
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name INSECTIGAS D
Synonym(s) 058 - SDS NUMBER • PRODUCT CODE: 188

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) INSECTICIDE • PESTICIDE

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name BOC LIMITED (AUSTRALIA)
Address 10 Julius Avenue, North Ryde, NSW, 2113, AUSTRALIA
Telephone 131 262, (02) 8874 4400
Fax 132 427 (24 hours)
Website <http://www.boc.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency 1800 653 572 (24/7) (Australia only)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Aquatic Toxicity (Acute): Category 1
Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas
Skin Sensitization: Category 1
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 3
Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 4
Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

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Prevention statement(s)

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P311	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage statement(s)

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410 + P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal statement(s)

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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2.3 Other hazards

Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (v/v)
DICHLORVOS	62-73-7	200-547-7	5%
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	95%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Seek immediate medical attention. For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.
Skin	Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention. Skin contact: Wash affected areas with a copious quantity of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
Ingestion	Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.
First aid facilities	Water or sterile saline solution for irrigation.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Toxic - asphyxiant. Dichlorvos (DDVP) may induce vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea, slow pulse, headache, giddiness, tearing, blurred vision, sweating, muscular weakness, staggering, abdominal, cramping, difficulty breathing and loss of consciousness. Escaping liquid from the cylinder can form a dry ice powder like snow and leave a liquid DDVP residue.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Ensure adequate oxygenation as atropine may precipitate ventricular fibrillation in the presence of cyanosis. Antidotes: 1. Atropine sulphate. 2.5 mg IMI and repeat every 10 minutes until signs of atropinisation occur (flushed face, dry mouth, widely dilated pupils, fast pulse (>140). Repeat atropine to maintain mild atropinisation for 24-48 hours. Interruption of therapy has caused fatal pulmonary oedema or respiratory failure. 2. Cholinesterase reactivator. 2-PAM, Pralidoxime, Protopam, 2 pyridine aldoxine, methchloride (methiodide). This should be given after full atropinisation. (2 x 20 mL ampoules) by slow IV injection. Repeat dose in 30 minutes if respiration not improved. This dose may be repeated twice within each 24 hour period. 2 PAM is of low toxicity if used at above doses but can cause symptoms similar to OP poisoning if dosage is excessive. Avoid use of morphine, aminophylline, phenothiazines or respiratory depressants.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

None required.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Ensure work area is thoroughly ventilated before re-entry.

5.4 Hazchem code

2XE

2 Fine Water Spray.

X Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge if safe to do so. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Do not drag, drop, slide or roll cylinders. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store near incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 45°C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits. Store and handle cylinders in compliance with AS4332 "The Storage and Handling of Gases in Cylinders" and AS2507 "The Storage and Handling of Pesticides".

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500	22500	30000	54000
Dichlorvos (DDVP)	SWA (AUS)	0.1	0.9	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
DICHLORVOS	Cholinesterase activity in red blood cells	Discretionary	70% of individual's baseline

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear safety glasses.
- Hands** Wear PVC or nitrile or leather gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls and safety boots.
- Respiratory** Wear a Full-face Type A (Organic gases and vapours) respirator. Where the boiling point is < 65°C, use an AX filter type.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	COLOURLESS MIST
Odour	AROMATIC ODOUR
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	-78°C (Approximately)
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	1.53 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	0.759 cm ³ /cm ³ (Carbon dioxide)
Vapour pressure	6300 kPa @ 25°C (Approximately)
Upper explosion limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT APPLICABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	100 %
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9.2 Other information

Critical pressure	7380 kPa (Approximately)
Critical temperature	31°C (Approximately)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

No information provided.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Dichlorvos will react with moisture to form corrosive breakdown products which attack mild steel. Avoid wetting surfaces which have plastic, painted, and similar surfaces or are very absorbent (e.g. furnishings).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Information available for the product:

Toxic if inhaled and/or if swallowed. Dichlorvos (DDVP) may induce vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea, slow pulse, headache, giddiness, tearing, blurred vision, sweating, muscular weakness, staggering, abdominal cramping, difficulty breathing and loss of consciousness. DDVP is absorbed through the skin, eyes, lungs and stomach. A relatively short exposure may cause poisoning by blocking cholinesterase in the blood and muscles.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
CARBON DIOXIDE	--	--	470000 ppm/30M (rat)
DICHLORVOS	17 mg/kg (rat)	750 ug/kg (rat)	13 mg/m ³ /4 hours

Skin Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

Eye Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury.

Sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. This product is not known to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Dichlorvos is possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT – single exposure Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT – repeated exposure May cause damage to organs (immune system, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

PRODUCT NAME INSECTIGAS D**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect. Organophosphates are highly toxic to birds, mammals and fish. Bioaccumulation is unlikely as these chemicals would kill the organism before it would be taken into the tissues. Even when these chemicals are taken up by fish, they seldom persist for more than a week.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

Waste disposal Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.
Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1967	1967	1967
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Dichlorvos)	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Dichlorvos)	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Dichlorvos)
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.3	2.3	2.3
14.4 Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

14.5 Environmental hazards No information provided**14.6 Special precautions for user**

Hazchem code 2XE
GTEPG 2B1
EMS F-C, S-U

Other information Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and foodstuffs. Refer to requirements of the ADG code.**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Poison schedule** Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).**Classifications** Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes

N	Dangerous for the environment
T	Toxic
Xi	Irritant
Xn	Harmful

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Risk phrases	R21	Harmful in contact with skin.
	R23/25	Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
	R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
	R50	Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Safety phrases	S1/2	Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
	S28	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.
	S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
	S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
	S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.
Inventory listing(s)	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders. For use as a space spray for the control of flying and crawling insects. The manufacturer reports that this product is registered in Australia as an Agricultural Chemical for use by licensed Pest Controllers.

Application method: Cylinder positioned vertically with valve at top. Portable cylinders connected to hand held spray gun or manifolded cylinders connected to fixed pipework distribution system with spray nozzles and controlled release.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a ChemAlert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
	CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
	CNS	Central Nervous System
	EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
	EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
	GHS	Globally Harmonized System
	GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
	LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
	mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
	OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
	pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
	ppm	Parts Per Million
	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
	STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
	STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
	SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
	SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value	
TWA	Time Weighted Average	

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Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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