

BV2 BORDER INJECTOR SPRAY 200ML

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 9-Sep-2008

C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4731-69

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BV2 BORDER INJECTOR SPRAY 200ML

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

OTHER NAMES

CQX0626

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.
Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Borer Spray.

SUPPLIER

Company: Northern Distributors Ltd

Address:

7- 9 Allens Road

Ashburton

New Zealand

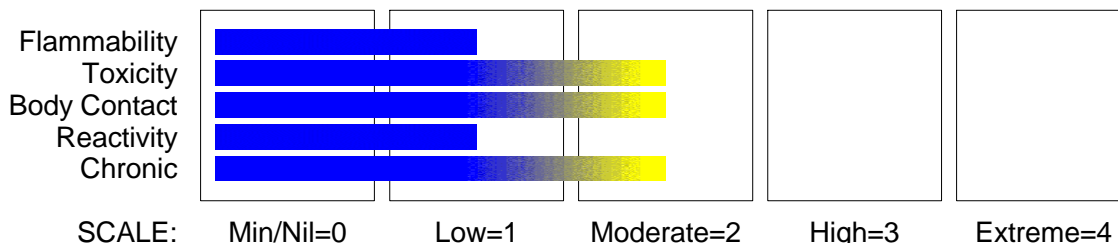
Telephone: 0800 NORTHERN

Telephone: 03 307 9793

Emergency Tel: 0800 POISON

Emergency Tel: 03 474 7000

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Eye Irritation Category 2B

Flammable Aerosol Category 1

Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)

Respiratory Effects Category 3

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

2.1.2A 6.3A 6.4A 9.1A

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

May cause respiratory irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Extremely flammable aerosol

Causes skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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 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. Store in a well-ventilated place.
Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
heptane	142-82-5	>60
permethrin	52645-53-1	<0.5
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	68476-85-7.	10-30

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.

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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

DO NOT EXTINGUISH BURNING GAS UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED SAFELY:
OTHERWISE: LEAVE GAS TO BURN.

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- Dry chemical, CO₂ or water spray to extinguish gas (only if absolutely necessary and safe to do so).
- DO NOT use water jets.

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:

- To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s).
- Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback.
- 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).
Combustible. Will burn if ignited., 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.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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.
- Natural gases contain a contaminant, radon-222, a naturally occurring radioactive gas. During subsequent processing, radon tends to concentrate in liquefied petroleum streams and in product streams having similar boiling points.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
 - 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

- 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	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	heptane (Heptane (n-Heptane))	400	1,640	500	2,050
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

- permethrin: 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 Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

- Neoprene rubber gloves.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:

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.

- Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.

- Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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: COMPRESSED GAS

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.63- 0.68
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

Material	Value
HEPTANE:	
log Kow	4.66
PERMETHRIN:	
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

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Direct contact with the eye s not considered to present the risk of irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..

SKIN

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Spray mist may produce discomfort.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Common, generalised symptoms associated with toxic gas inhalation include:

- central nervous system effects such as depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures;
- respiratory system complications may include acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnoea, stridor, tachypnoea, bronchospasm, wheezing and other reactive airway symptoms, and respiratory arrest;

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific 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.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

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.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Hydrocarbons may sensitise the heart to adrenalin and other circulatory catecholamines; as a result cardiac arrhythmias and ventricular fibrillation may occur. Abrupt collapse may produce traumatic injury.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

HEPTANE:

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

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 1000 ppm/6m

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

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 *

IRRITATION

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

cis/trans (ratio) 25: 75: in corn oil

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):

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for BV2 Border Injector Spray 200ml.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

HEPTANE:

log Kow: 4.66
Koc: 2400-8100
Half-life (hr) air: 52.8
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 2.9-312
Henry's atm m³/mol: 2.06
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.92
COD: 0.06
BCF: 340-2000
Log BCF: 2.53-3.31

PERMETHRIN:

log Kow: 3.48-6.5
Half-life (hr) soil: 288-648
BCF: 30-2480*
* Muir et al. 1994 Aquatic Toxicology 29(3/4)223-240
Toxicity Class WHO: II (Ambush); III (Outflank)
In soil and water degradation rapid:
DT50 in soil <38 days (pH 4.2-7.7 o.m. 1.3-51.3%)
Oral (chicken) LD50: 7000 mg/kg
Oral (quail) LD50: 13500 mg/kg
Oral (duck) LD50: 11300 mg/kg

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- 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		

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

BV2 Border Injector Spray 200ml (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

heptane (CAS: 142-82-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

heptane (CAS: 31394-54-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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 - Chemicals (single components)

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]

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 - Dangerous Goods

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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
heptane	142- 82- 5, 31394- 54- 4
permethrin	52645- 53- 1, 54774- 45- 7, 57608- 04- 5, 93388- 66- 0, 63364- 00- 1, 60018- 94- 2, 75497- 64- 2

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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