

VITAX SAFETY INFORMATION SHEET

IDENTIFICATION OF PREPARATION NIPPON ANT KILLER POWDER

Packaging: 150 & 300 g plastic "puffer" packs
AND COMPANY Vitax Ltd, Owen Street, Coalville LE67 3DE Tel: 01530 510060

COMPOSITION

Dustable powder containing permethrin (0.5%) on a talc base.

INGREDIENT	% w/w	CLASSIFICATION	CAS NO	EC NO
Permethrin	0.5	Xn; R22	52645-53-1	258-067-9

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not considered dangerous to warm blooded animals. Extremely dangerous to fish and other aquatic life.

FIRST AID MEASURES

In some individuals a characteristic and reversible skin irritation effect characteristic of natural pyrethrins may be experienced.

Accidental over exposure may result in the following symptoms:

Eye contact – possible irritation.

Skin contact – not anticipated to be an irritant.

Inhalation – irritation to respiratory system.

Ingestion – unlikely occupational hazard. Deliberate ingestion could lead to neurological signs and symptoms such as ataxia, tremors or convulsions.

Additional medical guidance is available to doctors from the National Poisons Information Service.

Eye Contact - rinse with water thoroughly. If irritation persists seek medical advice.

Skin Contact - wash with soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing.

Ingestion - seek medical advice.

Inhalation - remove to fresh air. If unwell seek medical advice.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Non flammable

Extinguishing media: Extinguish, preferably with foam, CO₂, dry powder, water spray or water fog. Contain contaminated run-off.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: none

Exposure hazards: Under intense heat, product decomposition may release nitrogen and carbon oxides.

Special protective equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing in confined spaces.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Do not breathe dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke.

Wash hands and exposed skin after handling.

Environmental precautions: report to local water plc immediately if spillage enters drains and the Environment Agency or Scottish Environment Protection Agency if it enters surface or ground waters

Spillages: Sweep up any spillage carefully to minimise dust and transfer to heavy duty plastic bags or drums and keep safe before disposal.

HANDLING & STORAGE

Handling: Do not block stack pallets.

Storage: Store in original containers, tightly closed in a secure, well ventilated, cool but frost-free, dry area. Store clear of foodstuffs. Make arrangements for containment of accidental spillage.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure standards have been established (EH40) for talc, see regulatory information for details. No specific personal protective equipment assigned. Normal good hygiene standards should be observed.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	off white powder
Odour	none
pH	N/A
Boiling point	N/A
Melting point	N/A
Flammability	non flammable
Flammability limits (% vv)	N/A
Autoflammability	N/A
Explosivity	N/A
Oxidizing properties	N/A
Vapour pressure	N/A
Relative density	0.45 (untapped)
Solubility	insoluble in water
Other data	none

STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions

Conditions to avoid: avoid high temperatures

Materials to avoid: oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases.

Hazardous decomposition products: Combustion or thermal decomposition will evolve carbon and nitrogen oxides and halogen compounds

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Permethrin is of low mammalian toxicity and is readily metabolised and excreted with immediate loss of toxicity.

Acute toxicity for permethrin LD50 oral rat 7500 mg/kg

LD50 dermal rat > 5100 mg/kg

Technical permethrin is an eye and skin irritant.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility: Studies to investigate the leaching potential of permethrin and its degradates showed that very little downward movement occurs in soil. Permethrin in the aquatic environment adsorbs to vegetation and hydrosol.

Persistence and degradability: Permethrin degradation in soil has a half-life of 28 days or less. The trans-isomer degrades more rapidly than the cis-isomer, with ester cleavage being the major degradative pathway.

Permethrin disappears rapidly from the aqueous environment, in 6-24 hours from ponds and streams and 7 days from pond sediment.

In water and on soil surfaces permethrin is photodegraded by sunlight. Ester cleavage and cis-trans interconversion are the major reactions. The degradative processes which occur in the environment lead to less toxic products.

Bioaccumulative potential: Bioaccumulation of permethrin in mammals and aquatic organisms is not expected.

Ecotoxicity: Permethrin is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Measured 96 hr LC₅₀ in fish ranges from 0.62-314 µg/litre on a flow through test and 3.2-5.7µg/litre in a static test. Permethrin has a very low toxicity to mammals and birds. However permethrin is very toxic to bees, with a 24 hr measured topical LD₅₀ of 0.029 µg/bee.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste through a reputable waste disposal contractor or contact local authority in accordance with Environmental Protection Act 1990.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities

UN No 3077

IMDG Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances

Packing Group III

Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, NOS

Channel Tunnel Regulations: not restricted

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous for supply. Occupational exposure standards (EH40) in air. For talc: total inhalable 10 mg/m³ (8 hr) respirable 1 mg/m³ (8 hr).

The (COSHH) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations may apply to the use of this product at work.

OTHER INFORMATION

The product label provides information on a specific pesticidal use of the product: do not use otherwise, unless you have assessed any potential hazard involved, the safety measures required, and that the particular use is permitted under the Control of Pesticides Regulations.

The information contained in this sheet is based on the best available information, including data from test results.

Revision October 2003
replaces October 1998