



# Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray

RID (RID (Australia))

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 81-5865

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/06/2017

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray |
| Synonyms                      | 822350 350g APVMA 84366/110207   |
| 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 | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>Protection against crawling insects. |
|--------------------------|--|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | RID (RID (Australia))                          |
| Address                 | 79 Denham Street Townsville QLD 4810 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 7 4772 1411                                |
| Fax                     | +61 7 4721 3892                                |
| Website                 | Not Available                                  |
| Email                   | Not Available                                  |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available   |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 7 4772 1411 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available   |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4   |     |
| Toxicity     | 1   |     |
| Body Contact | 2   |     |
| Reactivity   | 1   |     |
| Chronic      | 0   |     |

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

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule   | Not Applicable   |
| Classification [1] | Aerosols Category 1, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

### Label elements

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|--|

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|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>DANGER</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

### Hazard statement(s)

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>H222</b>   | Extremely flammable aerosol.                        |
| <b>H280</b>   | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. |
| <b>H315</b>   | Causes skin irritation.                             |
| <b>H319</b>   | Causes serious eye irritation.                      |
| <b>H336</b>   | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                  |
| <b>AUH044</b> | Risk of explosion if heated under confinement       |

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| <b>P211</b> | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.            |
| <b>P251</b> | Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.      |
| <b>P271</b> | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                    |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P362</b>           | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  |
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P312</b>           | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.   |
| <b>P337+P313</b>      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P410+P403</b> | Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.                     |
| <b>P410+P412</b> | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.             |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P501</b> | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|-------------|---|

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name  |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 64-17-5     | 30-60     | <u>ethanol</u>                                |
| 64742-48-9. | 10-30     | <u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u> |
| 52315-07-8  | 0-1       | <u>cypermethrin</u>                           |
| 72963-72-5  | 0-1       | <u>imiprothrin</u>                            |
|             | balance   | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous    |
| 74-98-6     | }30-60    | <u>propane</u>                                |
| 106-97-8.   | }         | <u>butane</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 continuously for at least 15 minutes 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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</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>   |
| <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> </ul>   |

Continued...

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|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
|                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <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> </ul> |

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

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]

Treat symptomatically.

For chronic or short term repeated exposures to pyrethrum and synthetic pyrethroids:

- ▶ Mammalian toxicity of pyrethrum and synthetic pyrethroids is low, in part because of poor bioavailability and a large first pass extraction by the liver.
- ▶ The most common adverse reaction results from the potent sensitising effects of pyrethrins.
- ▶ Clinical manifestations of exposure include contact dermatitis (erythema, vesiculation, bullae); anaphylactoid reactions (pallor, tachycardia, diaphoresis) and asthma. [Ellenhorn Barceloux]
- ▶ In cases of skin contact, it has been reported that topical application of Vitamin E Acetate (alpha-tocopherol acetate) has been found to have high therapeutic value, eliminating almost all skin pain associated with exposure to synthetic pyrethroids. [Incitec]

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- ▶ Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- ▶ Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- ▶ Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- ▶ Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- ▶ Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

## 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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

### 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>  |
| <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> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | Not Applicable   |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

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> |
|---------------------|---|

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### Major Spills

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- ▶ 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 SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested</p> <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>▶ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> <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> </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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>                                      |



+                      X                      X                      X                      +                      +                      +

- X** — Must not be stored together  
**0** — May be stored together with specific preventions  
**+** — May be stored together

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

| Source                       | Ingredient | Material name | TWA                               | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | ethanol    | Ethyl alcohol | 1880 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | propane    | Propane       | Not Available                     | Not Available | Not Available | Asphyxiant    |
| Australia Exposure Standards | butane     | Butane        | 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 800 ppm  | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                             | Material name                                 | TEEL-1                | TEEL-2                  | TEEL-3                   |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ethanol                                | Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)                      | Not Available         | Not Available           | 15000 ppm                |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) | 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 1,800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 40,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| propane                                | Propane                                       | Not Available         | Not Available           | Not Available            |
| butane                                 | Butane  | Not Available         | Not Available           | Not Available            |

| Ingredient                             | Original IDLH    | Revised IDLH    |
|--|------------------|-----------------|
| ethanol                                | 15,000 ppm       | 3,300 [LEL] ppm |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | Not Available    | Not Available   |
| cypermethrin                           | Not Available    | Not Available   |
| imiprothrin                            | Not Available    | Not Available   |
| propane                                | 20,000 [LEL] ppm | 2,100 [LEL] ppm |
| butane                                 | 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. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> |
|---|--|

Continued...

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|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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.  |
| Personal protection     |   |
| Eye and face protection | <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> <li>▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul>   |
| Skin protection         | See Hand protection below  |
| Hands/feet protection   | <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> <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> |
| Body protection         | See Other protection below   |
| Other protection        | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>  |
| Thermal hazards         | Not Available  |

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material         | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| BUTYL            | C   |
| NATURAL RUBBER   | C   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C   |
| NEOPRENE         | C   |
| NITRILE          | C   |
| NITRILE+PVC      | C   |
| PE/EVAL/PE       | C   |
| PVC              | C   |

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type AX-P 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 10 x ES                      | AX-AUS P2            | -                    | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | AX-AUS / Class 1 P2  | -                        |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AX-2 P2              | AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^           |

^ - 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)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

▶ 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                   | Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.  Fine clear liquid (fine spray) with a solvent-like odour; not miscible with water. |
| Physical state               | Compressed Gas  |
| Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.58 approx   |

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|  |                   |   |                |
|--|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Odour  | Not Available     | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available  |
| Odour threshold                              | Not Available     | Auto-ignition temperature (°C)          | Not Available  |
| pH (as supplied)                             | Not Available     | Decomposition temperature               | Not Available  |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | Not Available     | Viscosity (cSt)                         | Not Available  |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | -42 to 0          | Molecular weight (g/mol)                | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C)                             | -104 to -60       | Taste                                   | Not Available  |
| Evaporation rate                             | Not Available     | Explosive properties                    | Not Available  |
| Flammability                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties                    | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                    | 9.6               | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)        | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                    | 1.5               | Volatile Component (%vol)               | Not Available  |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                        | Not Available     | Gas group                               | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water (g/L)                    | Immiscible        | pH as a solution (1%)                   | Not Available  |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                     | Not Available     | 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>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>This material, like natural pyrethrins, may cause central stimulation with nausea, vomiting, stomach upset, diarrhoea, hypersensitivity, inco-ordination, tremors, muscle paralysis, convulsion, coma and respiratory failure. There may be aggressive behaviour, tremor and weakness.</p> <p>This material, like natural pyrethrins, may cause central stimulation with nausea, vomiting, stomach upset, diarrhoea, hypersensitivity, inco-ordination, tremors, muscle paralysis, convulsion, coma and respiratory failure. Type II compounds cause a "Type II syndrome" characterized by irregular jerky movements, increased saliva production without tears, upper abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, tiredness, chest tightness, blurred vision, "pins and needles", palpitations, coarse muscle jerks in limbs and altered consciousness.</p> <p>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</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>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>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.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> |
| Ingestion    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of pyrethrins may produce nausea, vomiting, headache, muscle tremors, shock and perhaps death. Its fatal human dose is estimated at 100 grams per 70 kg man (1430 mg/kg).</p> <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>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.</p> <p>Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Skin contact with natural pyrethrins may cause severe inflammation, hayfever and asthma. If they are absorbed through the skin, the same toxic effects as inhalation can occur; the liver and kidney may be damaged.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Alpha-substituted synthetic pyrethroids can cause "pins and needles" of the skin with a stinging or burning sensation sometimes progressing to tingling and numbness. Tears, sensitivity to light and swelling of the eyes can occur on direct contact.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p>  |

## Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Eye</b>     | <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>  |
| <b>Chronic</b> | <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.</p> <p>Chronic poisoning by natural pyrethrins may result in convulsion, paralysis with extreme muscle tone, rapid and uneven heart beat, liver and kidney damage, or death. Natural pyrethrins may cause hypersensitivity especially if past exposure has occurred.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> |

| Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
|  |   | Not Available                      |
| ethanol  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>          | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE        |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>       | Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate  |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                | Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate |
|  |   | Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild  |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated                                       | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>          | Not Available                      |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>               |                                    |
| cypermethrin   | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: >1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>             | Eye (rabbit): mild*                |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 57 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>                  | Skin (rabbit): non irritating*     |
| imiprothrin  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|  | dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>              | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *     |
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg(female) <sup>[2]</sup>         | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *     |
|  |   | Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *    |
|  |   | Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *    |
| propane  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm/15 min <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available                      |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm/15 min <sup>[1]</sup>    |                                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l/15 min <sup>[1]</sup> |                                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l/15 min <sup>[1]</sup> |                                    |
| butane   | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION                         |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >50000 ppm/15 min <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available                      |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 35625 ppm/15 min <sup>[1]</sup>    |                                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.6875 mg/l/15 min <sup>[1]</sup> |                                    |
|  | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.1875 mg/l/15 min <sup>[1]</sup> |                                    |

**Legend:**

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>Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray</b> | <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.</p> <p>inhalation of the gas</p> |
| <b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED</b>                                       | <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p>   |

## Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>CYPERMETHRIN</b>  | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>Skin contact with cypermethrin causes tingling, itching, and burning sensation. Oral intake may result in nausea, vomiting, stomach pains, diarrhoea, loss of bladder control, inco-ordination, seizures, coma and death. It can cause lung tumours, increased liver and kidney weights as well as adverse changes in major glands. There were no adverse effects on reproduction, genetic or birth defects observed.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. ADI: 0.05 mg/kg/day NOEL: 4.7 mg/kg/day cellular and humoral immune response, proteinuria, hypoglycaemia, cutaneous sensitisation, delayed hypersensitivity, tumours, effects on newborn, effects on embryo/ foetus, paternal effects, specific developmental abnormalities (urogenital system, blood and lymphatic systems, immune and reticuloendothelial system) recorded. Tumourigenic/ neoplastic by RTECS criteria (facilitates the action of a known carcinogen)</p> |
| <b>IMIPROTHRIN</b>   | Mild sensitizer in guinea pig (Magnussen & Kligman test); non-sensitizer (Buehler method) * for Pralle (50.5% imiprothin) Not a sensitizer ** US EPA Pesticide Fact Sheet  |
| <b>Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray &amp; CYPERMETHRIN</b>               | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.   |
| <b>Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray &amp; CYPERMETHRIN &amp; PROPANE</b> | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.   |
| <b>Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray &amp; ETHANOL</b>                    | The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.   |

|  |   |                                 |   |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray | ENDPOINT       | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE          | SOURCE         |
|--|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | Not Applicable | Not Applicable     | Not Applicable                | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| ethanol  | ENDPOINT       | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE          | SOURCE         |
|  | LC50           | 96                 | Fish                          | 42mg/L         | 4              |
|  | EC50           | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 2mg/L          | 4              |
|  | EC50           | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 17.921mg/L     | 4              |
|  | NOEC           | 2016               | Fish                          | 0.000375mg/L   | 4              |
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated                                       | ENDPOINT       | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE          | SOURCE         |
|  | Not Applicable | Not Applicable     | Not Applicable                | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| cypermethrin   | ENDPOINT       | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE          | SOURCE         |
|  | LC50           | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.00023mg/L    | 4              |
|  | EC50           | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.00007mg/L    | 4              |
|  | EC50           | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.026mg/L      | 3              |
|  | BCF            | 24                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.05mg/L       | 4              |
|  | NOEC           | 120                | Fish                          | 0.00001mg/L    | 4              |
| imiprothin   | ENDPOINT       | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE          | SOURCE         |
|  | LC50           | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.038mg/L      | 4              |
|  | EC50           | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.05mg/L       | 4              |

## Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray

| propane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE      | SOURCE |
|---------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
|         | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 10.307mg/L | 3      |
|         | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 32.252mg/L | 3      |

  

| butane | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE      | SOURCE |
|--------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------|
|        | LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 5.862mg/L  | 3      |
|        | EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 15.346mg/L | 3      |

**Legend:** 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

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

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 Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process.

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 synthetic pyrethroids:

Environmental Fate: Synthetic pyrethroids are examples of optimised insecticidal activity, selectivity and tailored environmental persistence. Through modifications of both acid and alcohol portions of the ester, compounds of desired residual activity have been synthesised whilst maintaining a biodegradable ester linkage. While these compounds are generally very toxic to crustaceans and fish in laboratory bio assays, under field conditions, the residues are tightly bound in sediment, and ingested residues are readily metabolised, resulting in their toxicity in natural systems generally being less than laboratory test data might indicate. They are generally non-persistent in the environment, as pyrethroid concentrations decrease rapidly due to sorption to sediment, suspended particles and plants.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Source of unsaturated substances | Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions) | Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

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            |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethanol      | LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) | LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days) |
| cypermethrin | HIGH                        | HIGH                        |
| propane      | LOW                         | LOW                         |
| butane       | LOW                         | LOW                         |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient   | Bioaccumulation        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| ethanol      | LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)   |
| cypermethrin | HIGH (LogKOW = 6.3752) |
| propane      | LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)    |
| butane       | LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)    |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient   | Mobility           |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ethanol      | HIGH (KOC = 1)     |
| cypermethrin | LOW (KOC = 108000) |
| propane      | LOW (KOC = 23.74)  |
| butane       | LOW (KOC = 43.79)  |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <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</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|--|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
|                  |                |
| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

## Land transport (ADG)

|                              |   |                    |                    |                  |                |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number                    | 1950  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| UN proper shipping name      | AEROSOLS  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>                              | Class              | 2.1                | Subrisk          | Not Applicable |
| Class                        | 2.1   |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Subrisk                      | Not Applicable  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Packing group                | Not Applicable  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 | Limited quantity | 1000ml         |
| Special provisions           | 63 190 277 327 344  |                    |                    |                  |                |
| Limited quantity             | 1000ml  |                    |                    |                  |                |

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

|   |   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|----------------|--|------------------|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| UN number   | 1950  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| UN proper shipping name                                   | Aerosols, flammable; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid)  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Transport hazard class(es)                                | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table>  | ICAO/IATA Class    | 2.1                          | ICAO / IATA Subrisk             | Not Applicable | ERG Code                      | 10L    |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| ICAO/IATA Class   | 2.1   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| ERG Code  | 10L   |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Packing group   | Not Applicable  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Environmental hazard                                      | Not Applicable  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| Special precautions for user                              | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203; Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G; Forbidden</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | 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 |
| Special provisions  | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802  |                    |                              |                                 |                |                               |        |  |                |  |                  |   |                 |  |                    |
| 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)   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>   | IMDG Class | 2.1      | IMDG Subrisk       | Not Applicable             |                    |        |
| IMDG Class                   | 2.1  |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |
| IMDG Subrisk                 | Not Applicable   |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |
| Packing group                | Not Applicable   |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |
| Environmental hazard         | Not Applicable   |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">EMS Number</td> <td>F-D, S-U</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 381 959</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited Quantities</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | EMS Number | F-D, S-U | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 | Limited Quantities | 1000ml |
| EMS Number                   | F-D, S-U   |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |
| Special provisions           | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959   |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |
| Limited Quantities           | 1000ml   |            |          |                    |                            |                    |        |

**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****ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards   | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists |   |

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards   | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)   |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs |

**CYPERMETHRIN(52315-07-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|--|---|

**IMIPROTHRIN(72963-72-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |
|--|
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists |
|--|

**PROPANE(74-98-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards   | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)   |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft |

**BUTANE(106-97-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Australia Exposure Standards   | Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)   |
| Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists | International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft |

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | N (imiprothrin)  |
| Canada - DSL                  | N (cypermethrin; imiprothrin)  |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (cypermethrin; imiprothrin; butane; ethanol; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; propane)  |
| China - IECSC                 | N (imiprothrin)  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (imiprothrin)  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (cypermethrin; imiprothrin; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)  |
| Korea - KECI                  | N (imiprothrin)  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | N (imiprothrin)  |
| USA - TSCA                    | N (cypermethrin; imiprothrin)  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory<br>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name                                   | CAS No  |
|--|---|
| naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated | 64742-48-9., 101795-02-2.   |
| cypermethrin                           | 52315-07-8, 69865-47-0, 86752-99-0, 86753-92-6, 88161-75-5, 97955-44-7, 137497-61-1, 139203-31-9, 142443-95-6, 146909-55-9, 186554-45-0, 67375-30-8, 65731-84-2, 71697-59-1 |

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

**Terminator High Performance Crawling Insect Killer Dual Action Surface Spray**

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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