

Dated 25/07/2022 Printed on 29/08/2022 Page n. 1/17 Replaced revision:4

Revision nr. 5

CYMINA ULTRA

Safety Data Sheet

According to Annex II to REACH - Regulation 2020/878 and to Annex II to UK REACH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name CYMINA ULTRA

Surgical medical device n° 13523

JFI M410-H0K8-J003-8UY7

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

Intended use Concentrated insecticide-acaricide in aqueous microemulsion

Uses Advised Against All uses other than those recommended

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name COLKIM S.r.I. Full address Via Piemonte, 50

District and Country 40064 OZZANO EMILIA (BO)

Italia

Tel. 051 / 799445 Fax 051 / 797555

e-mail address of the competent person

responsible for the Safety Data Sheet info@colkim.it

Supplier: COLKIM S.r.I. - Via Piemonte, 50 - 40064 OZZANO E. (BO)

1.4. Emergency telephone number

For urgent inquiries refer to 118 Contact a poison control center:

Nane	City	Address	Zip code	Phone
CAV "Osp. Pediatrico Bambino Gesù"	Roma	P.zza Sant`Onofrio, 4	00165	06 68593726
Az. Osp. Univ. Foggia	Foggia	V.le Luigi pinto, 1	71122	0881 732326
Az. Osp. "A. Cardarelli"	Napoli	Via A. Cardarelli, 9	80131	081 7472870
CAV Policlinico "Umbero I"	Roma	V.le del policlinico, 155	00161	06 49978000
CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli"	Roma	Largo Agostino Gemelli, 8	00168	06 3054343
Az. Osp. "Careggi" U.O. Tossicologia Medica	Firenze	Largo Brambilla, 3	50134	055 7947819
CAV Centro Nazionale di Informazione Tossicologica	Pavia	Via Salvatore Maugeri, 10	27100	0382 24444
Osp. Niguarda Ca' Granda	Milano	P.zza Ospedale Maggiore,3	20162	02 66101029
Azienda Ospedaliera Papa Giovanni XXII	Bergamo	P.zza OMS, 1	24127	800883300
CAV centro antiveleni Verona	Verona	Piazzale Aristide Stefani,1	37126	800011858

SECTION 2. Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture



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The product is classified as hazardous pursuant to the provisions set forth in (EC) Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) (and subsequent amendments and supplements). The product thus requires a safety datasheet that complies with the provisions of (EU) Regulation 2020/878.

Any additional information concerning the risks for health and/or the environment are given in sections 11 and 12 of this sheet.

Hazard classification and indication:

Carcinogenicity, category 2 H351 Suspected of causing cancer. Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

category 1

2.2. Label elements

Hazard labelling pursuant to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP) and subsequent amendments and supplements.

Hazard pictograms:





Signal words: Warning

Hazard statements:

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303+P353

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance to national regulation.

Contains: TETRAMETRINA

2.3. Other hazards

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

The product does not contain substances with endocrine disrupting properties in concentration ≥ 0.1%.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Contains:

Identification x = Conc. % Classification (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)



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DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

INDEX - $19.5 \le x < 21$ Substance with a community workplace exposure limit.

EC 252-104-2 CAS 34590-94-8

REACH Reg. 01-2119450011-60

CYPERMETHRIN

INDEX 607-421-00-4 5 ≤ x < 6 Acute Tox. 4 H302, Acute Tox. 4 H332, STOT RE 2 H373, STOT SE 3 H335,

Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1000, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1000 LD50 Oral: 500 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation mists/powders: 3,28 mg/l/4h

EC 257-842-9 CAS 52315-07-8

REACH Reg. 02-2119680758-20-

0000

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

INDEX - 5 ≤ x < 6 Aquatic Acute 1 H400 M=1, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=1

EC 200-076-7 CAS 51-03-6

REACH Reg. 01-2119537431-46-

0000

TETRAMETHRIN

INDEX - $1 \le x < 1,5$ Carc. 2 H351, Acute Tox. 4 H302, STOT SE 2 H371, Aquatic Acute 1 H400

M=100, Aquatic Chronic 1 H410 M=100

EC 231-711-6 STA Oral: 500 mg/kg

CAS 7696-12-0

The full wording of hazard (H) phrases is given in section 16 of the sheet.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if present. Wash immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, opening the eyelids fully. If problem persists, seek medical advice.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with a shower immediately. Get medical advice/attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before using it again.

INHALATION: Remove to open air. If the subject stops breathing, administer artificial respiration. Get medical advice/attention immediately. INGESTION: Get medical advice/attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not administer anything not explicitly authorised by a doctor.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Specific information on symptoms and effects caused by the product are unknown.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Information not available

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

The extinguishing equipment should be of the conventional kind: carbon dioxide, foam, powder and water spray.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

None in particular.



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5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

HAZARDS CAUSED BY EXPOSURE IN THE EVENT OF FIRE Do not breathe combustion products.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

GENERAL INFORMATION

Use jets of water to cool the containers to prevent product decomposition and the development of substances potentially hazardous for health. Always wear full fire prevention gear. Collect extinguishing water to prevent it from draining into the sewer system. Dispose of contaminated water used for extinction and the remains of the fire according to applicable regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Normal fire fighting clothing i.e. fire kit (BS EN 469), gloves (BS EN 659) and boots (HO specification A29 and A30) in combination with self-contained open circuit positive pressure compressed air breathing apparatus (BS EN 137).

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Block the leakage if there is no hazard.

Wear suitable protective equipment (including personal protective equipment referred to under Section 8 of the safety data sheet) to prevent any contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions

The product must not penetrate into the sewer system or come into contact with surface water or ground water.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Collect the leaked product into a suitable container. Evaluate the compatibility of the container to be used, by checking section 10. Absorb the remainder with inert absorbent material.

Make sure the leakage site is well aired. Contaminated material should be disposed of in compliance with the provisions set forth in point 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before handling the product, consult all the other sections of this material safety data sheet. Avoid leakage of the product into the environment. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Remove any contaminated clothes and personal protective equipment before entering places in which people eat.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only in the original container. Store the containers sealed, in a well ventilated place, away from direct sunlight. Keep containers away from any incompatible materials, see section 10 for details.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Information not available

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection



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PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

It have not been set official limits of exposure for the product

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8.1. Control parameters

Regulatory References:

ITA GBR Decreto Legislativo 9 Aprile 2008, n.81

United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits (Fourth Edition 2020) EU OEL EU

Directive (EU) 2022/431; Directive (EU) 2019/1831; Directive (EU) 2019/30; Directive (EU) 2017/2398; Directive (EU) 2017/164; Directive 2009/161/EU; Directive 2006/15/EC; Directive 2004/37/EC; Directive 2000/39/EC; Directive 98/24/EC; Directive 91/322/EEC.

TLV-ACGIH ACGIH 2021

Threshold Limit Value								
Туре	Country	TWA/8h		STEL/15min		Remarks / Observation		
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm			
VLEP	ITA	308	50			SKIN		
WEL	GBR	308	50			SKIN		
OEL	EU	308	50			SKIN		
TLV-ACGIH			50					
Predicted no-effect concentration	n - PNEC							
Normal value in fresh water				19	mg.	/I		
Normal value in marine water				1,9	mg,	/I		
Normal value for fresh water sed	liment			70,2	mg.	/kg/d		
Normal value for marine water se	ediment			7,02	mg.	/kg/d		
Normal value for water, intermitte	ent release			190	mg.	/I		
Health - Derived no-effect	level - DNEL / I	DMEL						
	Effects on consumers				Effects on workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral			VND	36 mg/kg bw/d		•		
Inhalation			VND	37.2 mg/m3			VND	308 mg/kg
Skin			VND	121 mg/kg bw/d			VND	283 mg/kg bw/d
PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE								
Predicted no-effect concentration	n - PNEC							
Normal value in fresh water				0,00148	mg.	/I		
Normal value in marine water				0,000148	mg	/I		
Normal value for fresh water sed	liment			0,043	mg	/kg		
Normal value for marine water se	ediment			0,0043	mg	/kg		
Normal value of STP microorgan	nisms			2,89	mg	/I		
Normal value for the terrestrial co	ompartment			0,111	mg	/kg/d		
Health - Derived no-effect		DMEL			F" .			
	Effects on				Effects on			



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	consumers				workers			
Route of exposure	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic	Acute local	Acute systemic	Chronic local	Chronic systemic
Oral				0,221 mg/kg bw/d				
Inhalation				0.388 mg/m3				1,6 mg/m3
Skin				0,221 mg/kg bw/d				0,443 mg/kg bw/d

Legend:

(C) = CEILING; INHAL = Inhalable Fraction; RESP = Respirable Fraction; THORA = Thoracic Fraction.

VND = hazard identified but no DNEL/PNEC available ; NEA = no exposure expected ; NPI = no hazard identified ; LOW = low hazard ; MED = medium hazard ; HIGH = high hazard.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant: Air Speed: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, 0.5-1 m/swelding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) (100-200 f/min.) direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge 1-2.5 m/s (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) (200-500 f/min) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into 2.5-10 m/s zone of very high rapid air motion). (500-2000 f/min.)

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Upper end of the range
1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: High production, heavy use
4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2 PERSONAL PROTECTION











Eye and face Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb



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protection	and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and a account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material material produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hand should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
	- frequency and duration of contact
	- chemical resistance of glove material - glove thickness
	- dexterity.
	Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. -When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minute according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
	- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves fo long-term use.
	-Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
	As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:
	- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min.
	- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min.
	- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Poor when glove material degrades
	For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the
	permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.
	Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: -Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
	-Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of
	non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.
Environmental	Emissions from manufacturing processes, including those from ventilation equipment, should be controlled for compliance with
exposure controls	environmental protection legislation. Product residues must not be discharged without control into wastewater or water courses.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Properties	value	Information
Appearance	liquid	Method:OPPTS 830.6303
Colour	Straw yellow / transparent	Method:OPPTS 830.6302
Odour	characteristic	Method:OPPTS 830.6304



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Melting point / freezing point not available Initial boiling point not determined Flammability not determined Lower explosive limit not determined Upper explosive limit not determined Flash point not determined Auto-ignition temperature not determined Decomposition temperature not applicable 6.3 Kinematic viscosity not determined Solubility soluble in water Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water not applicable for mixtures Vapour pressure not available Density and/or relative density 0,992 g/ml

not determined

Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product Reason for missing data: The mixture is not self-reactive Method:OECD test 122 Reason for missing data: Determination not

required for safe use of the product
Remark:The product has been designed to be
mixed with water
Reason for missing data: Not determinable

for mixtures
Reason for missing data: Determination not

required for safe use of the product

Method:OECD test 109

Reason for missing data: Determination not required for safe use of the product not relevant because the product is liquid

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Information not available

Relative vapour density

Particle characteristics

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

VOC (Directive 2010/75/EU) 25,32 % - 251,17 g/litre

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Forms peroxides with: air.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable in normal conditions of use and storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions are foreseeable in normal conditions of use and storage.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

May react violently with: strong oxidising agents.



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10.4. Conditions to avoid

None in particular. However the usual precautions used for chemical products should be respected.

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Avoid exposure to: sources of heat. Possibility of explosion.

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Tenere lontano da: luce

TETRAMETRINA

Avoid exposure to: light,pressure,moist air.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Information not available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Information not available

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

In the absence of experimental data for the product itself, health hazards are evaluated according to the properties of the substances it contains, using the criteria specified in the applicable regulation for classification.

It is therefore necessary to take into account the concentration of the individual hazardous substances indicated in section 3, to evaluate the toxicological effects of exposure to the product.

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Oral toxicity: acute LD50 (rat): 4570 mg/Kg (males) 7220 mg/Kg (females)

Dermal acute toxicity (rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/Kg Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (rat) > 5,9 mg/L (4 h)

Irritability: non irritant

Cutaneous sensitization: not sensitizing .

TETRAMETRINA

LD50 orale/ratto: > 2000 mg/Kg LD50 dermale/ratto: > 2000 mg/Kg LC50 inalatoria/ratto (4 h): 5,63 mg/L.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Metabolism, toxicokinetics, mechanism of action and other information

Information not available

Information on likely routes of exposure

Information not available



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

Information not available

Interactive effects

Information not available

ACUTE TOXICITY

ATE (Inhalation - mists / powders) of the mixture: > 5 mg/l ATE (Oral) of the mixture: >2000 mg/kg

ATE (Dermal) of the mixture: Not classified (no significant component)

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

 LD50 (Dermal):
 9510 mg/kg Rabbit

 LD50 (Oral):
 5000 mg/kg Rat

 LC50 (Inhalation vapours):
 3,35 mg/l/4h Rat

CYPERMETHRIN

 LD50 (Dermal):
 > 2000 mg/kg Rat

 LD50 (Oral):
 500 mg/kg Rat

 LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders):
 3,28 mg/l/4h Rat

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

 LD50 (Dermal):
 > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit

 LD50 (Oral):
 4570 mg/kg rat male

 LC50 (Inhalation vapours):
 > 5,9 mg/l/4h rat

TETRAMETHRIN

LD50 (Dermal): > 2000 mg/kg LD50 (Oral): > 2000 mg/ml

STA (Oral): 500 mg/kg estimate from table 3.1.2 of Annex I of the CLP

(figure used for calculation of the acute toxicity estimate of the mixture)

LC50 (Inhalation mists/powders): > 5,63 mg/l/4h Rat

SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

CARCINOGENICITY



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Suspected of causing cancer

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - SINGLE EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

STOT - REPEATED EXPOSURE

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

ASPIRATION HAZARD

Does not meet the classification criteria for this hazard class

11.2. Information on other hazards

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with human health effects under evaluation.

SECTION 12. Ecological information

This product is dangerous for the environment and highly toxic for aquatic organisms. In the long term, it have negative effects on aquatic environment. **12.1. Toxicity**

CYPERMETHRIN

LC50 - for Fish0,0028 mg/l/96h Salmo GairdneriEC50 - for Crustacea0,0003 mg/l/48h Daphnia MagnaChronic NOEC for Fish3E-05 mg/l 34d, Pimephales PromelasChronic NOEC for Crustacea4E-05 mg/l 21d, Dafnia Magna

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

LC50 - for Fish 3,94 mg/l/96h SPECIE CYPRINODON VARIEGATUS

EC50 - for Crustacea 0,51 mg/l/48h SPECIE DAPHNIA MAGNA

EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 3,89 mg/l/72h SPECIE SELENASTRUM CAPRICORNUTUM

Chronic NOEC for Fish 0,18 mg/l (Pimephales promelas)
Chronic NOEC for Crustacea 0,03 mg/l Daphnia magna

Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,824 mg/l

TETRAMETRINA

LC50 - for Fish 0,033 mg/l/96h
EC50 - for Crustacea 0,47 mg/l/48h
EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants 1,36 mg/l/72h
Chronic NOEC for Algae / Aquatic Plants 0,72 mg/l

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL

ETHER



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 LC50 - for Fish
 10000 mg/l/96h

 EC50 - for Crustacea
 1919 mg/l/48h

 EC50 - for Algae / Aquatic Plants
 6999 mg/l/72h

 Chronic NOEC for Crustacea
 0,5 mg/l

12.2. Persistence and degradability

CYPERMETHRIN

NOT rapidly degradable

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Solubility in water 28,9 mg/l

NOT rapidly degradable

TETRAMETRINA

Solubility in water 0,25 mg/l

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL

ETHER

Solubility in water 1000 - 10000 mg/l

Rapidly degradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

CYPERMETHRIN

BCF 1204 mg/l Salmo Gairdneri

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 4,8

TETRAMETRINA

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water > 4,09

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL

ETHER

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water 1,01

12.4. Mobility in soil

TETRAMETRINA

Partition coefficient: soil/water 3,35

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL

ETHER

Partition coefficient: soil/water 0,28

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any PBT or vPvB in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on the available data, the product does not contain substances listed in the main European lists of potential or suspected endocrine disruptors with



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environmental effects under evaluation.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Information not available

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Reuse, when possible. Product residues should be considered special hazardous waste. The hazard level of waste containing this product should be evaluated according to applicable regulations.

Disposal must be performed through an authorised waste management firm, in compliance with national and local regulations.

Waste transportation may be subject to ADR restrictions.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA: 3082

ADR / RID: In accordance with Special Provision 375, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not

submitted to ADR provisions.

IMDG: In accordance with Section 2.10.2.7 of IMDG Code, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or

5L, is not submitted to IMDG Code provisions.

IATA: In accordance with SP A197, this product, when is packed in receptacles of a capacity ≤ 5Kg or 5L, is not submitted to

IATA dangerous goods regulations.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADR / RID: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CYPERMETHRIN; PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE)

IMDG: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CYPERMETHRIN; PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE)

IATA: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CYPERMETHRIN; PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR / RID: Class: 9 Label: 9

IMDG: Class: 9 Label: 9

IATA: Class: 9 Label: 9



14.4. Packing group

ADR / RID, IMDG, IATA:

14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR / RID: Environmentally

Hazardous





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IMDG: Marine Pollutant

IATA: Environmentally

Hazardous



14.6. Special precautions for user

ADR / RID: HIN - Kemler: 90 Limited Tunnel

Quantities: 5 restriction

code: (-)

Packaging

EMS: F-A, S-F IMDG: Limited

Special provision: -

Special provision:

Cargo:

Quantities: 5

Maximum

quantity: 450 instructions: 964

Maximum

Pass.: Packaging quantity: 450 instructions: 964

A97, A158,

A197, A215

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Information not relevant

IATA:

SECTION 15. Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso Category - Directive 2012/18/EU: E1

Restrictions relating to the product or contained substances pursuant to Annex XVII to EC Regulation 1907/2006

Product Point

3

Contained substance

Point 75

Regulation (EU) 2019/1148 - on the marketing and use of explosives precursors

not applicable

Substances in Candidate List (Art. 59 REACH)

On the basis of available data, the product does not contain any SVHC in percentage ≥ than 0,1%.

Substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV REACH)

None

Substances subject to exportation reporting pursuant to Regulation (EU) 649/2012:



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None

Substances subject to the Rotterdam Convention:

None

Substances subject to the Stockholm Convention:

None

Healthcare controls

Workers exposed to this chemical agent must not undergo health checks, provided that available risk-assessment data prove that the risks related to the workers' health and safety are modest and that the 98/24/EC directive is respected.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed for the preparation/for the substances indicated in section 3.

SECTION 16. Other information

Text of hazard (H) indications mentioned in section 2-3 of the sheet:

Carc. 2 Carcinogenicity, category 2
Acute Tox. 4 Acute toxicity, category 4

STOT RE 2 Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, category 2

STOT SE 3 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 3

STOT SE 2 Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, category 2

Aquatic Acute 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute toxicity, category 1

Aquatic Chronic 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, category 1

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H371 May cause damage to organs.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

LEGEND:

- ADR: European Agreement concerning the carriage of Dangerous goods by Road
- ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
- CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Number
- · CE50: Effective concentration (required to induce a 50% effect)
- CE: Identifier in ESIS (European archive of existing substances)
- CLP: Regulation (EC) 1272/2008
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- EmS: Emergency Schedule
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals
- IATA DGR: International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
- IC50: Immobilization Concentration 50%
- IMDG: International Maritime Code for dangerous goods
- IMO: International Maritime Organization



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INDEX: Identifier in Annex VI of CLP LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal dose 50%

OEL: Occupational Exposure Level

PBT: Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic as REACH Regulation

PEC: Predicted environmental Concentration

PEL: Predicted exposure level

PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration

REACH: Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

RID: Regulation concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by train

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TLV CEILING: Concentration that should not be exceeded during any time of occupational exposure.

TWA: Time-weighted average exposure limit

TWA STEL: Short-term exposure limit

VOC: Volatile organic Compounds

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative as for REACH Regulation

- WGK: Water hazard classes (German).

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH) of the European Parliament
- 2. Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament
- 3. Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (II Annex of REACH Regulation)
- Regulation (EC) 790/2009 (I Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 5. Regulation (EU) 286/2011 (II Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 6. Regulation (EU) 618/2012 (III Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 7. Regulation (EU) 487/2013 (IV Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 8. Regulation (EU) 944/2013 (V Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament

- 9. Regulation (EU) 605/2014 (VI Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament 10. Regulation (EU) 2015/1221 (VII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 11. Regulation (EU) 2016/918 (VIII Atp. CLP) of the European Parliament
- 12. Regulation (EU) 2016/1179 (IX Atp. CLP)
- 13. Regulation (EU) 2017/776 (X Atp. CLP) 14. Regulation (EU) 2018/669 (XI Atp. CLP)
- 15. Regulation (EU) 2019/521 (XII Atp. CLP)
- 16. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2018/1480 (XIII Atp. CLP)
- 17. Regulation (EU) 2019/1148
- 18. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2020/217 (XIV Atp. CLP)
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- 20. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/643 (XVI Atp. CLP) 21. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/849 (XVII Atp. CLP)
- 22. Delegated Regulation (UE) 2022/692 (XVIII Atp. CLP)
- The Merck Index. 10th Edition
 Handling Chemical Safety
- INRS Fiche Toxicologique (toxicological sheet)
- Patty Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology
- N.I. Sax Dangerous properties of Industrial Materials-7, 1989 Edition
- IFA GESTIS website
- ECHA website
- Database of SDS models for chemicals Ministry of Health and ISS (Istituto Superiore di Sanità) Italy

Note for users:

The information contained in the present sheet are based on our own knowledge on the date of the last version. Users must verify the suitability and thoroughness of provided information according to each specific use of the product.

This document must not be regarded as a guarantee on any specific product property.

The use of this product is not subject to our direct control; therefore, users must, under their own responsibility, comply with the current health and safety laws and regulations. The producer is relieved from any liability arising from improper uses.

Provide appointed staff with adequate training on how to use chemical products.

CALCULATION METHODS FOR CLASSIFICATION

Chemical and physical hazards: Product classification derives from criteria established by the CLP Regulation, Annex I, Part 2. The data for evaluation of chemical-physical properties are reported in section 9.

Health hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 3, unless determined otherwise in Section 11.

Environmental hazards: Product classification is based on calculation methods as per Annex I of CLP, Part 4, unless determined otherwise in Section 12.

Changes to previous review:

The following sections were modified:



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