

EXPRA INSECT BOMB 125G

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 12-Nov-2007
XC9477TC

CHEMWATCH 02-0412
Version No:1
CD 2008/1 Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

EXPRA INSECT BOMB 125G

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

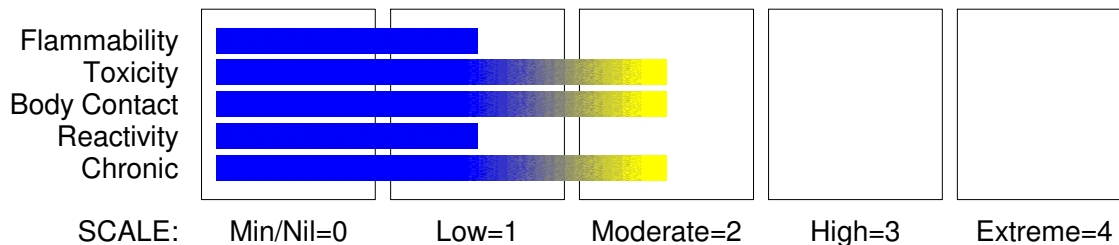
PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
Insecticide bomb.

SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Limited
Address:
Eastgate Business Park
800 Te Ngae Road
Rotorua
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 7 345 6007
Emergency Tel: 0800 CHEMCALL
Emergency Tel: 0800 24362255
Fax: +64 7 345 6019

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Eye Irritation Category 2B
Flammable Aerosol Category 1
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD
DANGER

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

2.1.2A 6.3B 6.4A 9.1A

May cause respiratory irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Extremely flammable aerosol

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

Response

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Collect spillage.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate	64741-65-7.	10-20
permethrin	52645-53-1	<1
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	68476-85-7.	>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

Not considered a normal route of entry.

. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

. Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.

. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

. Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

. Remove to fresh air.

. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
 - Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
- Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store below 38 deg. C.
- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas))	1, 000	1, 800

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate:
- permethrin:

CAS:64741- 65- 7
CAS:52645- 53- 1 CAS:54774- 45- 7
CAS:57608- 04- 5 CAS:93388- 66- 0
CAS:63364- 00- 1 CAS:60018- 94- 2
CAS:75497- 64- 2

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

HANDS/FEET

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Clear colourless flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.568
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): <- 81 (propellant)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

log Kow: 3.48-6.5

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Inhalation and/or ingestion

may produce health damage*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.

* (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY ALKYLATE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the male (but not female) rat kidney.

PERMETHRIN:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 485 mg/m³
Dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg
Dermal (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg
Oral (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg
Oral (g.pig) LD50: 4000 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 430- 4000 mg/kg *
Oral (mouse) LD50: 540- 2960 mg/kg *
Oral (rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg *
cis/trans (ratio) 25: 75: in corn oil

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].

cis/trans ratio: 40:60

cis/trans ratio: 20:80

ADI: 0.05 mg/kg for nominal cis-trans 40:60 and 25:75 isomers only

LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS):

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS
HAZCHEM: 2Y

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods	2.1	Subrisk:	None
Class:			
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name:AEROSOLS			

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A145 A153		
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.1	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F- D, S- U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: AEROSOLS			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Exptra Insect Bomb 125g (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

naphtha petroleum, heavy alkylate (CAS: 64741-65-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

permethrin (CAS: 52645-53-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Veterinary Medicines
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
OSPAR Substances removed from the List of Substances of Possible Concern
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice 2004 - Schedule I, List of Substances (Dangerous Goods) to be transferred
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for permethrin as CAS: 54774-45-7, CAS: 57608-04-5, CAS: 93388-66-0, CAS: 63364-00-1, CAS: 60018-94-2, CAS: 75497-64-2.

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in
New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
permethrin	52645- 53- 1, 54774- 45- 7, 57608- 04- 5, 93388- 66- 0, 63364- 00- 1, 60018- 94- 2, 75497- 64- 2

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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