFORMATION: 1-877-424-7452 (24 hrs)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids - Category 3

Acute toxicity - Category 3 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation

Skin irritation - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Flammable liquid and vapour.
Toxic if swallowed.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. Rinse mouth.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Insecticide

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	45.0%
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	1.0%
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom	64742-95-6	48.6%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	14.4%
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	3.8%
Cumene	98-82-8	1.9%
Xylene	1330-20-7	0.4%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures**General advice:**

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

Skin contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration. Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Attempt seizure control with diazepam 5-10 mg (adults) intravenous over 2-3 minutes. Repeat every 5-10 minutes as needed. Monitor for hypotension, respiratory depression, and need for intubation. Consider second agent if seizures persist after 30 mg. If seizures persist or recur administer phenobarbital 600-1200 mg (adults) intravenous diluted in 60 ml 0.9% saline given at 25-50 mg/minute. Evaluate for hypoxia, dysrhythmia, electrolyte disturbance, hypoglycemia (treat adults with dextrose 100 mg intravenous). If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Sulfur oxides. Phosphorous compounds. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids maybe extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use

direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Chemtrec for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F). Keep container tightly closed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Chlorpyrifos	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	0.1 mg/m ³
Ethylhexanol	ACGIH	TWA	SKIN, BEI
	Dow IHG	TWA	2 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m ³
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m ³ 500 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	25 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	OSHA Z-1	TWA	245 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	SKIN
	OSHA P0	TWA	245 mg/m ³ 50 ppm
Cumene	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m ³ 100 ppm
Xylene	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS SECTION ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING AND PACKAGING WORKERS. APPLICATORS AND HANDLERS SHOULD SEE THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Xylene	1330-20-7	Methylhippuric acids	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1.5 g/g creatine	ACHIH BEI

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Red
Odor	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	4.3 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	143 °C (289 °F) <i>Literature</i> (solvent)
Flash point	closed cup 41 °C (106 °F) <i>Tag Closed Cup ASTM D56</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	1 % vol
Upper explosion limit	6 % vol <i>Literature</i> Aromatic 100
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	No data available
Water solubility	<i>Literature</i> emulsifiable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	3.2 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F)
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No test data available
Oxidizing properties	No test data available
Liquid Density	1.074 g/cm ³ at 20 °C (68 °F)
Molecular weight	No data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F) Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Bases. Strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Organic sulfides. Sulfur dioxide. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Moderate toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Observations in animals include: Tremors.

For similar material(s):
LD50, Rat, 300 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

For similar material(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Observations in animals include: Tremors. Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition.

For similar material(s):
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 2.7 mg/l

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Effects may be slow to heal.
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation, even a burn.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

For similar material(s):
A test in guinea pigs indicated that this product may have weak skin sensitization potential. However, experience in the manufacture and use of this product has not provided evidence for skin sensitizing properties.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s):
Excessive exposure may produce organophosphate type cholinesterase inhibition.
Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure to active ingredient may be headache, dizziness, incoordination, muscle twitching, tremors, nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, sweating, pinpoint pupils, blurred vision, salivation, tearing, tightness in chest, excessive urination, convulsions.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Adrenal gland.
Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

For the solvent(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Respiratory tract.
Spleen.
Cataracts were observed in rats exposed to cumene vapors.

Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For the minor component(s): Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. There is no evidence that these findings are relevant to humans.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Based on information for component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

Chlorpyrifos did not interfere with fertility in reproduction studies in laboratory animals. Some evidence of toxicity to the offspring occurred, but only at a dose high enough to produce significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the solvent(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

Based on a majority of negative data and some equivocal or marginally positive results, active ingredient is considered to have minimal genetic toxicity potential.

For the component(s) tested: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Carcinogenicity**Component****Cumene****List**

IARC

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

US NTP

Reasonable anticipated to be a human carcinogen

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Chlorpyrifos****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is very highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 <0.1 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 0.003 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.00068 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, *Skeletonema costatum* (marine diatom), 96 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 0.255 - 0.328 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 216 d, 0.000568 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 216 d, 0.00226 - 0.00325 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), number of offspring, 0.000056 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), number of offspring, 0.000075 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is highly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 50 and 500 ppm).
oral LD50, Other, 122mg/kg bodyweight.
dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, 423mg/kg diet.
oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, 0.36micrograms/bee
contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, 0.070micrograms/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, 129 mg/kg

Ethylhexanol**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, 32 - 37 mg/l

LC50, Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 Hour, 28.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 35.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 39 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 256 - 320 mg/l

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 9.22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, > 6500mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, > 2150mg/kg bodyweight.

1.2.4-Trimethylbenzene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 7.7 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.6 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 96 Hour, 2.356 mg/l

1.3.5-Trimethylbenzene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Carassius auratus (goldfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 12.5 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 48 Hour, Biomass, 25 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.4 mg/l

Cumene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 4.0 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.35 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, redwing blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus), > 98 mg/kg

Xylene**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

IC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 73 Hour, Growth rate, 4.36 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 73 Hour, Growth rate, 0.44 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Chlorpyrifos**

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 22 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	0.000 %

Stability in Water (1/2-life)

Hydrolysis, half-life, 72 d

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1.4 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Ethylhexanol

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: > 95 %

Exposure time: 5 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10- day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 68 %

Exposure time: 17 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.95 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	26 - 70 %
10 d	75 - 81 %
20 d	86 - 87 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 9.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom

Biodegradability: For the major component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD > 40%). For some component(s): Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is low (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 2.5 and 10%).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Biodegradability: Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches >70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Biodegradation: 100%
Exposure time: 1 d

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.641 d

Method: Estimated.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10- day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 50 %

Exposure time: 4.4 d

Method: Calculated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.19 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 3.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Cumene

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 70%

Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	40%
10 d	62%
20 d	70%

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1.55 d

Method: Estimated.

Xylene

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10- day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential**Chlorpyrifos**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.7 at 20 °C Estimated.

Ethylhexanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.1 Measured

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom

Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

1.2.4-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.63 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured

1.3.5-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.42 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 161 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Cumene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.4 - 3.7 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 35.5 Fish Measured

Xylene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.12 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

Mobility in soil**Chlorpyrifos**

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 8151

Ethylhexanol

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 800 Estimated.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom

For the major component(s):

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

1.2.4-Trimethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 720 Estimated.

1.3.5-Trimethylbenzene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 741.65 Estimated.

Cumene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 800 - 2800 Estimated.

Xylene

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 443 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Organophosphorus pesticides, liquid, toxic, flammable(Chlorpyrifos, AROMATIC NAPHTHA)
UN number	UN 3017
Class	6.1 (3)
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Chlorpyrifos, Xylene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE(Chlorpyrifos, AROMATIC NAPHTHA)
UN number	UN 3017
Class	6.1 (3)
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Chlorpyrifos
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Organophosphorus pesticide, liquid, toxic, flammable(Chlorpyrifos, AROMATIC NAPHTHA)
UN number	UN 3017
Class	6.1 (3)
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 311 and 312

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
 Skin corrosion or irritation
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
 Aspiration hazard
 Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

Components	CASRN
Cumene	98-82-8
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6

Pennsylvania Right To Know:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	64742-95-6
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Cumene	98-82-8
Ethylhexanol	104-76-7

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Cumene, Naphthalene, Methylene chloride, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Chlorpyrifos, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory requirements. It is regulated as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

EPA Registration Number: 83222-20

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed.
Harmful if absorbed through skin
Causes moderate eye injury and skin irritation

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Hazard Rating System****NFPA**

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	2	1

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
SKIN	Absorbed via skin
SKIN, BEI	Absorbed via Skin, Biological Exposure Indice
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average

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Sections Revised: 1, 12, 15

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