ChemicalBook

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

Permethrin

Revision Date:2025-02-01 Revision Number:1

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

Product identifier

Product name	: Permethrin
CBnumber	: CB8312237
CAS	: 52645-53-1
EINECS Number	: 258-067-9
Synonyms	: permethrin,permethrine

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

Relevant identified uses	: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against	: none

Company Identification

Company	: Chemicalbook
Address	: Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone	: 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Skin sensitization, Category 1

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

Label elements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapour

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H312 Harmful in contact with skin

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H370 Causes damage to organs

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continuerinsing.

P333+P313 IF SKIN irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use … for extinction.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to..…

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P317 Get medical help.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage

none

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: Permethrin
Synonyms	: permethrin,permethrine
CAS	: 52645-53-1
EC number	: 258-067-9
MF	: C21H20Cl2O3
MW	: 391.29

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Inhalation of material may be harmful. Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes. Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Skin decontamination. Wash skin promptly with soap and water . If irritant or paresthetic effects occur, obtain treatment by a physician. Because volatilization of pyrethroids apparently accounts for paresthesia affecting the face, strenuous measures should be taken (ventilation, protective face mask and hood) to avoid vapor contact with the face and eyes. Vitamin E oil preparations (dL-alpha tocopheryl acetate) are uniquely effective in preventing and stopping the paresthetic reaction. They are safe for application to the skin under field conditions. Corn oil is somewhat effective, but possible side effects with continuing use make it less suitable. Vaseline is less effective than corn oil. Zinc oxide actually worsens the reaction. Pyrethroids

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not scatter spilled material with high-pressure water streams. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Dike fire-control water for later disposal. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from

tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

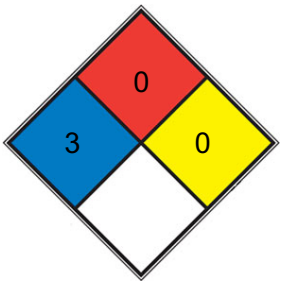
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 171 [Substances (Low to Moderate Hazard)]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Containers may explode when heated. Some may be transported hot. For UN3508, be aware of possible short circuiting as this product is transported in a charged state. (ERG, 2016)

Advice for firefighters

Use powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

NFPA 704



HEALTH	3	Short exposure could cause serious temporary or moderate residual injury (e.g. liquid hydrogen, sulfuric acid, calcium hypochlorite, hexafluorosilicic acid)
FIRE	0	Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)
REACT	0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium,N2)
SPEC. HAZ.		

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws

and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs. Keep in a well-ventilated room.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	neat
Colour	Colorless crystals to a viscous liquid; Color, white to pale yellow
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	34-35°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and	465.9°C at 760mmHg

boiling range	
Flammability	Combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	159.4°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water: insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	6.5
Vapour pressure	7×10^{-5} Pa (20 °C)
Density and/or relative density	1.19
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Decomposes on burning. This produces toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride.

Chemical stability

Stable to heat (> or = 2 yr at 50 deg C), more stable in acid than alkaline media with optimum stability ca. pH 4; some photochemical degradation has been observed in laboratory studies but field data indicate this does not adversely affect biological performances.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

A pyrethroid derivative.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomp it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1,500 mg/kg

- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 Rat percutaneous > 4000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

The /Environmental Protection/ Agency classified permethrin as "Likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans" by the oral route. This classification was based on two reproducible benign tumor types (lung and liver) in the mouse, equivocal evidence of carcinogenicity in Long-Evans rats, and supporting structural activity relationships (SAR) information. For the purpose of risk characterization, a low dose extrapolation model (Q1*) was used. The Q1* is 9.6 x 10-3 (mg/kg/day)-1 and was derived from the female mouse lung (adenoma and/or carcinoma) tumors

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

No indication can be given about the rate at which a harmful concentration of this substance in the air is reached on evaporation at 20°C.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow); Conditions: flow through bioassay with measured concentrations, 25.4 deg C, dissolved oxygen 7.5 mg/L, hardness 45.7 mg/L calcium carbonate, alkalinity 41.6 mg/L calcium carbonate, and pH 7.1; Concentration: 16.0 mg/L for 96 hr (confidence limit 8.71- 29.6 mg/L)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea); Conditions: freshwater, static, 22 deg C, pH 8.2-8.3, hardness 162-178 mg/L CaCO3, alkalinity 107-114 mg/L CaCO3, dissolved oxygen 7.8-8.1 mg/L; Concentration: 12.4 ug/L for 24 hr /formulation

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: The half-life of permethrin in aerobically incubated soil is less than 4 weeks, and the degradation of the trans isomer is more rapid than the cis isomer(1). Permethrin was stable in sterile Hagerstown silty clay loam indicating that any degradation probably was microbial(2); as expected ester hydrolysis predominated in non-sterile soil(2). In two Japanese soils, both the 1R, trans- and 1R, cis-isomers were rapidly degraded under dry conditions with half-lives of less than 2 days(2). The half-life in a sediment-seawater solution was less than 2.5 days; under sterile conditions there was no significant change in permethrin concentration(3). Aerobic incubation of 14C-labeled cis- and trans-isomers and stereo-isomers of permethrin in turfgrass soil and coverground soil from California resulted in losses of 68.6-78.9% and 86.3-90.4% after 14 days for the cis- and trans-isomers respectively, and 93.0-99.2% and 95.4-98.5% after 56 days for the cis- and trans-isomers respectively(4); degradation products included cyclopropanoic acid, 3-phenoxybenzoic acid and 3-phenoxybenzyl alcohol(4); degradation losses in sediment were greater under aerobic conditions compared to anaerobic conditions after 14 days (trans-isomers had 76.2-81.2% loss under aerobic conditions and 65.7-74.1% loss under anaerobic conditions)(4). Stereo-isomers of cis-permethrin had half-lives of 139-141 days when incubated in sterilized soil or sediments and half-lives of 99-126 days in non-sterile aerobic or anaerobic soil or sediments(5).

Bioaccumulative potential

The BCF values for permethrin in rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon vagiegatus) were approximately 560 and 480, respectively(1,2). According to a classification scheme(3), these BCF values suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high(SRC). A BCF of 1,900 was also reported for oysters(2). Insect BCF values after 6 hr of exposure to sublethal permethrin concentrations were 18, 30, 7, 4, and 24 for black fly, caddisfly, damsefly, water scavenger, and mayfly, respectively(4).

Mobility in soil

Koc values for permethrin range from 10,471 to 86,000 that were measured in a variety of different soils including silt loam, sandy loam, sediments and sand(1); the selected Koc value (for use in modeling) is 39,300(1). Koc values for silt loam (Ohio), sandy loam (Wisconsin), sediment (Georgia), and sand (Florida) were 19,300 (Kd = 236; organic matter, 0.71%), 20,900 (Kd = 217; organic matter, 0.60%), 44,700 (Kd = 401; organic matter, 0.91%), and 60,900 (Kd = 140; organic matter, 0.13%), respectively(1). The Kd for permethrin was measured to be 400 on a red earth soil from Australia with an organic matter content of 1.09%(2) which corresponds to a Koc of about 63,100(SRC). According to a classification scheme(3), these Koc values suggest that permethrin is expected to be immobile in soil(SRC). The distribution coefficients (Kd) for permethrin on clean (i.e., without organic matter) montomorillonite, aluminum oxide and kaolinite clay mineral surfaces were 61, 41, and 5 ml/g, respectively(4).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1230 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN1230 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN1230 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: METHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: METHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: METHANOL (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Other Information

Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties.

appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.