

# ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

Ecomist Systems Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 1.1

Issue Date: 19/10/2016

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Print Date: 15/08/2019

S.GHS.NZL.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY
Synonyms	CEA0014
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Residual surface spray
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ecomist Systems Limited	Ecomist Australia Pty Ltd
Address	800 Te Ngae Road BOP New Zealand	25 Hargraves Place, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	0800 75 75 78	1800 243 500
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Website	www.ecomist.co.nz	www.ecomist.com.au
Email	info@ecomist.co.nz	info@ecomist.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL (0800 CHEMCALL)	CHEMCALL 1800 243 622
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 243 622	1800 243 622
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 243 622	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	4	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Classification [1]	Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Acute Invertebrate Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using	2.1.2A, 6.3B, 9.1A, 9.4B

## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

GHS/HSNO criteria

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD

**DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol.
<b>H316</b>	Causes mild skin irritation.
<b>H400</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life.
<b>H442</b>	Toxic to terrestrial invertebrates

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68476-85-7*	30-60	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>
39515-40-7	0.2	<u>cyphenothrin</u>
7696-12-0	0.2	<u>tetramethrin</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>

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<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

#### SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

#### LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul> <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Vented gas is more dense than air and may collect in pits, basements.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

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See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.</li> <li>▶ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions</li> <li>▶ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</b></li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Butane/ isobutane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers</li> <li>▶ reacts with acetylene, halogens and nitrous oxides</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with chlorine dioxide, conc. nitric acid and some plastics</li> <li>▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, in flow or when agitated - these may ignite the vapour.</li> </ul> <p>Segregate from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat (20-40 C)</p> <p>Propane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.</li> <li>▶ liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

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### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available
cyphenothrin	Not Available	Not Available
tetramethrin	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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 an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> </ul> <p>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely.</li> <li>▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities,</li> </ul>

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- ▶ authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.
- ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.

No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.

### Respiratory protection

Type AG Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AG-2	AG-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AG-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous Flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
  - ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
  - ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
  - ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
  - ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
  - ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
- ▶ Generally not applicable.

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol		
Physical state	article	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.67
Odour	Slight	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	431
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable

## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

Flash point (°C)	-81	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	>95
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	1.8	VOC g/L	Not Available

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>Symptoms of asphyxia (suffocation) may include headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscular weakness, drowsiness and ringing in the ears. If the asphyxia is allowed to progress, there may be nausea and vomiting, further physical weakness and unconsciousness and, finally, convulsions, coma and death.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>
Chronic	<p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p>

ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER

TOXICITY

IRITATION

## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

<b>RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>cyphenothrin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: non-irritating *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.3875 mg/l/3h** <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: non-irritating *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 318 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>tetramethrin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 100 mg/1 h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.875 mg/l/3H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4640 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>CYPHENOTHRIN</b>	[ * The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council] Toxicity Class: EPA II *
<b>TETRAMETHRIN</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Bacterial mutagen ADI: 0.02 mg/kg/day NOEL: 2 mg/kg/day
<b>ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY &amp; hydrocarbon propellant</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

<b>ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	24.11mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/L	2
<b>cyphenothrin</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.00034mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.021mg/L	3
<b>tetramethrin</b>	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0037mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.045mg/L	4



## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.235mg/L	3
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data</i>				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Toxic to bees.

For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

Environmental Fate: Petroleum hydrocarbon gases are primarily produced in petroleum refineries, or in gas plants that separate natural gas and natural gas liquids. This category contains 99 petroleum hydrocarbon gas substances, the majority of which never reach the consumer. Petroleum hydrocarbon gases do not contain inorganic compounds, (e.g. hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and carbon monoxide), other than asphyxiant gases; the low molecular weight hydrocarbon molecules are primarily responsible for the hazard associated with these gases.

Atmospheric Fate: All components of these gases will evaporate to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process.

For Isobutene (Refrigerant Gas): Koc: 35, (estimated); Henry's Law Constant: 4.08 atm-cu m/mole; Vapor Pressure: 2611 mm Hg @ 25 deg C; BCF: 74, (estimated).

Atmospheric Fate: Isobutane is a gas at ordinary temperatures. The substance is highly flammable and explosive. It is degraded in the atmosphere by reactions with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is 6.9 days.

For Propane: Koc 460. log

Kow 2.36.

Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10<sup>-1</sup> atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cyphenothrin	HIGH	HIGH
tetramethrin	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cyphenothrin	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.4852)
tetramethrin	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.3671)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cyphenothrin	LOW (KOC = 108000)
tetramethrin	LOW (KOC = 3533)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> </ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### Disposal Requirements



Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

### Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 2.1 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 Limited quantity : 1000ml

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid); Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 2.1 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 10L
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 75 kg; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y203; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 kg G; Forbidden

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 2.1 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-D , S-U Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 381 959

## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

Limited Quantities : 1000 ml

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR100286	Sumiblast Oil-Based Aerosol 2.0 2.0 Household Insect Residual Spray

#### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7\*) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	

#### CYPHENOTHHRIN(39515-40-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	Quantity limits
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

#### TETRAMETHRIN(7696-12-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	Quantity limits
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3A, and 9.4A	Any quantity
2.1.2A	3 000 L aggregate water capacity

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (cyphenothrin; tetramethrin)
Canada - NDSL	No (hydrocarbon propellant; cyphenothrin; tetramethrin)
China - IECSC	Yes

## ECOMIST INSECT SNIPER RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (cyphenothrin)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (cyphenothrin)
USA - TSCA	No (cyphenothrin; tetramethrin)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (cyphenothrin)
Thailand - TECl	No (hydrocarbon propellant)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	19/10/2016
<b>Initial Date</b>	19/10/2016

#### 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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

#### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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