Material Safety Data Sheet

DANITOL® 2.4 EC (WARNING Statement)

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA-APPROVED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This MSDS provides important health, safety, and environmental information for employers, employees, emergency responders and others handling large quantities of the product in activities generally other than product use, while the labeling provides that information specifically for product use in the ordinary course.

Use, storage and disposal of pesticide products is regulated by the EPA under the authority of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) through the product labeling. All necessary and appropriate precautionary, use, and storage, and disposal information is set forth on that labeling. It is a violation of federal law to use a pesticide product in any manner not prescribed on the EPA-approved label.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: DANITOL® 2.4 EC (WARNING Statement)
VC NUMBER(S): 1237 & 1238 & 1340
ITEM: 69625
SYNONYM(S): None
EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 59639-35

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR
VALENT U.S.A. CORPORATION
P.O. Box 8025
1600 Riviera Avenue, Suite 200
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8025.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS
HEALTH EMERGENCY OR SPILL (24 hr):
(800) 892-0099
TRANSPORTATION (24 hr.): CHEMTREC
(800) 424-9300 or (202) 483-7616.

PRODUCT INFORMATION
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: (800) 682-5368
PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS: (800) 898-2536

The current MSDS is available through our website or by calling the product information numbers listed above. (www.valent.com)

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Weight/ Percent	ACGIH Exposure Limits	OSHA Exposure Limits	Manufacturer's Exposure Limits
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	30 - 32	None.	None.	
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	59-64	100 mg/m³ TWA (17 ppm) TWA	None.	See regulated exposure limits.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	5 - 6	10 ppm TWA, 15 ppm STEL skin - potential for absorption	10 ppm TWA,15 ppm STEL 50 mg/m³ TWA, 75 mg/m³ STEL	See regulated exposure limits.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	0 - 1	25 ppm TWA	25 ppm TWA 125 mg/m³ TWA	See regulated exposure limits.
Others ** (No CAS#).	5-8			

* Active Ingredient.

** Other ingredients, which are maintained as trade secrets, are any substances other than an active ingredient contained in ths product. Some of these may be hazardous, but their identity is withheld because they are considered trade secrets. The hazards associated with the other ingredients are addressed in this document. Specific information on other ingredients for the management of exposures, spills, or safety assessments can be obtained by a treating physician or nurse by calling **(800) 892-0099** at any time.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW.

WARNING

- Causes substantial but temporary eye irritation.
- May be fatal if swallowed.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- Harmful if absorbed through skin.
- Avoid inhaling fume or spray mist.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- Aspiration hazard, do not induce vomiting.
- Keep out of reach of children.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute Toxicity (Primary Routes of Exposure)

Signs and Symptoms of Systemic Effects: Fenpropathrin Technical is a nervous system toxin that causes salivation, weakness, ataxia, tremors, and convulsions in laboratory animals. This product contains a solvent mixture. Solvents, when inhaled, can cause nasal and respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possibly unconsciousness and even death. Ingestion of solvents can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of low viscosity solvents can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Eye Contact: This product can cause prolonged or significant eye irritation. The expected adverse health effects resulting from an exposure may include redness, swelling and pain which could last for an extended period of time.

Acute Skin Contact: Based on an evaluation of the ingredients and/or similar products, this product may cause moderate skin irritation. The expected adverse health effects resulting from an exposure may include redness and swelling. Based on an evaluation of the ingredients and/or similar products, this product may be slightly toxic when absorbed through the skin. This product is not expected to cause allergic skin reactions.

This product contains a pyrethroid. Skin contact with pyrethroids can result in a temporary burning, tingling or itching sensation.

Acute Ingestion: Based on an evaluation of the ingredients and/or similar products, this product may be moderately toxic when ingested. Ingestion of this product may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Because of the low viscosity of this substance, it can directly enter the lungs if it is swallowed (this is called aspiration). This can occur during the act of swallowing or when vomiting the substance. Once in the lungs, the substance is very difficult to remove and can cause injury to the lungs and death.

Acute Inhalation: Based on an evaluation of the ingredients and/or similar products, this product may be moderately toxic when inhaled. Exposure to high concentrations in the air may result in respiratory irritation. Signs and symptoms may include, but not be limited to, nasal discharge, sore throat, coughing and difficulty in breathing.

Chronic Toxicity (including cancer): Fenpropathrin Technical did not produce tumors in rats or mice. Increased pituitary, kidney and adrenal weights were observed at high doses in a two year study in rats.

Prolonged or repeated dermal exposures may cause drying, scaling and even blistering of the skin. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Symptoms include fatigue, concentration difficulties, anxiety, depression, rapid mood swings and short-term memory loss. The reports are not clear with regard to the types of solvents that may cause these symptoms, and there is controversy among scientists to whether the condition exists or is caused by this type of product. Since many other diseases cause some or all of these conditions, a doctor should be consulted if any appear. Trimethyl benzene may affect the liver and may cause changes in the blood cells, affecting the blood's clotting ability. Trimethyl benzene can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with cough, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.

Chronic exposure of workers and rodents to naphthalene has been reported to cause cataracts and damage to the retina. Lesions in the kidneys and thymus, signs of anemia, and reduced spleen weights have been observed in rats and mice chronically exposed via gavage. Naphthalene has been listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Developmental Toxicity (birth defects): Fenpropathrin Technical did not cause birth defects when tested in experimental animals even at maternally toxic dose levels. There is limited evidence of fetal and maternal toxicity from exposure to naphthalene.

Reproductive Toxicity: Fenpropathrin Technical was tested in a three-generation rat reproduction study. Reproductive effects were observed only at a dose that also produced systemic toxicity.

Potentially Aggravated Medical Conditions: Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous system may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.

For complete discussion of the toxicology data from which this evaluation was made, refer to Section 11. For Regulatory Information, refer to Section 15.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EMERGENCY NUMBER (800) 892-0099

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact **1-800-892-0099** for emergency medical treatment information.

EYE CONTACT:
Hold eye 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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.

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.

INHALATION:
Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
Treatment is supportive and symptomatic. Diazepam has been recommended to reduce the CNS effects of fenpropathrin. Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which can cause pneumonitis. If ingested, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 156°F
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog, carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR - LOWER (%): No data available
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR - UPPER (%): No data available

NFPA RATING:

Health:	2
Flammability:	2
Reactivity:	0
Special:	None

(Least-0, Slight-1, Moderate-2, High-3, Extreme-4). These values are obtained using professional judgement. Values were not available in the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 85 degrees F.

Products of combustion from fires involving this material may be toxic. Avoid breathing smoke and mists. Avoid personnel and equipment contact with fallout and runoff. Minimize the amount of water used for fire fighting. Do not enter any enclosed area without full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing equipment. Contain and isolate runoff and debris for proper disposal. Decontaminate personal protective equipment and fire fighting equipment before reuse. Read the entire document.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Normal combustion forms carbon dioxide, water vapor and may produce: Toxic hydrogen cyanide. Incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

VALENT EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (800) 892-0099
CHEMTREC EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (800) 424-9300
OBSERVE PRECAUTIONS IN SECTION 8: PERSONAL PROTECTION

Stop the source of the spill if safe to do so. Contain the spill to prevent further contamination of the soil, surface water, or ground water. For additional spill response information refer to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook.

FOR SPILLS ON LAND:

CONTAINMENT: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Contain spilled liquids with dry sorbents.

CLEANUP: Clean up spill immediately. Absorb spill with inert material (such as dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Wash area with soap and water. Pick up wash liquid with additional absorbent and place in a chemical waste container.

FOR SPILLS IN WATER:

CONTAINMENT: This material forms an emulsion in water. Stop or reduce contamination of any water. Isolate contaminated water.

CLEANUP: Remove contaminated water for treatment or disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

END USER MUST READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL.

DO NOT USE OR STORE near flame, sparks or hot surfaces. Use only in well ventilated area. Keep container closed.

DO NOT weld, heat or drill container. Replace cap or bung. Emptied container still contains hazardous or explosive vapor or liquid.

Keep pesticide in original container. Do not store or transport near food or feed. Do not contaminate food or feed. Do not put concentrate into food or drink containers. Do not dilute concentrate in food or drink containers. Store in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight.

Do not store at temperatures below 32ºF. If the product is exposed to temperatures below 32ºF, thaw at room temperature to 50ºF or warmer and shake gently to unify the product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

END USER MUST READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL.

EYES: Do not get this material in your eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by wearing protective eyewear.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: This material may be an inhalation hazard and, unless ventilation is adequate, the use of approved respiratory protection is recommended. Use this material only in well ventilated areas.

SKIN PROTECTION: Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Skin contact should be minimized by wearing protective clothing including gloves.

EXPOSURE LIMITS - See Section 2.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
COLOR:	Clear amber
ODOR:	Mild aromatic
DENSITY:	8.2 lb/gal @ 20°C
VAPOR PRESSURE:	1.61 X 10^{-8} mmHg (25°C) (fenpropathrin technical)
pH:	4.7 (1% emulsion)
SOLUBILITY:	Forms an emulsion in water. Soluble in common organic solvents.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY:	Stable at normal ambient temperatures. Do not store at temperatures below 32° F.
INCOMPATABILITY:	Avoid contact with alkaline materials.
OXIDATION/REDUCTION PROPERTIES:	No data available.
EXPLODABILITY:	Not expected to be explosive.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY:

The following information is based on data available for the technical material or a similar formulation.

Oral Toxicity LD_{50} (rats).	Moderately toxic	EPA Tox Category	II
Dermal Toxicity LD_{50} (rabbits).	Slight toxicity	EPA Tox Category	III
Inhalation Toxicity LC_{50} (rats).	Moderately toxic	EPA Tox Category	III
Eye Irritation (rabbits).	Moderately irritating	EPA Tox Category	II
Skin Irritation	Moderately irritating	EPA Tox Category	III
Skin Sensitization (guinea pigs).	Non-sensitizer	EPA Tox Category	Not applicable

TOXICITY OF FENPROPATHRIN TECHNICAL

SUBCHRONIC: Fenpropathrin Technical is a nervous system toxin that causes salivation, weakness, ataxia, tremors, and convulsions in laboratory animals.

CHRONIC/CARCINOGENICITY: A two year chronic/oncogenicity study was conducted in rats with doses of 50, 150, 450 and 600 ppm of Fenpropathrin Technical. Systemic toxicity observed at 450 ppm or greater included increased mortality, body tremors, and increased pituitary, kidney and adrenal weights. The NOEL for these effects was 150 ppm (7.23 mg/kg/day). No oncogenic effects were observed at any dose level. A two year oncogenicity study was conducted in mice with dose levels of 40 150 and 600 ppm of Fenpropathrin Technical. No toxicity other than a marginal increase in hyperactivity in females receiving 600 ppm was observed. The systemic NOEL for this study is 600 ppm (56.0 and 65.2 mg/kg/day for males and females, respectively) . No oncogenic effects were observed at any dose level. A one year study in dogs was conducted at dose levels of 100, 250 and 750 ppm of Fenpropathrin Technical. The NOEL for this study was 100 ppm (2.5 mg/kg/day) based on ataxia, languid behavior and tremors observed at 250 ppm or higher dose levels.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Fenpropathrin technical did not cause birth defects when tested in experimental animals. In a developmental toxicity study with rats, maternal toxicity at 10 mg/kg/day included neurotoxic effects and deaths. The maternal NOEL in this study was 6 mg/kg/day. No developmental toxicity was observed at 10 mg/kg/day. In a developmental toxicity study in rabbits, nervous system toxicity was observed at 12 mg/kg/day and higher in the dams and the maternal NOEL was 6 mg/kg/day. No developmental effects were observed in rabbits even at the highest dose of 36 mg/kg/day.

REPRODUCTION: Fenpropathrin Technical was tested in a three-generation rat reproduction study in rats at dose levels of 40, 120 and 360 ppm. The systemic NOEL in the parental generations was 40 ppm (2 mg/kg/day) based on tremors, muscle twitching, increased sensitivity and maternal deaths at 120 ppm. The reproductive NOEL was 120 ppm (6 mg/kg/day) based on decreased F1B pup weights and increased F2B loss at 360 ppm. The NOEL for systemic toxicity in the pups was 40 ppm (2 mg/kg/day) based on body tremors and increased mortality at 120 ppm.

MUTAGENICITY: Fenpropathrin Technical was negative in the following studies: gene mutation, chromosomal aberration, DNA damage/repair in Bacillus subtilis, micronucleus assay and sister chromatid exchange.

TOXICITY OF OTHER INGREDIENTS:
This product contains a solvent. Solvents, when inhaled, can cause nasal and respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possibly unconsciousness and even death. Ingestion of solvents can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Prolonged or repeated dermal exposures may cause drying, scaling and even blistering of the skin. Aspiration of low viscosity products can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Symptoms include fatigue, concentration difficulties, anxiety, depression, rapid mood swings and short-term memory loss. The reports are not clear with regard to the types of solvents that may cause these symptoms, and there is controversy amoung scientists to whether the condition exists or is caused by this type of product. Since many other diseases cause some or all of these conditions, a doctor should be consulted if any appear. Trimethyl benzene may affect the liver and may cause changes in the blood cells and affect the blood's clotting ability. Trimethyl benzene can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposures may cause bronchitis to develop with cough, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath. Acute exposure to naphthalene by inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact has been associated with hemolytic anemia, damage to the kidneys, cataracts, and, in infants, brain damage. There is limited evidence of fetal and maternal toxicity from exposure to naphthalene.

Chronic (long-term) exposure of workers and rodents to naphthalene has been reported to cause cataracts and damage to the retina. Lesions in the kidneys and thymus, signs of anemia, and reduced spleen weights have been observed in rats and mice chronically exposed via gavage. A National Toxicology Program (NTP) report states that lifetime inhalation exposure to naphthalene resulted in increases in tumors of the nose in rats. In another NTP study, lifetime inhalation exposure to naphthalene increased lung tumors in female mice. The relevance of the rodent findings to humans is unknown. Naphthalene has been listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

For a summary of the potential for adverse health effects from exposure to this product, refer to Section 3. For information regarding regulations pertaining to this product, refer to Section 15.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

AVIAN TOXICITY: Fenpropathrin Technical is slightly toxic to birds following acute exposures:
Oral LD_{50} mallard duckl: 1,089 mg/kg;
Dietary LC_{50} bobwhite quail: > 10,000 ppm;
Dietary LC_{50} mallard duck: 9,026 ppm.
No reproductive effects were observed in mallard ducks or bobwhite quail exposed to dietary levels of Fenpropathrin Technical. In mallard ducks, a NOEL was established at 125 ppm. In bobwhite quail, the NOEL was established at 25 ppm.

AQUATIC ORGANISM TOXICITY: Fenpropathrin Technical is very highly toxic to freshwater organisms:
96 hour LC50 rainbow trout: 2.3 µg/l;
96 hour LC50 bluegill sunfish: 2.2 µg/l;
96 hour LC50 sheepshead minnow: 3.1 µg/l;
96 hour (shell deposition) EC50 eastern oyster: >125 µg/l;
48 hour LC50 Daphnia magna: 0.53 µg/l;
96 hour LC50 mysid shrimp: 0.019 µg/l;
Chronic toxicity Daphnia magna: MATC > 0.091 µg/l, < 0.23 µg/l;
Chronic toxicity mysid shrimp: MATC > 0.012 µg/l, < 0.024 µg/l.

OTHER NON-TARGET ORGANISM TOXICITY: Fenpropathrin Technical is highly toxic to bees. The acute contact LD50 for honey bees is 0.05 µg/bee.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

END USERS MUST DISPOSE OF ANY UNUSED PRODUCT AS PER THE LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS.

DISPOSAL METHODS: Check government regulations and local authorities for approved disposal of this material. Dispose in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (ground) SHIPPING NAME:	Pyrethroid pesticide, liquid, toxic, n.o.s.
DOT TECHNICAL SHIPPING NAME:	Fenpropathrin
DOT REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):	203.7 gallons (Naphthalene RQ=100 lb)
UN/NA NUMBER:	3352
HAZARD CLASS:	6.1
PACKING GROUP:	III
REMARKS:	Severe marine pollutant when shipped in bulk or non-bulk by water.
EXEMPTION REQUIREMENT:	49 CFR 173.150
IMO/IMDG:	Marine pollutant

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

PESTICIDE REGULATIONS: All pesticides are governed under FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act). Therefore, the regulations presented below are pertinent only when handled outside of the normal use and applications of pesticides. This includes waste streams resulting from manufacturing/formulation facilities, spills or misuse of products, and storage of large quantities of products containing hazardous or extremely hazardous substances.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Chemical Name	RCRA - U Series Wastes	Clean Water Act - Hazardous Substances	Clean Water Act Section 307
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	None.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	None.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	Listed	Listed	Listed
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	None.	Not listed.	Not listed.

CWA Section 311: No data.

Chemical Name	SARA 313 Chemicals	SARA Section 302	CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ):
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	1.0% de minimis concentration	Not listed.	None.
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	Not listed.	Not listed.	None.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	0.1% de minimis concentration	Not listed.	100 lb (45.4 kg)
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	1.0% de minimis concentration	Not listed.	None.

Product Reportable Quantity (RQ): 203.7 gallons

SARA (311, 312):

Immediate Health:	Yes.
Chronic Health:	Yes.
Fire:	Yes.
Sudden Pressure:	No
Reactivity:	No

Chemical Name	IARC - Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans)	IARC - Group 2A (Probably carcinogenic)	IARC - Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic)	NTP Carcinogen List
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	No.	No.	No.	Not listed.
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	No.	No.	No.	Not listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	No.	No.	X	Suspect Carcinogen
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	No.	No.	No.	Not listed.

STATE REGULATIONS:

Each state may promulgate standards more stringent than the federal government. This section cannot encompass an inclusive list of all state regulations. Therefore, the user should consult state or local authorities. The state regulations reviewed include: California Proposition 65, California Directors List of Hazardous Substances, Massachusetts Right to Know, Michigan Critical Materials List, New Jersey Right to Know, Pennsylvania Right to Know, Rhode Island Right to Know and the Minnesota Hazardous Substance list. For Washington State Right to Know, see Section 2 for Exposure Limit information. For Louisiana Right to Know refer to SARA information listed under U.S. Regulations above.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65	California - Directors List of Hazardous Substances
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	Not listed.	Not listed.
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	Not listed.	Not listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02	Listed
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	Not listed.	Listed

Chemical Name	MI - Critical Materials List	MA Right To Know	NJ Right To Know
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	Not listed.	Not listed.	Listed
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	Not listed.	Listed	Listed
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	Not listed.	Listed	Listed

Chemical Name	PA Right To Know	RI Right To Know	MN Hazardous Substance
Fenpropathrin (alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropanecarboxylate) * (39515-41-8).	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Total hydrocarbons (64742-94-5).	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.
Naphthalene (91-20-3).	Listed	Listed	Listed
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6).	Listed	Listed	Listed

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS:

WHMIS Hazard Class: Not determined.

For information regarding potential adverse health effects from exposure to this product, refer to Sections 3 and 11.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE: Input MSDS into the new system and minor edits throughout.
MSDS NO.: 0030
EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 59639-35
REVISION NUMBER: 6
REVISION DATE: 02/12/2008

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SUPERCEDES DATE: Feb. 21, 2003
RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S): Valent U.S.A. Corporation, Corporate EH&S, (925) 256-2803.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS MSDS IS BASED ON DATA AVAILABLE TO US AS OF THE REVISION DATE GIVEN HEREIN, AND BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. CONTACT VALENT U.S.A . CORPORATON TO CONFIRM IF YOU HAVE THE MOST CURRENT MSDS.

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