

Chemical Safety Report

Product Safety Information - Safety Data Sheet

Product Name **PLASMITE PATROL 400**

Synonyms PLASMITE, PLASMITE 400.

Uses TIMBER PRESERVATIVE, INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS.

Supplier Name HOMETEAM PEST DEFENCE AUSTRALIA

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CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA
NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Risk And Safety Phrases Risk and Safety Phrases are standardised phrases allocated to Hazardous Substances. Risk phrases convey a general description of the physicochemical, environmental and health hazards of a substance. Safety phrases provide information on safe storage, handling, disposal, personal protection and first aid.

RISK PHRASES

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

SAFETY PHRASES

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

Ingredient	Formula	Conc.	CAS No.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	C3-H8-0	0.1%	67-63-0
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	C2-H6-O2	56.06%	107-21-1
DISODIUM OCTABORATE TETRAHYDRATE	B8-Na2-O13.4H2-O	39.77%	12280-03-4
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE		1.02%	8001-54-5

Eye Flush gently with running water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation Leave area of exposure. If symptoms develop, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a victim, avoid becoming a casualty, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator (or Air-line respirator in poorly ventilated areas). If victim not breathing, apply artificial respiration and seek urgent medical attention.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

Advice To Doctor Treat symptomatically.

Flammability Non flammable. No fire or explosion hazard exists.

CHPANOL 4000 (40%)

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Fire and Explosion

Non flammable. If product is present in a fire, toxic gases may be evolved. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Non flammable. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways, absorb runoff with sand or similar.

Hazchem Code None Allocated

Spillage If spill (bulk), contact emergency services where appropriate. Wear splash-proof goggles, butyl (first choice) or rubber/neoprene gloves, a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator, coveralls and boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways. Absorb spill with sand or similar, collect and place in sealable containers for disposal.

Handling Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas. Wash hands before eating. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Storage Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents (eg. potassium permanganate, peroxides), acids (eg. sulfuric acid), phosphorus pentasulfide, sodium hydroxide, and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for spills or leaks.

Ventilation Use with adequate natural ventilation. Open windows and doors where possible. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

Exposure Standards
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)
ES-TWA : 400 ppm (983 mg/m³)
ES-STEL : 500 ppm (1230 mg/m³)
WES : 400 ppm (983 mg/m³)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL (107-21-1)
ES-TWA : 60 mg/m³
ES-STEL : 120 mg/m³
WES : 50 ppm (127 mg/m³)

PPE Wear neoprene, rubber or butyl gloves, splash-proof goggles and coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator.



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Appearance: VISCOUS SLIGHTLY HAZY LIQUID
Odour: SLIGHT GLYCOL ODOUR
pH: NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure: NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Density: NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling Point: NOT AVAILABLE
Melting Point: NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate: NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water): SOLUBLE
Specific Gravity: 1.30 - 1.35
% Volatiles: NOT AVAILABLE
Flammability: NON FLAMMABLE
Flash Point: NOT RELEVANT
Upper Explosion Limit: NOT RELEVANT
Lower Explosion Limit: NOT RELEVANT
Autoignition Temperature: NOT AVAILABLE

Reactivity Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. peroxides, potassium permanganate, ammonium dichromate), acids (eg. sulfuric acid), sodium hydroxide and phosphorus pentasulfide.

Decomposition Products May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

Health Hazard Summary Moderate toxicity. This product has the potential to cause acute and chronic health effects with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour/mist inhalation. At room temperature ethylene glycol has a low vapour pressure and therefore an inhalation hazard is not anticipated unless heated or sprayed. Chronic or high level acute over exposure may result in kidney and central nervous system damage.

Eye Low to moderate irritant. Exposure may result in irritation, pain and redness.

Inhalation Low irritant - narcotic. Due to the low vapour pressure of ethylene glycol, an inhalation hazard is only anticipated if heated or sprayed. Over exposure may cause mild respiratory irritation with central nervous system (CNS) depression. Symptoms may include headache, nausea, dizziness and unconsciousness at very high levels.

Skin Irritant. Prolonged contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Ingestion Toxic - narcotic. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea. Large doses; drowsiness, kidney damage and unconsciousness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Large doses - death from respiratory failure or pulmonary oedema.

Toxicity Data

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL (67-63-0)
LC50 (Inhalation) : 16000 ppm/8 hours 16000/8 hours (rat)
LD50 (Skin) : 12,800 mg/kg (rabbit)
LD50 (Ingestion) : 3600 mg/kg (mouse)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL (107-21-1)
LC50 (Inhalation) : 10 876 mg/kg (rat)
LD50 (Skin) : 9530 ug/kg (rabbit)
LD50 (Ingestion) : 1650 mg/kg (cat)

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE (8001-54-5)
LD50 (Ingestion) : 240 mg/kg (rat)

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Environment Ethylene glycol will mainly exist in the vapour phase in the ambient atmosphere where it will be degraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals. Expected to be very highly mobile in soil. Not anticipated to volatilise from moist soil or water surfaces. Biodegradation in both soil and water is expected to be a major fate process for this compound. Not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

Waste Disposal For small amounts absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

Transport Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

UN Number None Allocated

DG Class None Allocated

Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated

Packing Group None Allocated

Hazchem Code None Allocated

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

Additional Information **ETHYLENE GLYCOL:** Has been reported to cause teratogenic and mutagenic effects, however the doses recorded for these effects are extremely high. For example experimental rat studies by the oral route have shown that ingestion of 8.5 g/kg by pregnant rats in their 6-15 day of gestation caused teratogenic effects. This equates to the ingestion of 500 ml of ethylene glycol by a 60 kg woman for similar effects to occur. Exposure at such levels is not reported in industry.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, **ENGINEERING CONTROLS** are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS:

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre

ppm - Parts Per Million

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline.

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CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert 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. Information provided by Risk Management Technologies is summarised for ease of use. Additional technical information is available by calling +61 8 9322 1711.

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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

COLOUR RATING SYSTEM: Chem Alert reports are assigned a colour rating of Green, Amber or Red for the purpose of providing users with a quick and easy means of determining the hazardous nature of a product. Safe handling recommendations are provided in all Chem Alert reports so as to clearly identify how users can control the hazards and thereby reduce the risk (or likelihood) of adverse effects. As a general guideline a Green colour rating indicates a low hazard, an Amber colour rating indicates a moderate hazard and a Red colour rating indicates a high hazard.

Report Reviewed 1st January 2005

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Report Status Chem Alert reports are compiled as an independent source of information by RMT's scientific department, based on the latest chemical and toxicological research and, where appropriate, in compliance with relevant standards, guidance notes and legislation. Where available the manufacturer's original MSDS is also provided to Chem Alert subscribers as a scanned image for their convenience. In many instances Chem Alert reports are compiled on behalf of manufacturers in which case they serve as the "Manufacturer's MSDS" and are clearly identified as such on the relevant reports.

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