

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Issued: 15 August 2017

1. Product Identification:

Trade / Commercial Name: **MICROBURST 3000 INSECTICIDE (L. 7625)**

Chemical Name Pyrethrum aerosol

Formula

Chemical Family Pyrethrins

Un No 1950

Hazchem Code 2[Y]e

ERG No. 119

EAC 12

2. Company details

MECS CONTRACT FILLING & MNFG (Pty)

34 Mopedi street

Sebenza

Edenvale

Emergency phone number

(011) 452 8310

Tel:

(011) 452 8310

3. Hazards Identification:

COMPONENTS	CAS No.	SYMBOL	WEIGHT PERCENT
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Pyrethrins	8003-34-7	Xn, N	12,5g/kg
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Piperonyl Butoxide	89997637	Xn	125,0g/kg
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Flammable.

Toxic

The gas poisons: by inhalation, by absorption through skin.

Heating will cause pressure rise, severe risk of bursting and subsequent explosion.

May form explosive mixture with air, particularly in empty uncleaned receptacles.

The gas may be heavier than air and spread along the ground.

4. Composition:

Hazardous Components A blend of Ethanol, Surfactants, Extracts, Inert Ingredients

Pyrethrum extracts, piperonyl butoxide, petroleum distillates, botanical extracts, Inert Ingredients.

Propellant.

5. First Aid Measures:

First Aid Skin Remove & isolate contaminated clothing, including shoes.

Wash exposed area with soap & water.

Have victim lie down and keep warm.

First Aid Eyes Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes.

Hold eyelids open while washing.

First Aid Ingested Do not induce vomiting.

Give 4-8oz of water to dilute stomach contents.

Get medical help immediately.

First Aid Inhalation Move victim to fresh air.

If not breathing give artificial respiration.

If breathing of victim is difficult administer oxygen for a maximum period of one hour.

6. Fire Fighting Measures

Combustible and heat may cause violent rupture of can.

If involved in fire, keep, keep intact cans cool with water.

Small Fires: Dry chemical or CO₂.

Large Fires: Water spray, fog or regular foam, dry chemical..

Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Fire involving Tanks: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.

Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks.

Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

Some of these materials, if spilled, may evaporate leaving a flammable residue.

Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 100 metres (330 feet) in all directions.

All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy & no responsibility is accepted for errors or omissions or the consequences thereof

Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering

Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Large spill consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 500 metres (1/3 mile).

If ROAD OR RAIL TANKER is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 metres (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 metres (1/2 mile) in all directions.

7. Accidental Release Measures:

Breathing apparatus for fire only

Contain (avoid spillage from entering drains or water courses)

PRECAUTIONS:

Restrict access to area.

Provide adequate protective equipment and ventilation.

Remove sources of heat and flame.

SPILL OR LEAK:

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.

Use water spray to reduce Vapours or divert vapour cloud drift.

If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Allow substance to evaporate.

Ventilate the area.

8. Handling And Storage:

Fire separation of at least 5M or 4Hr fire resistant wall from the following classes is recommended.

Flammable Gases Flammable Liquids

Flammable Solids Dangerous When Wet

Poison Corrosives

Storage in the same room or space is prohibited with the following classes:

The rooms or spaces should be at least 10M apart.

Explosives Spontaneously Combustibles

Oxidizing Agents Organic Peroxides

Radioactive

9. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection:

Occupational Exposure Limits: Baygen; Propoxure; 2-(1-methylethoxy) phenol methylcarbamate
CAS:114-26-1

OSHA PEL: 0.5 MG/CUM

ACGIH TLV: 0.5 MG/CUM

Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)

CAS:114-26-1

OSHA PEL: 500 PPM

ACGIH TLV: 174 MG/CUM (A2)

2-butoxyethanol

CAS:111-76-2

OSHA PEL: S, 50 PPM

Controls: The control measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure.

The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release.

Use a non-sparking, grounded ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside.

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Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed.
Have a safety shower/eye wash fountain readily available in the immediate work area

Personal Protection: If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling this material, then wear suitable personal protection equipment, including chemical safety goggles & face shield, boots, imperious gloves, coveralls, & respiratory protection. Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies.

10. Physical & Chemical Properties:

Clear amber liquid, Orange odour aerosol.
Cans containing liquids and gas propellants which discharge the contents through a valve system.
Boiling Point: 405 °F
Vapour Density (air=1): 4
Specific Gravity: 0.784
Flash Point: 175 °F
Solubility in water: appreciable.

11. Stability And Reactivity:

Conditions to Avoid Stable
Avoid high heat & open ignition sources. Combustible and heat may cause violent rupture of can.
Incompatible Materials Strong oxidizers & high alkaline materials.
Other None.

12. Toxicological Information:

Vapours may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury.
Health hazard acute and chronic:
Skin: cyanotic w/excessive diaphoresis.
Inhalation: Bradycardia/ventricular arrhythmias/hypotension/cns depression/respiratory failure due to cns paralysis/kidney or liver damage.
Ingestion: vomiting/diarrhea/abdominal cramps.
Sludge syndrome: salivation, lacrimation, urination, defecation, gi pain & emesis; flu-type symptoms. Death.

Pyrethrins Acyte LD50 rat (oral) 1030-2370mg/kg.
Acute LD50 rat (dermal) $f@2000$ mg/kg
Acute LD50 rat (inhalation) 3.4mg/l (4h)
Petroleum Distillates :Eye irritation index (rabbit Average score 5.0 after 1hr (max score 110)
Primary skin irritation index (rabbit) 4.2 (max score is 8)
Acute LD50 rat (oral) $f@39.9$ g/kg
Acute LD50 rabbit (dermal) $f@2 - 4$ g/kg
Acute LD50 (inhalation) LC50 $f@ 3.62$ mg/l

13. Ecological Information:

No ecological problems are expected when the product is handled and used with due care.
Pyrethrins Acyte LD50 (bobwhite quail) $f@200$ mg/kg
Acyte LD50 (flow through, bluegill sunfish) 10£gg/l (96h)
Acyte LD50 (flow through, Daphnia) 12 $f@g/l$ (48h)
Bioaccumulation (Bluegill sunfish) bio concentration factor (BCF):471
Pyrethrins are relatively immobile in soil and have low persistence in the Environment due to rapid breakdown in presence of UV light.
Petroleum distillates Floats on water. Not expected to be toxic at limit of water solubility.
Low soil mobility.

14. Disposal Considerations:

Disposal Method Product There are no uniform EC regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. The disposal of the latter is regulated in the EC member countries through corresponding laws and regulations.

We recommend that you contact the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste. Disposal Method Packaging Disposal in accordance with local legal provisions.

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15. Transport Information:

UN No	1950	Hazchem Code	2[Y]e
ERG No.	119	EAC	12
IMDG-Shipping Name	AEROSOLS		
IMDG Code	9010		
Marine Pollutant	No		
Class Class:	2(2.1) Flammable Gas		
Subsidiary Risks	toxic		

16. Regulatory Information

<u>EEC Hazard Classification</u>	2(2.1)
<u>Risk Phrases</u>	Extremely flammable and toxic liquefied gas. Contents under pressure. Temperatures above 50oC may cause can to burst.
<u>Safety Phrases</u>	Keep container in a well-ventilated place Keep away from sources of ignition - no smoking Take precautionary measures against static discharges Do not leave near hot surfaces (e.g. stoves, heaters) or in direct sunlight. Do not pierce can or burn when empty.

National Legislation**17. Other Information:**

Reason for Alteration: General update.

The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge. It characterizes the product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent a guarantee of the properness of the product.

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