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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Catalogue Number** | CS-T-44722 |
| **Product Name** | Tralomethrin |
| **CAS No.** | 66841-25-6 |
| **Category** | Pesticide Standards |
| **Synonyms** | cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropane-1-carboxylate |
| **Brand** | Clearsynth Labs Ltd. |
| **Identified uses** | Laboratory Chemicals |
| **Uses advised against** | Not available |
| **Company** | Clearsynth Labs Ltd.<br>Mumbai, India |
| **Emergency Phone #** | +91-22-245045900 |
| **REACH No.** | Not available |

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Disclaimer:** This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Skin irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Acute toxicity (Category 4)

### 2.2 Label Elements

**Signal Word:** Warning

**Hazard Statement(s)**

| Code | Statement |
|---|---|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H400 | Not available |
| H410 | Not available |
| H301 | Not available |
| H316 | Not available |
| H370 | Not available |
| H373 | Not available |

**Precautionary Statement(s)**

| Code | Statement |
|---|---|
| P264 | Wash hands thoroughly after handling. |
| P264+P265 | Not available |
| P270 | Not available |
| P273 | Not available |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P301+P317 | Not available |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen |
| P321 | Specific treatment (see … on this label). |
| P330 | Not available |
| P332+P317 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help. |
| P337+P317 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical help. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P391 | Not available |
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio |
| P260 | Not available |
| P301+P316 | Not available |
| P308+P316 | Not available |
| P319 | Get medical help if you feel unwell. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

## SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Tralomethrin
CAS Number : 66841-25-6
Molecular Formula : C22H19Br4NO3
Molecular Weight : 665.01
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1,2,2,2-tetrabromoethyl)cyclopropane-1-carboxylate
Concentration : Not available

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
- General advice: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist or develop.
- Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Keep at rest. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.
- Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
- Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
- Not available.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
- Treat symptomatically. No data available.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media
- Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing measures appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not available.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Hazardous combustion products: Not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.
- Prevent fire-fighting water from entering drains, surface water, or soil.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing dust/vapors.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions
- Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry into drains, waterways, and soil.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
- Contain spill. Collect mechanically (e.g., sweep/scoop) and place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal.
- Clean contaminated area with suitable cleaning methods. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- See Section 8 for exposure controls/personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust/vapors.
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in a tightly closed container.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
- Keep away from incompatible materials: Not available.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- Pesticide standard / laboratory use. No data available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
- Occupational exposure limits: Not available.
- Biological limit values: Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls
- Engineering controls: Provide adequate ventilation. Use local exhaust where dust/vapor may be generated.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE):
- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection: Protective gloves. Protective clothing as appropriate.
- Respiratory protection: Use appropriate respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate or if exposure is likely.
- Hygiene measures: Wash hands after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- Environmental exposure controls: Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| Test | Result |
|---|---|
| Appearance | No data available |
| IR spectrum | No data available |
| pH | No data available |
| Solubility | No data available |

| Property | Value |
|---|---|
| a) Physical State | No data available |
| b) Color | No data available |
| c) Odor | No data available |
| d) pH | No data available |
| e) Vapour Pressure | No data available |
| f) Viscosity | No data available |
| g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range | No data available |
| h) Melting Point / Freezing Point | No data available |
| i) Auto Ignition Temperature | No data available |
| j) Flash Point | No data available |
| k) Explosion Limit, Lower | No data available |
| l) Explosion Limit, Upper | No data available |
| m) Decomposition Temperature | No data available |
| n) Loss on Drying | No data available |
| o) Relative Density | No data available |
| p) Solubility (in DMSO) | No data available |
| q) Oxidizing Properties | No data available |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
- No data available.

10.2 Chemical stability
- Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
- No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
- Not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials
- Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
- Not available.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: IDENTIFICATION AND USE: Tralomethrin is a solid. It was formerly used as an insecticide. HUMAN EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY: The clinical manifestations of inhalation exposure to pyrethrins, such as tralomethrin, can be local or systemic. Localized reactions confined to the upper respiratory tract include rhinitis, sneezing, scratchy throat, oral mucosal edema, and even laryngeal mucosal edema. Localized reactions of the lower respiratory tract include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest pain. An asthma-like reaction occurs with acute exposures in sensitized patients. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis characterized by chest pain, cough, dyspnea, and bronchospasm may occur in an individual chronically exposed. ANIMAL STUDIES: Synthetic pyrethroids are neuropoisons acting on the axons in the peripheral and central nervous systems by interacting with sodium channels in mammals and/or insects. A single dose produces toxic signs in mammals, such as tremors, hyperexcitability, salivation, choreoathetosis, and paralysis. At near-lethal dose levels, synthetic pyrethroids cause transient changes in the nervous system, such as axonal swelling and/or breaks and myelin degeneration in sciatic nerves. They are not considered to cause delayed neurotoxicity of the kind induced by some organophosphorus compounds. In 2 year mouse study at 10 mg/kg/day the following effects were observed: increased mortality, increased behavioral effects, skin lesions, increased food and water consumption, increased urine volume, transient increase in liver and kidney weights, dermatitis and myositis in male and female. In a generation reproduction study tralomethrin was administered daily by gavage to rats at dose levels of 0, 0.75, 3.0, and 12.0 mg/kg/day. No evidence of adverse effects on reproductive performance of either male or the female F0 or F1 parents were noted at any dose levels. Some signs of decreased initial body weight (at birth) were noted in the F1 pups in the 12 mg/kg/day group. Dose-related decreases in pup weights were observed during lactation in the F1 and F2 pups in the mid- and high-dose groups while the parent rats showed decreases in body weight at 3 and 12 mg/kg/day. ECOTOXICITY STUDIES: Tralomethrin was toxic to D. magna, with LC50 of 0.15 ug/L. It was not toxic to bees contacting treated foliage 1 hr after application. LD50: 1250 mg/kg (Oral, Rat) (T71) LC50: >0.286 mg/L over 4 hours (T58)
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ Groups of Charles River CD rats (80/sex/dose level) were administered tralomethrin (dissolved in corn oil) by gastric gavage at dosage levels of 0, 0.75, 3.0, or 12.0 mg/kg/day for 2 years. At 12 mg/kg/day, some animals exhibited excessive salivation; occasional uncoordinated involuntary body movements (after 62 weeks); marked decrease in body weight gains (to a greater degree in males than in females); marked increases in food consumption; and a dose-related increase in

water consumption. Animals exposed to 3 mg/kg/day showed decreased body weight gains (males only); a slight increase in food consumption; and a dose-related increase in water consumption. These increases in food consumption resulted in a concomitant decreases in food utilization at these dose levels. The increases were more marked in males (more than 30% greater than the controls). Based on decreased body weight gain and the increase in food and water consumption, the NOEL and LEL for systemic toxicity are 0.75 and 3 mg/kg/day, respectively. /LABORATORY ANIMALS: Chronic Exposure or Carcinogenicity/ 2-Year Oncogenic - mouse: Systemic NOEL=0.75 mg/kg/day; Systemic LOAEL=3 mg/kg/day (skin lesions in male and female); At 10 mg/kg/day (HDT - highest dose tested) the following effects were observed: increased mortality, increased behavioral effects; skin lesions; increased food and water consumption, increased urine volume; transient increase in liver and kidney weights; dermatitis and myositis in male and female; core grade guideline.
- Reproductive toxicity: IDENTIFICATION AND USE: Tralomethrin is a solid. It was formerly used as an insecticide. HUMAN EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY: The clinical manifestations of inhalation exposure to pyrethrins, such as tralomethrin, can be local or systemic. Localized reactions confined to the upper respiratory tract include rhinitis, sneezing, scratchy throat, oral mucosal edema, and even laryngeal mucosal edema. Localized reactions of the lower respiratory tract include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest pain. An asthma-like reaction occurs with acute exposures in sensitized patients. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis characterized by chest pain, cough, dyspnea, and bronchospasm may occur in an individual chronically exposed. ANIMAL STUDIES: Synthetic pyrethroids are neuropoisons acting on the axons in the peripheral and central nervous systems by interacting with sodium channels in mammals and/or insects. A single dose produces toxic signs in mammals, such as tremors, hyperexcitability, salivation, choreoathetosis, and paralysis. At near-lethal dose levels, synthetic pyrethroids cause transient changes in the nervous system, such as axonal swelling and/or breaks and myelin degeneration in sciatic nerves. They are not considered to cause delayed neurotoxicity of the kind induced by some organophosphorus compounds. In 2 year mouse study at 10 mg/kg/day the following effects were observed: increased mortality, increased behavioral effects, skin lesions, increased food and water consumption, increased urine volume, transient increase in liver and kidney weights, dermatitis and myositis in male and female. In a generation reproduction study tralomethrin was administered daily by gavage to rats at dose levels of 0, 0.75, 3.0, and 12.0 mg/kg/day. No evidence of adverse effects on reproductive performance of either male or the female F0 or F1 parents were noted at any dose levels. Some signs of decreased initial body weight (at birth) were noted in the F1 pups in the 12 mg/kg/day group. Dose-related decreases in pup weights were observed during lactation in the F1 and F2 pups in the mid- and high- dose groups while the parent rats showed decreases in body weight at 3 and 12 mg/kg/day. ECOTOXICITY STUDIES: Tralomethrin was toxic to D. magna, with LC50 of 0.15 ug/L. It was not toxic to bees contacting treated foliage 1 hr after application.
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: IDENTIFICATION AND USE: Tralomethrin is a solid. It was formerly used as an insecticide. HUMAN EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY: The clinical manifestations of inhalation exposure to pyrethrins, such as tralomethrin, can be local or systemic. Localized reactions confined to the upper respiratory tract include rhinitis, sneezing, scratchy throat, oral mucosal edema, and even laryngeal mucosal edema. Localized reactions of the lower respiratory tract include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest pain. An asthma-like reaction occurs with acute exposures in sensitized patients. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis characterized by chest pain, cough, dyspnea, and bronchospasm may occur in an individual chronically exposed. ANIMAL STUDIES: Synthetic pyrethroids are neuropoisons acting on the axons in the peripheral and central nervous systems by interacting with sodium channels in mammals and/or insects. A single dose produces toxic signs in mammals, such as tremors, hyperexcitability, salivation, choreoathetosis, and paralysis. At near-lethal dose levels, synthetic pyrethroids cause transient changes in the nervous system, such as axonal swelling and/or breaks and myelin degeneration in sciatic nerves. They are not considered to cause delayed neurotoxicity of the kind induced by some organophosphorus compounds. In 2 year mouse study at 10 mg/kg/day the following effects were observed: increased mortality,

increased behavioral effects, skin lesions, increased food and water consumption, increased urine volume, transient increase in liver and kidney weights, dermatitis and myositis in male and female. In a generation reproduction study tralomethrin was administered daily by gavage to rats at dose levels of 0, 0.75, 3.0, and 12.0 mg/kg/day. No evidence of adverse effects on reproductive performance of either male or the female F0 or F1 parents were noted at any dose levels. Some signs of decreased initial body weight (at birth) were noted in the F1 pups in the 12 mg/kg/day group. Dose-related decreases in pup weights were observed during lactation in the F1 and F2 pups in the mid- and high- dose groups while the parent rats showed decreases in body weight at 3 and 12 mg/kg/day. ECOTOXICITY STUDIES: Tralomethrin was toxic to D. magna, with LC50 of 0.15 ug/L. It was not toxic to bees contacting treated foliage 1 hr after application. /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ The clinical manifestations of inhalation exposure to pyrethrins can be local or systemic. Localized reactors confined to the upper respiratory tract include rhinitis, sneezing, scratchy throat, oral mucosal edema, and even laryngeal mucosal edema. Localized reaction of the lower respiratory tract include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest pain. An asthmalike reaction occurs with acute exposures in sensitized patients. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis characterized by chest pain, cough, dyspnea, & bronchospasm may occur in an individual chronically exposed. /Pyrethroids/
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure
- IDENTIFICATION AND USE: Tralomethrin is a solid. It was formerly used as an insecticide. HUMAN EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY: The clinical manifestations of inhalation exposure to pyrethrins, such as tralomethrin, can be local or systemic. Localized reactions confined to the upper respiratory tract include rhinitis, sneezing, scratchy throat, oral mucosal edema, and even laryngeal mucosal edema. Localized reactions of the lower respiratory tract include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest pain. An asthma-like reaction occurs with acute exposures in sensitized patients. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis characterized by chest pain, cough, dyspnea, and bronchospasm may occur in an individual chronically exposed. ANIMAL STUDIES: Synthetic pyrethroids are neuropoisons acting on the axons in the peripheral and central nervous systems by interacting with sodium channels in mammals and/or insects. A single dose produces toxic signs in mammals, such as tremors, hyperexcitability, salivation, choreoathetosis, and paralysis. At near-lethal dose levels, synthetic pyrethroids cause transient changes in the nervous system, such as axonal swelling and/or breaks and myelin degeneration in sciatic nerves. They are not considered to cause delayed neurotoxicity of the kind induced by some organophosphorus compounds. In 2 year mouse study at 10 mg/kg/day the following effects were observed: increased mortality, increased behavioral effects, skin lesions, increased food and water consumption, increased urine volume, transient increase in liver and kidney weights, dermatitis and myositis in male and female. In a generation reproduction study tralomethrin was administered daily by gavage to rats at dose levels of 0, 0.75, 3.0, and 12.0 mg/kg/day. No evidence of adverse effects on reproductive performance of either male or the female F0 or F1 parents were noted at any dose levels. Some signs of decreased initial body weight (at birth) were noted in the F1 pups in the 12 mg/kg/day group. Dose-related decreases in pup weights were observed during lactation in the F1 and F2 pups in the mid- and high-dose groups while the parent rats showed decreases in body weight at 3 and 12 mg/kg/day. ECOTOXICITY STUDIES: Tralomethrin was toxic to D. magna, with LC50 of 0.15 ug/L. It was not toxic to bees contacting treated foliage 1 hr after application.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- IDENTIFICATION AND USE: Tralomethrin is a solid. It was formerly used as an insecticide. HUMAN EXPOSURE AND TOXICITY: The clinical manifestations of inhalation exposure to pyrethrins, such as tralomethrin, can be local or systemic. Localized reactions confined to the upper respiratory tract include rhinitis, sneezing, scratchy throat, oral mucosal edema, and even laryngeal mucosal edema. Localized reactions of the lower respiratory tract include cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and chest pain. An asthma-like reaction occurs with acute exposures in sensitized patients. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis characterized by chest pain, cough, dyspnea, and bronchospasm

may occur in an individual chronically exposed. ANIMAL STUDIES: Synthetic pyrethroids are neuropoisons acting on the axons in the peripheral and central nervous systems by interacting with sodium channels in mammals and/or insects. A single dose produces toxic signs in mammals, such as tremors, hyperexcitability, salivation, choreoathetosis, and paralysis. At near-lethal dose levels, synthetic pyrethroids cause transient changes in the nervous system, such as axonal swelling and/or breaks and myelin degeneration in sciatic nerves. They are not considered to cause delayed neurotoxicity of the kind induced by some organophosphorus compounds. In 2 year mouse study at 10 mg/kg/day the following effects were observed: increased mortality, increased behavioral effects, skin lesions, increased food and water consumption, increased urine volume, transient increase in liver and kidney weights, dermatitis and myositis in male and female. In a generation reproduction study tralomethrin was administered daily by gavage to rats at dose levels of 0, 0.75, 3.0, and 12.0 mg/kg/day. No evidence of adverse effects on reproductive performance of either male or the female F0 or F1 parents were noted at any dose levels. Some signs of decreased initial body weight (at birth) were noted in the F1 pups in the 12 mg/kg/day group. Dose-related decreases in pup weights were observed during lactation in the F1 and F2 pups in the mid- and high-dose groups while the parent rats showed decreases in body weight at 3 and 12 mg/kg/day. ECOTOXICITY STUDIES: Tralomethrin was toxic to D. magna, with LC50 of 0.15 ug/L. It was not toxic to bees contacting treated foliage 1 hr after application.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
- No data available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
- No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
- No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil
- No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
- No data available.

12.7 Other adverse effects
- No data available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
- Do not discharge to drains or the environment.
- Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product unless adequately cleaned.

- Waste codes: Not available.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

- UN number: Not available.
- UN proper shipping name: Not available.
- Transport hazard class(es): Not available.
- Packing group: Not available.
- Environmental hazards: Not available.
- Special precautions for user: Not available.
- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not available.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
- No data available.

## SECTION 16: Other information

SECTION 16: Other information

- Product name: Tralomethrin
- CAS No.: 66841-25-6
- Catalog No.: CS-T-44722
- Recommended use: Pesticide standard / laboratory use.
- Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India
- Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

Revision information
- Not available.

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- The information provided is believed to be accurate based on available product information; however, no warranty is expressed or implied. Users are responsible for determining suitability and for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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