

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Cypermethrin in hydrocarbon solvent.
Trade Name: **DIPTHOR™ DUO Insecticide**
Product Use: Commercial insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Product Code: 61559
Creation Date: **September, 2014**
This version issued: **March, 2019** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification**Statement of Hazardous Nature**

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Risk Phrases: R20, R65, R66, R51/53. Harmful by inhalation. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases: S23, S26, S28, S38, S46, S60, S61, S62, S24/25, S36/39. Do not breathe vapours or spray mists. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this SDS or label. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this SDS. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye/face protection.

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: This product is exempt from classification as a Dangerous Good in packs less than 3,000 kg or litres under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. For bulk shipments this product is a class 9, UN 3082.

UN Number: 3082

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquids: Category 4
Acute toxicity – Oral: Category 5
Acute toxicity – Inhalation: Category 4
Aspiration hazard: Category 1
Hazardous to aquatic environment, long-term hazard: Category 2

**GHS Signal word: DANGER****HAZARD STATEMENT:**

H227: Combustible liquid.
H303: May be harmful if swallowed.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PREVENTION

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

- P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
P391: Collect spillage.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

- P410: Protect from sunlight.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

- P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Yellowish brown coloured liquid.

Odour: Characteristic hydrocarbon odour.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms of high dermal exposure include numbness, tingling, itching, burning sensation, loss of bladder control, incoordination, seizures, and possible death. Pyrethroids like cypermethrin may adversely affect the central nervous system. Symptoms of high-dose ingestion include nausea, prolonged vomiting, stomach pains, and diarrhoea which progresses to convulsions, unconsciousness, and coma. Cypermethrin is a slight skin or eye irritant, and may cause allergic skin reactions and facial skin numbness. This product is harmful if inhaled, a possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to cypermethrin should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data indicated that this product is not harmful. However product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data indicated that this product is not harmful. However it may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Carcinogen Status:**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.**IARC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.**Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc.	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	25 g/L	not set	not set
Petroleum hydrocarbon	various	741 g/L	790	not set
Non hazardous emulsifiers	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures**General Information:**

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Approx. 80°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Flammable Category 4 (GHS), C1 combustible (AS 1940)

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. No special recommendations for clothing materials. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. Eye/face protective equipment should include a full face shield. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a cartridge suitable for agricultural chemicals, such as type G. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Petroleum hydrocarbon	790	not set

The ADI for Cypermethrin is set at 0.05mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2013.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a cartridge suitable for agricultural chemicals, such as type G. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Yellowish brown coloured liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic hydrocarbon odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	0.8830 – 0.8950 g/mL at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	3.0 – 5.0 (1% solution)
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: This product (DIPTHOR DUO) was tested under GLP conditions with the following results:

The LD₅₀ (Oral), Rat, female, was found to be >2,000 mg/kg (OECD 423) as no clinical signs of toxicity and mortality were observed at 2,000 mg/kg bw and dose levels higher than 2,000 mg/kg bw were not tested.

The LD₅₀ (Dermal), Rat (male and female) was found to be >2000 mg/kg (OECD 402).

The LD₅₀ (Inhalation), rat (male and female) was found to be greater than 3.19 mg/L of air (OECD 403). There were no clinical signs and mortality observed at this limit test.

This product is not considered as skin sensitization (OECD 406) and not classified as a skin or eye irritant/corrosion (OECD 404, 405).

Cypermethrin is a harmful material by dermal absorption or ingestion. The oral LD₅₀ for cypermethrin in rats is 250 mg/kg (in corn oil) or 4123 mg/kg (in water). The oral LD₅₀ varies from 367 to 2000 mg/kg in female rats, and from 82 to 779 mg/kg in mice, depending on the ratio of cis/trans- isomers present. This wide variation in toxicity may reflect different mixtures of isomers in the materials tested. The dermal LD₅₀ in rats is 1600 mg/kg and in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg.

Reproductive effects: No adverse effects on reproduction were observed in a three-generation study with rats given doses of 37.5 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested.

Teratogenic effects: Cypermethrin is not teratogenic. No birth defects were observed in the offspring of rats given doses as high as 70 mg/kg/day nor in the offspring of rabbits given doses as high as 30 mg/kg/day.

Mutagenic effects: Cypermethrin is not mutagenic, but tests with very high doses on mice caused a temporary increase in the number of bone marrow cells with micronuclei. Other tests for mutagenic effects in human, bacterial, and hamster cell cultures and in live mice have been negative.

Carcinogenic effects: EPA has classified cypermethrin as a possible human carcinogen because available information is inconclusive. It caused benign lung tumours in female mice at the highest dose tested (229 mg/kg/day); however, no tumours occurred in rats given high doses of up to 75 mg/kg/day.

Fate in humans and animals: In humans, urinary excretion of cypermethrin metabolites was complete 48 hours after the last of five doses of 1.5 mg/kg/day. Studies in rats have shown that cypermethrin is rapidly metabolized by hydroxylation and cleavage, with over 99% being eliminated within hours. The remaining 1% becomes stored in body fat. This portion is eliminated slowly, with a half-life of 18 days for the cis-isomer and 3.4 days for the trans-isomer.

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Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Cypermethrin	>=1%Conc<20%: Xi; R43
There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.	
Cypermethrin is Classified by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.	

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Cypermethrin is practically non-toxic to birds. No adverse reproductive effects occurred in mallards or bobwhite quail given 50 ppm, the highest dose tested.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Cypermethrin is very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Cypermethrin is metabolised and eliminated significantly more slowly by fish than by mammals or birds, which may explain this compound's higher toxicity in fish compared to other organisms. The half-lives for elimination of several pyrethroids by trout are all greater than 48 hours, while elimination half-lives in birds and mammals range from 6 to 12 hours. The bioconcentration factor for cypermethrin in rainbow trout was 1200 times the ambient water concentration, indicating that there is a moderate potential to accumulate in aquatic organisms. Elimination of half of the accumulated amount of the compound took nearly eight days.

Effects on other organisms: Cypermethrin is highly toxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Cypermethrin has a moderate persistence in soils. Under laboratory conditions, cypermethrin degrades more rapidly on sandy clay and sandy loam soils than on clay soils, and more rapidly in soils low in organic material. In aerobic conditions, its soil half-life is 4 days to 8 weeks. Cypermethrin is not soluble in water and has a strong tendency to adsorb to soil particles. It is therefore unlikely to cause groundwater contamination.

Breakdown in water: In neutral or acid aqueous solution, cypermethrin hydrolyses slowly, with hydrolysis being more rapid at pH 9 (basic solution). Under normal environmental temperatures and pH, cypermethrin is stable to hydrolysis with a half-life of greater than 50 days and to photodegradation with a half-life of greater than 100 days. In pond waters and in laboratory degradation studies, pyrethroid concentrations decrease rapidly due to sorption to sediment, suspended particles and plants. Microbial degradation and photodegradation also occur.

Breakdown in vegetation: When applied to strawberry plants, 40% of the applied cypermethrin remained after one day, 12% remained after three days, and 0.5% remained after seven days, with a light rain occurring on day 3. When cypermethrin was applied to wheat, residues on the wheat were 4 ppm immediately after spraying and declined to 0.2 ppm 27 days later. No cypermethrin was detected in the grain.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is exempt from classification as a Dangerous Good in packs less than 3,000 kg or litres under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. For bulk shipments this product is a class 9, UN 3082.

UN number:	3082
UN proper shipping name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Cypermethrin contained)
Transport class:	9
Packing group:	III
Environmentally hazardous:	Yes

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredients: cypermethrin, petroleum hydrocarbon (liquid hydrocarbon), are mentioned in the SUSMP.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

If there is any conflict between this SDS and the registered label, instructions on the label prevail.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

SAFETY DATA SHEET