SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Fenvalerate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number	51630-58-1
Other names	Fenvalerate

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses	Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against	no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company	Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China
Telephone	+86-2087066781

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	+86-2087066781
Service hours	Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

Highly toxic substances, even small amounts of which can cause death or serious health effects. They can enter the body through inhalation, skin contact, or ingestion. Immediate protective measures must be taken to avoid any contact.

2.2 GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, oral : Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation : Category 3
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard : Category 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 1

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H301 Toxic if swallowed H315 Causes skin irritation H319 Causes serious eye irritation H335 May cause respiratory irritation H400 Very toxic to aquatic life H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
Response	P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P391 Collect spillage. P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED,Get emergency medical help immediately. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/... P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES,Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing. 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.
Storage	P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Some substances may also be flammable or corrosive. Mixing with other substances may produce toxic products. Highly volatile substances can form toxic vapor clouds, expanding the hazard range.

2.5 Health hazards

Acute toxicity,May cause respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, nervous system depression, or organ failure. Severe symptoms may appear within a short period of exposure (minutes to hours). Long-term effects may include permanent organ damage.

2.6 Environmental hazards

It is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms and terrestrial ecosystems, and even a small release can cause large-scale biological mortality. It may persist in the environment and accumulate through the food chain, causing long-term damage to ecosystems.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Fenvalerate	Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	257-326-3	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and move to a safe area; bring the material SDS document and call emergency services immediately; record the route of exposure (inhalation/skin/ingestion), exposure time and dosage for the doctor's judgment.

4.2 If inhaled

Quickly transfer the patient to a place with fresh air, keep the patient lying flat with the head tilted to one side (to prevent suffocation by vomitus); if cyanosis or breathing difficulties occur, immediately give oxygen (flow rate 5-10L/min); it is strictly forbidden to feed/drink water to the unconscious person, and seek medical attention immediately.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing (if clothing is stuck to the skin, cut it with scissors to avoid tearing it). Rinse the affected area with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (the water temperature should be around 37°C, avoiding excessive heat or cold). If the skin is damaged, cover it with sterile gauze after rinsing. Do not apply ointment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash station for 15 minutes (open the eyelids to ensure thorough flushing of the upper and lower fornixes); wear a light-shielding eye mask after flushing to avoid strong light stimulation, and immediately seek medical attention from an ophthalmologist (bring along the substance SDS).

4.5 If swallowed

Self-induced vomiting is strictly prohibited (especially with corrosive and toxic substances, which may cause secondary burns to the esophagus). If the patient is conscious and not convulsing, they can drink 50-100ml of milk under the guidance of a doctor (to protect the gastric mucosa).

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, dyspnea, convulsions, confusion, and decreased blood pressure; delayed symptoms: liver and kidney damage (appearing within 24-72 hours), methemoglobinemia (such as nitrite poisoning).

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, a gas mask (with a targeted gas filter cartridge, such as for organic vapors and acid gases), and chemical protective gloves; avoid direct contact with the patient's vomitus/secretions, and wash hands immediately with chlorine-containing disinfectant after contact.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the physician of the substance's toxicity (e.g., oral LD50 = 5 mg/kg) and route of exposure; prioritize gastric lavage (physician evaluation required for appropriateness) and administer antidotes (e.g., atropine for organophosphate poisoning); monitor liver and kidney function, electrolytes, and coagulation function.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

It is strictly forbidden to use fire extinguishing agents that may cause the spread of toxic substances (such as high-pressure water jets); if flammable liquids are involved, avoid using carbon dioxide (which may cause toxic vapor condensation).

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Combustion may be accompanied by the release of highly toxic substances (such as cyanide and arsenide), which are fatal by inhalation or skin contact; the combustion of flammable components can easily cause explosions and intensify the spread of toxic substances; toxic vapors are heavier than air and tend to accumulate in low-lying areas.

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Highly toxic gases (such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, phosgene), carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides; some contain heavy metal components that release toxic fumes such as mercury and lead.

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

For small areas: use dry powder fire extinguishing agent to extinguish the fire, and dilute the toxic vapor with mist water (avoid direct spraying); for large areas: give priority to evacuation. If fire extinguishing is necessary, set up a fire extinguishing point upwind and cover it with foam (to isolate oxygen); after extinguishing the fire, test the area for toxicity concentration (entry is allowed only when the value is below MAC).

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, gas masks (with targeted gas filter boxes, such as organic vapor + acidic gas), and chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber); carry a portable toxic gas detector; equipment must be disinfected after the operation, and personnel must undergo health monitoring.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing, positive pressure air respirator, chemical protective gloves (toxic-resistant type) and goggles; avoid direct contact with the skin and wash immediately after work.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Isolate the 30-meter contaminated area to prevent the leak from spreading through rainwater/groundwater; take samples of water/soil for testing, and use activated carbon adsorption (organic poison) or neutralizer (inorganic poison) for treatment when exceeding the standard; strictly prohibit the leak from entering the drinking water source.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Collect liquids in corrosion-resistant sealed containers (marked with "toxic substances"); collect solids in chemical-resistant bags (to avoid dust); and store them separately in a hazardous waste warehouse after collection, away from food/feed.

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Small leakage: absorb with special absorbent cotton (toxic-resistant) and put into chemical-proof bag; large leakage: professionals use chemical-proof pump to transfer to special storage tank; after cleaning, treat the ground with neutralizer (weak base for acid poison and weak acid for alkali poison).

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Set up a 30-meter isolation zone and prohibit unauthorized personnel from entering; volatile toxic substances require explosion-proof ventilation to reduce gas concentration; use chemical defense isolation belts to block them, and focus on monitoring low-lying areas (to prevent the accumulation of toxic substances).

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Minor leaks: Seal with compatible sealant; Serious leaks: Evacuate immediately, close the upstream valve (if safe), and have the toxic material disposal team handle it. It is strictly forbidden to open the container without authorization.

6.7 Special considerations

Workers must receive poisoning first aid training and carry antidotes (if applicable). In case of skin contact, flush immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. In case of inhalation poisoning, move immediately to fresh air and seek medical attention.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a closed, impermeable dedicated warehouse (the walls are made of anti-corrosion materials, such as polyethylene coating); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (such as polytetrafluoroethylene, glass-lined steel), with a double sealing cover (threaded cover + nitrile rubber sealing ring); the warehouse is equipped with a negative pressure ventilation system (air changes ? 8 times/hour), and the exhaust gas must be treated with activated carbon adsorption (adsorption efficiency ? 95%).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from food, feed, and medicine (isolation distance ? 3 meters), and strictly prohibit them from being adjacent to drinking water sources; clearly mark "highly toxic" and H code on container labels and store them separately on locked shelves; check the sealing of containers weekly and immediately transfer them to the emergency treatment area if any leakage is found; workers must wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing before entering the warehouse.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 1 (highest): The inner wall of the metal container is coated with a VCI anti-rust coating (thickness ? 50?m), and the outer surface of the container is wrapped with a vapor phase anti-rust film; the concentration of toxic substances in the warehouse is tested monthly to ensure that it is lower than the MAC value (for example, MAC of oral toxic substances ? 0.1mg/m³).

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

10-30?, avoid extreme temperatures (below 0? or above 35?); volatile toxic substances must be kept at a temperature ?25? to reduce vapor release; refrigerated storage substances (such as certain biotoxins) must be maintained at 2-8? and equipped with dual power supply protection (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, the label shall prevail).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2
Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

Choose according to the exposure route: volatile substances require positive pressure air respirators; dust/aerosols require powered air-purifying respirators to ensure the protection factor (APF) ? 1000.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For organic toxic substances, choose Type A filter cartridge (to protect against organic vapors, such as benzene and methanol); for inorganic toxic substances, choose Type B (to protect against ammonia) or Type E (to protect against acidic gases, such as hydrogen chloride); for dust, add Type P3 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear a full-face chemical protective mask. The mask material must be resistant to toxic penetration (such as fluororubber), and the lens must be anti-fog and anti-chemical corrosion.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear fully enclosed chemical protective clothing. The material must be compatible with toxic substances (such as polyethylene + neoprene composite material); the cuffs and ankles must be tightened and equipped with emergency escape zippers.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear toxic and chemical-resistant gloves, preferably made of fluororubber or butyl rubber, with a length of ?30 cm, covering the forearm, and change every 4 hours

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, clean the skin with a special detergent (such as a weak alkaline detergent), and then rinse with running water for 15 minutes; clothes need to be disinfected at high temperature (above 60°C) before washing; regular physical examinations (blood routine, liver and kidney function tests every 3 months).

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	A clear viscious yellow liquid
Colour	Clear yellow viscous liquid
Odour	Mild odor
Melting point/freezing point	39.5 - 53.7 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	300oC
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	279.7oC
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides and hydrogen cyanide/.
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Solubility at 20 deg c (g/L): acetone >450; chloroform >450; methanol >450; hexane 77
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = 6.20
Vapour pressure	1.5X10-9 mm Hg at 25°C

Density and/or relative density	1.21 g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

More stable in acidic solution than in alkaline solution.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

/Pyrethrins/ ... burn with difficulty. /Pyrethrins/A pyrethroid. This compound is an ester and nitrile. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides. Nitriles may polymerize in the presence of metals and some metal compounds. They are incompatible with acids; mixing nitriles with strong oxidizing acids can lead to extremely violent reactions. Nitriles are generally incompatible with other oxidizing agents such as peroxides and epoxides. The combination of bases and nitriles can produce hydrogen cyanide. Nitriles are hydrolyzed in both aqueous acid and base to give carboxylic acids (or salts of carboxylic acids).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with alkaline materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides and hydrogen cyanide/.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 451 mg/kg
Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation > 101 g/cu m/4 hr
Dermal: LD50 Rat percutaneous > 5000 mg/kg

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

Cancer Classification: Group E Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for Humans

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 0.42 mg/L/96 hr (confidence limit 0.39-0.46 mg/L), flow-through bioassay with measured concentrations, 24.5°C, dissolved oxygen 7.3 mg/L, hardness 44.8 mg/L calcium carbonate, alkalinity 40.9 mg/L calcium carbonate, and pH 7.8.
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea, age <24 hr); Conditions: freshwater, static, 20°C, pH 6.5; Concentration: 4.3 ug/L for 48 hr />95% purity
Toxicity to algae: no data available
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In a laboratory study using sediment and seawater collected from a salt marsh near Escambia County, FL, fenvalerate was observed to have a half-life of about 34 days(1); when the media was sterilized, fenvalerate showed no appreciable degradation after 28 days of incubation(1), thus suggesting that degradation was occurring through biotic means(SRC). In degradation tests using an activated sludge inoculum, the aerobic degradation rate of fenvalerate was 50-72% faster than in sterile controls(2); addition of a glucose medium to cometabolize the non-sterile flasks resulted in a 6-fold increase in the degradation rate(2). The aerobic (semi-open system, activated sludge inocula) biodegradation rate of fenvalerate was determined in tests using both inoculated and non-inoculated (control) experiments(3); the biodegradation half-life was determined to be 13 days(3). In seawater and seawater-sediment microcosm studies, the half-life of fenvalerate was determined to be 14-17 days in non-sterile systems and 33-41 days in sterile systems suggesting a presence of microbial activity(4). Through the application of an aquatic ecosystem model, fenvalerate added at concentrations of 5 and 25 ug/L, exhibited aquatic biodegradation half-lives of 3.5-4.3 days using moderately polluted river water (pH 7.7, dissolved oxygen 1.5 mg O2/L, 126 mg CaCo3/L; sand, carp, maintained at 15-19°C)(5).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

A BCF of 1,100 was measured for one isomer of fenvalerate (S,S-isomer) in carp in a 24 hr renewal exposure following 7 days of exposure(1). In a 28 day laboratory study, a steady-state BCF of 570 was measured in sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)(1). Log BCF values of 2.61 and 2.96, corresponding to BCFs of 407 and 912, respectively, in rainbow trout were reported(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high to very high(SRC), provided the compound is not metabolized by the organism(SRC). In a 28 day laboratory study, a steady-state BCF of 4,700 was measured in eastern oysters (Crassostrea virginica)(1). In a 30 day aquatic ecosystem study, fenvalerate BCFs of 100 for fish, 491 for snails and 412 for algae were measured(1); relatively low residues in the organisms were attributed to metabolism, especially by the fish(1). The presence of dissolved organic matter (concentration of 6.7 mg/L) may enhance bioconcentration in Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) by up to a factor of 300(4).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The US Dept of Agriculture's Pesticide Properties Database reports a fenvalerate Koc of 5,300(1). Based upon measured isotherms and organic carbon content(2), the Koc values for fenvalerate in the silty-clay and clay sediments are log 4.04-4.22(2), corresponding to Koc values of 10,964 to 16,595(SRC). Freundlich sorption isotherms on corundum, quartz, kaolinite, and montmorillonite were 0.71, 0.6, 0.07, and 0.09, respectively(3). According to a classification scheme(4), this estimated Koc value suggests that fenvalerate is expected to be immobile in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

This must be handled by a qualified unit that handles highly toxic waste, using high-temperature incineration (800-1000°C) or chemical neutralization (such as oxidative decomposition) to completely destroy the toxicity. Liquid highly toxic substances must be solidified before incineration. Those that cannot be incinerated must be stabilized/solidified before being safely landfilled.

13.2 Precautions

Disposal personnel must wear fully enclosed chemical protective suits and positive pressure respirators; waste must be strictly classified and packaged to prevent leakage; exhaust gas and wastewater generated during the disposal process must meet discharge standards; mixing with other types of waste is prohibited; and disposal records must be kept for at least 10 years for traceability.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2811
IMDG: UN2811
IATA: UN2811

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
IMDG: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
IATA: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1
IMDG: 6.1
IATA: 6.1

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III
IMDG: III
IATA: III

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no
IMDG: no
IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Fenvalerate	Fenvalerate	51630-58-1	257-326-3
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Not Listed.

16: Other information

Information on revision

SDS Creation Date	July 1, 2025
SDS Revision Date	July 1, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- 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%

SDS 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/

Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to sales@MolBest.com

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