

SAFETY DATA SHEET

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

RICHGRO GARDEN PRODUCTS

203 Acourt Road
Jandakot, Western Australia 6164

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (08) 1800 455 132 Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: Phone (e.g. Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766).

TELEPHONE: (08) 6258 7100 (office hours)

FACSIMILE: (08) 9455 1297 Free Fax: 1800 455 132

EMAIL: customerservice@richgro.com.au

PRODUCT NAME

Richgro Indoor Outdoor Surface Spray

RECOMMENDED USE:

Insecticide, surface spray which kills and repels pest.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD.

NOT A SCHEDULED POISON.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not Classified

HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Short term/Acute Category 3

Label elements

GHS Signal Word: NONE

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

STORAGE

P402+P404: Store in a closed container, in a dry place.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Concentration
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	0.5g/L
1,3,5-tris-(hydroxyethyl)-1,3,5-hexahydrotriazine	4719-04-4	<10g/L
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	<1g/L
Non-hazardous ingredients		balance

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

GENERAL INFORMATION: If in doubt, get medical attention promptly. Show this Safety Data Sheet to medical personnel. Product may be irritating to the eyes. Spray mists may be irritating to the respiratory system.

Richgro Indoor Outdoor Surface Spray



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EYES: Hold eyelids open and rinse the eye continuously with a gentle stream of clean running water for at least fifteen minutes. Seek medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Apply a moisturising hand cream, if available. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouth wash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek medical attention as a precautionary measure.

INHALATION: First aid is unlikely to be required as a result of exposure during normal use, but spray/mists may cause respiratory tract irritation. If symptoms occur, remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Additional Information:

First Aid Facilities: Not required.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Non-combustible liquid. Extinguish fire using whatever is suitable for the primary cause of the fire. Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water fog are all suitable.

HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers as cool as possible by spraying with water from a protected position.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Wear protective equipment as specified for handling (See Section 8).

SPILLS: Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Cover with an absorbent such as sand, earth or a commercial oil absorbent such as vermiculite. Sweep up and collect into labelled containers for recycling or disposal. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SAFE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Avoid eye contact and prolonged or repeated skin contact.

SAFE STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Keep out of reach of children. Protect the product from light. Keep closed, in the original container, in a cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE STANDARDS:

Propylene glycol (total vapour and particulates): E.S. TWA: 150ppm, 474mg/m³ and **Propylene glycol (particulates only): E.S. TWA:** 10mg/m³

Exposure standards represent the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short-term exposure limit (STEL).

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES: None allocated

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application. If using large quantities in an indoor area, then mechanical ventilation may be required. Otherwise, natural ventilation is adequate for normal use of this product.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Requirements depend on working conditions, method of application and quantity of product in use. No special equipment is required for handling small quantities, but safety glasses or goggles should be worn if necessary to prevent eye contact. Nitrile, neoprene, PVC or natural rubber gloves should be worn if necessary to prevent skin contact. Respiratory protection is unlikely to be required for normal use of this product. Avoid inhaling spray mists.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Opaque liquid that separates on standing
Odour:	None
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C
Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C
Volatiles:	Water component only.
Vapour Pressure:	17.7 mmHg at 20°C (same as water)
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	1.00 at 25°C
Water Solubility:	Miscible
pH:	2.5 – 4.0 in a 20 grams per litre solution.
Volatility:	Negligible.
Evaporation Rate:	Negligible.
Auto ignition temp:	None
Flash point:	None
Upper Flammability Limit:	None
Lower Flammability Limit:	None

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep out of reach of children. Avoid exposure to light. Keep in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxidising agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May evolve toxic fumes if heated to decomposition.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None known.

POLYMERISATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE - SWALLOWED: Irritating. Large does may cause nausea and vomiting. However, concentration of bifenthrin, the active ingredient which gives rise to these symptoms, is below the concentration at which effects would be expected.

ACUTE – EYE: Transient irritation may occur.

ACUTE – SKIN: No symptoms are expected as a result of brief contact, not expected to be irritating.

ACUTE – INHALED: Spray mists may be irritating.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS - BIFENTHRIN

Harmful to mammals if swallowed. Large doses of Bifenthrin may cause incoordination, tremor, salivation, vomiting, diarrhoea, and irritability to sound and touch.

Acute oral toxicity LD50: 54 mg/kg female rats, 70 mg/kg in male rats.

Acute dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg rabbits

Not listed as a carcinogen by Safe Work Australia, the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), or the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).

No additional data available

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bifenthrin is very highly toxic to fish, crustaceans and aquatic animals. Bifenthrin is toxic to bees.

Toxicity to fish LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 0.15 µg/l - 96.0 h

BIODEGRADABILITY: Pyrethroids such as bifenthrin absorb light at wavelengths >290 nanometres and may be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight. The amount of time it takes to degrade to half of its original concentration is 7 days to 8 months depending on the soil type and the amount of air in the soil.

BIOACCUMULATION: Potential for bio concentration in aquatic organisms is high.

MOBILITY: Bifenthrin does not move in soils with large amounts of organic matter, clay and silt. It also has a low mobility in sandy soils that are low in organic matter. It is relatively insoluble in water, so there are no concerns about groundwater contamination through leaching.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL: Recycling is the preferred option but if that is not practicable, dispose to approved landfill.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) nor the International Air Transport Association (IATA) criteria.

UN Number: None allocated
Proper shipping name: None allocated
DG Class: None allocated
HazChem code: None allocated
Packing group: None allocated

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

All ingredients in this formulation are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances and National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES

1. National Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, 2011
2. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
3. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 7.8th Edition, 2022
4. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, October 2023 and subsequent amendments

ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	Biological oxygen demand
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population (ingestion or skin contact)
LC50	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population (inhalation)
mmHg	Millimetres of mercury
UN Number	United Nations Number
TD	Toxic Dose

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