

BV2 TOTAL RELEASE FUMIGATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 17-Nov-2008
XC9477EC

CHEMWATCH 18-3212
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BV2 TOTAL RELEASE FUMIGATOR

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

OTHER NAMES

"Product Code: CQX0622"

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.

Fumigator.

SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Ltd

Address:

Eastgate Business Park, 800 Te Ngae Road

Rotorua,

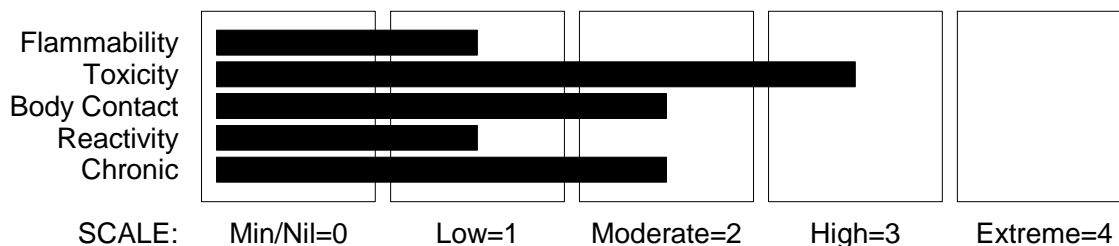
NZL

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CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Carcinogen Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Eye Irritation Category 2B
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Respiratory Effects Category 3
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

6.1D 6.3A 6.4A 6.5A 6.5B 6.7B 6.8A 9.1A

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Harmful if swallowed
Causes skin irritation
Causes eye irritation
May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
May cause allergic skin reaction
Suspected of causing cancer
May damage fertility
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Avoid release to the environment.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, 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.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Rinse mouth.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Collect spillage.

Storage

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride	75-09-2	30-60
isopropanol	67-63-0	10-30
permethrin	52645-53-1	0-1
piperonyl butoxide	51-03-6	0-1
other ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance
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

Not considered a normal route of entry.
• Avoid giving milk or oils.
• Avoid giving alcohol.
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;
- A: Emergency and Supportive Measures
- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
 - Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
 - Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours
- B: Specific drugs and antidotes:
- There is no specific antidote.
- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- 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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

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.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs.
- Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alcohol, water.
- Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.
- 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.

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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)	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50	174		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1, 230
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
- piperonyl butoxide: CAS:51- 03- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

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

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.
- 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

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear liquid with a strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Gas.
Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.83- 0.88
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Material	Value
METHYLENE CHLORIDE: log Kow	1.25
ISOPROPANOL: log Kow	- 0.16- 0.28
PERMETHRIN: log Kow	3.48- 6.5

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to skin.
Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

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 produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.<</>

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 8 hr
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m³/30 m

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.<</>

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Inhalation (human) TClO: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr- SEVERE
Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - Moderate
Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

ISOPROPANOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg
Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg
Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg
Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

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.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr- Moderate
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

PERMETHRIN:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 485 mg/m³

Dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg

Dermal (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Oral (g.pig) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 430- 4000 mg/kg *

Oral (mouse) LD50: 540- 2960 mg/kg *

Oral (rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg *

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

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

IRRITATION

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

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6150 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: >7950 mg/kg

Dermal (Rat) LD50: *200 mg/kg

Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 2650 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2600 mg/kg

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.

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1880 mg/kg [Handbook of Toxicology]

*Published value - probably not peer-reviewed

ADI: 0.03 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

LPG (LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS):

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: NON-FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC
HAZCHEM: None

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.2	Subrisk:	6.1
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special provisions:	A98 A145 A153		
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2.2	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 Total Release Fumigator (CAS: None):
No regulations applicable

methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
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 - Scheduled Toxic Substances
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) 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 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)
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

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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

piperonyl butoxide (CAS: 51-03-6) 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 - Veterinary Medicines

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
piperonyl butoxide	51- 03- 6	N; R50/53

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

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

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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