

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## 1. Identification

- Product name** : Mortein Kill & Protect Surface Spray Crawling Insect Killer (Export Only)  
Mortein Powergard Easy Reach Surface Spray Aerosol  
Mortein Powergard The Expert's Crawling Insect Killer Aerosol
- SDS no.** : 31011 - SD AU
- Formulation #** : FF0218229
- Supplier** : AUSTRALIA  
RB (Hygiene Home) Australia Pty Ltd  
680 George St , Sydney, NSW 2000  
Tel: +61 (0)2 9857 2000
- NEW ZEALAND  
RB (Hygiene Home) New Zealand Limited  
2 Fred Thomas Drive, Takapuna  
Auckland , New Zealand 0622  
Tel: +64 9 484 1400
- Poison Information contact:** : Australia - 13 11 26  
New Zealand - 0800 764 766 or 0800 POISON

### Uses

- Product use** : Household insecticide Consumer use

## 2. Hazard identification

- Classification of the substance or mixture** : AEROSOLS - Category 1  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



- Signal word** : **DANGER**
- Hazard statements** : **Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurised container: may burst if heated.**  
**Causes skin irritation.**  
**May cause an allergic skin reaction.**  
**May cause drowsiness or dizziness.**  
**Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

### Precautionary statements

- General** : Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Response** : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
- Storage** : Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

## 2. Hazard identification

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
propane	≥30 - ≤60	74-98-6
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	≥30 - ≤60	64742-47-8
n-butane	≥10 - ≤30	106-97-8
Orange, sweet, ext.	≤3	8028-48-6
ethane	≤3	74-84-0
methane	≤3	74-82-8
alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	≤0.3	52315-07-8

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

The total concentration of ingredients in this product, reported or not in this section, is 100%.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

## 4. First-aid measures

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Hazchem code** : Not applicable

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurised contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

## 7. Handling and storage

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperature exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
- Do not store above the following temperature** 50 °C

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Australia

#### Occupational exposure limits

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
propane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.</b> <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Kerosene]</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours. <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019).</b> TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	
n-butane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.</b> <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.</b> <b>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). [Cyanides]</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as CN) 8 hours.
ethane	
methane	
alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	

#### New Zealand

#### Occupational exposure limits

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Exposure limits</b>
propane	<b>NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].</b>  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Kerosene]</b> <b>Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	
butane	<b>NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020).</b> WES-TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ethane	WES-TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].
methane	NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].
alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	NZ HSWA 2015 - GRWM 2016 (New Zealand, 11/2020). [Cyanides] Absorbed through skin. Skin sensitiser. WES-TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as CN) 8 hours.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid. [Aerosol.]
<b>Colour</b>	: Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	: Orange.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not available.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range</b>	: >10°C (>50°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -60°C (-76°F) [Butane]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: Not available.
<b>Flammability</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Density</b>	: 0.787 g/cm <sup>3</sup> [25°C (77°F)]
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	:

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble
hot water	Not soluble

<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Heat of combustion</b>	: 55.64 kJ/g
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.

### Particle characteristics

<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.
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### Aerosol product

<b>Type of aerosol</b>	: Spray
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## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: No specific data.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

# 11. Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
n-butane alpha-cyano- 3-phenoxybenzyl 3- (2,2-dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	2.5 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2460 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>4920 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	250 to 4150 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	57500 µg/kg	-

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
alpha-cyano- 3-phenoxybenzyl 3- (2,2-dichlorovinyl) -2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-

### Conclusion/Summary

#### Skin

Calculation method: Causes skin irritation.

#### Eyes

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

#### Respiratory

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Sensitisation

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

#### Skin

Calculation method: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

#### Respiratory

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Conclusion/Summary

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects



## 11. Toxicological information

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydro- treated light Orange, sweet, ext.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- General** : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 11. Toxicological information

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

## 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	Acute EC50 0.007 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Eohaustorius estuarius	48 hours
	Acute EC50 0.1 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute IC50 71.4 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0.00015 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.23 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Labeo rohita - Fry	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0.00069 mg/l	Fish - bluegill sunfish	96 hours
	Acute LC50 0.000237 mg/l	Fish - sheepshead minnows	96 hours
	Chronic IC10 64.65 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Chattonella marina - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 50 µg/l Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Ceratophyllum demersum	4 days
Chronic NOEC 0.0002 ng/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days	
Chronic NOEC 100 ng/L Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	28 days	

#### Conclusion/Summary

Calculation method: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

#### Conclusion/Summary

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
propane	1.09	-	low
n-butane	2.89	-	low
Orange, sweet, ext.	2.78 to 4.88	1.502 to 2.597	low
ethane	1.09	-	low
methane	1.09	-	low
alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate cis/trans +/- 40/60	6.3	416.86938347	low

### Mobility in soil

## 12. Ecological information







**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

## 14. Transport information

	ADG	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	AERROSSÓIS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	2.1 	2  	2.1  	2.1 
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

- ADG** : **Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381
- Hazchem code** : Not applicable
- ADR/RID** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  
**Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327, 344  
**Tunnel code** (D)
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.  
**Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U  
**Special provisions** 63, 190, 277, 327, 344, 381, 959
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.  
**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 75 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Cargo Aircraft Only: 150 kg. Packaging instructions: 203. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y203.  
**Special provisions** A145, A167, A802

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## 14. Transport information

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## 15. Regulatory information

### Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Schedule 5 CAUTION

<b>Scheduled Substance(s)</b>	Cypermethrin
<b>Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>APVMA Number:</b>	54192 (Mortein Kill & Protect Surface Spray Crawling Insect Killer (Export Only)); 70109 (Mortein Powergard Easy Reach Surface Spray Aerosol); 67768 (Mortein Powergard The Expert's Crawling Insect Killer Aerosol)
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>HSNO Group Standard</b>	Not applicable.
<b>HSNO Approval Number</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SR101568
<b>Approved Handler Requirement</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Tracking Requirement</b>	Not applicable.

## 16. Other information

<b>Key to abbreviations</b>	: ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail IATA = International Air Transport Association IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons UN = United Nations SWA = Safe Work Australia HSNO = Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
<b>Date of issue / Date of revision</b>	: 27/08/2024
<b>Version</b>	: 4 (Version for updated GHS Revision 7 PSDS Template)

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**Notice to reader**

## 16. Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.