Environmental Protection Authority
Te Mana Rauhī Taiao

File Ref: COM 02 09

1 April 2016

Dear retailer or supplier,

Dichlorvos-Containing Substances

The EPA is advising retailers that the following products are no longer approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (the Act):

- BV2 Surface Insecticide aerosol (and any other products covered by the approval HSR000207)
- BV2 Surface Insecticide bulk (and any other products covered by the approval HSR000209).

Retailers should note that it is an offence under the Act to knowingly possess or use any hazardous substance that is not approved.

All stocks of these products must be removed from shelves and disposed of or exported immediately. All advertising for these products, including websites, must also be removed.

Please send an email to HSCompliance@epa.govt.nz confirming you have received this message and the actions you have taken to either dispose or export the products appropriately.

You can read more about the legal obligations concerning this substance in the Hazardous Substances (Dichlorvos-Containing Substances Direction Prohibiting Use and Controlling Storage and Disposal) Notice 2015. This Notice is available on the following website:

https://gazette.govt.nz/notice/id/2015-au5608

Advice on disposal or export

This substance is hazardous and needs to be disposed on in a certain way. We are therefore offering the following advice on disposal.

You should contact the local authority (e.g. City or District Council) for advice on hazardous substance disposal in your area. If you have large quantities of these products to dispose of, you should contact a commercial hazardous waste disposal company for advice.

If you wish dispose of these products by exporting existing stocks, you must meet all legal requirements both in New Zealand and the country of destination. Find out more about applying for a permit to export hazardous substances http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/import-export/Pages/default.aspx

Please contact me if you are having problems disposing of this substance.

If you have any questions regarding this email, or would like to discuss any other compliance matters, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Stephen Bokkerink
Senior Advisor, HS Compliance
Environmental Protection Authority

BV2 Surface Insecticide 600ml

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet | Version No: 3 | Chemwatch 4731-68

Issue Date: 3-Nov-2009 | CD 2011/2

XC9477SC

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
BV2 Surface Insecticide 600ml

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE
■ Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Spray on surface insecticide.

SUPPLIER
Company: Northern Distributors
Address:
7-9 Allen Road
Ashburton, 7710
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 3 307 9793
Telephone: 0800 667 843
Emergency Tel: **0800 2436 2255**
Fax: +64 3 307 2980

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	4		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	1		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

GHS Classification
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Aerosol Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
HAZARD
DANGER
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

2.1.2A	Extremely flammable aerosol.
6.1C	Toxic if swallowed.
6.3A	Causes skin irritation.
6.4A	Causes serious eye irritation.
6.5B	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
6.9	May cause respiratory irritation.
9.3B	Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates
9.1A	Very toxic to aquatic life.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Prevention

BV2 Surface Insecticide 600ml

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

Code	Phrase
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

Code	Phrase
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage

Code	Phrase
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 oC/ 122 oF.

Disposal

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	30-60
dichlorvos	62-73-7	0.457
propoxur	114-26-1	1.241
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	64742-81-0	10-25
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.
- 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 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.
- 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.

Treat symptomatically.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to carbamates:

- Carbamylation of acetylcholinesterase produces symptoms of muscarinic and nicotinic poisoning. Clinical effects disappear within 24 hours following spontaneous, in vivo, hydrolysis of the complex. Symptoms develop within 15 minutes to 2 hours.
- Access the adequacy of the airway and ventilation and use oxygen, suction, intubation, artificial ventilation, intravenous lines and cardiac monitors as needed.
- Usual methods of decontamination (Ipecac / lavage / charcoal / cathartics) may be used when the patient presents within 2-4 hours after exposure. When Ipecac Syrup is used the patient must be observed closely to prevent aspiration.
- Atropine is the antidote of choice. Pralidoxime [and other oximes] usually is unnecessary and, in any case, may reduce the effectiveness of atropine. [Mild cases should be given 1 to 2 mg intramuscularly every 10 minutes until full atropinization has been achieved and repeated thereafter whenever symptoms reappear. Severe cases should given 2 to 4 mg intramuscularly every 10 minutes until fully atropinized, then every 30 to 60 minutes to maintain the effect for at least 12 hours - Incitec] [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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.
- DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur.
- If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere.
- 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

■

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.

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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■

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

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

- 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.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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

Dichlorvos:

- is incompatible with sulfuric acid, alkalis, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, amides, epichlorohydrin, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, nitromethane, vinyl acetate
- is corrosive to black iron and mild steel, to aluminium and 316 stainless steel in presence of water
- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings.
- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1,230				
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	dichlorvos (Dichlorvos)	0.1	0.90						skin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propoxur (Propoxur)		0.5						Suspected Carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas))	1,000	1,800						

BV2 Surface Insecticide 600ml

Hazard Alert Code: EXTREME

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

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.
- 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.

BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ 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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

■ Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Clear colourless to pale yellow flammable liquid with an alcohol odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Gas.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	<-81 propellant	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition	Not	pH (as	Not

Temp (°C)	Available	supplied)	Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.70 - 0.75
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful by inhalation.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- Skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- 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.

For dichlorvos:

Acute toxicity: Dichlorvos is highly toxic by inhalation, dermal absorption, and ingestion . Because dichlorvos is volatile, inhalation is the most common route of exposure.

For isopropanol (IPA):

Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. It is irritating to the eyes, but not to the skin.
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.
For "kerosenes"
Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

CARCINOGEN

Isopropyl alcohol	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
Dichlorvos	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

SKIN

dichlorvos	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Notes	skin

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful 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.

Ecotoxicity

	Persistence:	Persistence:

Ingredient	Water/Soil	Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
BV2 Surface Insecticide 600ml	No Data Available	No Data Available		
isopropanol	LOW	MED	LOW	HIGH
dichlorvos	HIGH	No Data Available	MED	HIGH
propoxur	LOW	LOW	LOW	HIGH
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	No Data Available	No Data Available		
LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	No Data Available	No Data Available		

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.

Insure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:

2YE

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name:AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	150 kg
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Y203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	75 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	203	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 344 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

MQR0009 Isopropyl Alcohol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","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 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

dichlorvos (CAS: 62-73-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

propoxur (CAS: 114-26-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","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)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals excluded from guideline value derivation"

kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised (CAS: 64742-81-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"

LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

No data for BV2 Surface Insecticide 600ml (CW: 4731-68)

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

■ 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.