Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Product Name: Target Dust Treatment for Insect Control

PCT Holdings Pty Ltd
1/74 Murdoch Circuit
Acacia Ridge, Qld 4110

Phone: 1800 630 877 (all hours)

Chemical nature: Permethrin formulated as a dusting powder.

Trade Name: Target Dust Treatment for Insect Control

APVMA Code: 46589

Product Use: A ready-to-use insecticidal dusting powder.

Creation Date: June, 2016

This version issued: June, 2016 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated

GHS Signal word: WARNING

Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Acute Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P261: Avoid breathing dusts.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: White powder.

Odour: No discernable odour.
Major Health Hazards: Permethrin is harmful to non-harmful via the oral route, with a reported LD50 for technical Permethrin in rats of 430 to 4000 mg/kg. Via the dermal route, it is not harmful, with a reported dermal LD50 in rats of over 4000 mg/kg, and in rabbits of greater 2000 mg/kg. possible skin sensitiser.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>Conc,%</th>
<th>TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>STEL (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin</td>
<td>52645-53-1</td>
<td>10g/kg</td>
<td>not set</td>
<td>not set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non hazardous ingredients</td>
<td>secret to 100</td>
<td>not set</td>
<td>not set</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak " is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:
You should call the Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess particles. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire.

Fire decomposition products from this product are not expected to be hazardous or harmful.

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: This product is sold in small packages, and the accidental release from one of these is not usually a cause for concern. For minor spills, clean up, rinsing to sewer and put empty container in garbage. Although no special protective clothing is normally necessary because of occasional minor contact with this product, it is good practice to wear impermeable gloves when handling chemical products. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses and call emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed.

The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
Storage: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

SWA Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>STEL (mg/m³)</th>
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Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask. Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour: White powder.
Odour: No discernable odour.
Boiling Point: Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point: No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles: No data.
Vapour Pressure: No data.
Vapour Density: Not applicable.
Specific Gravity: No data.
Water Solubility: Insoluble.
pH: No data.
Volatility: No data.
Odour Threshold: No data.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution: No data
Viscosity: Not applicable.
Autoignition temp: Not applicable - does not burn.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, oxidising agents, halogens.

Fire Decomposition: Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.
### Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Toxicity:** **Acute toxicity:** Permethrin is harmful to non-harmful via the oral route, with a reported LD$_{50}$ for technical Permethrin in rats of 430 to 4000 mg/kg. Via the dermal route, it is not harmful, with a reported dermal LD$_{50}$ in rats of over 4000 mg/kg, and in rabbits of greater 2000 mg/kg. Permethrin caused mild irritation of both the intact and abraded skin of rabbits. It also caused conjunctivitis when it was applied to the eyes. The 4-hour inhalation LC$_{50}$ for rats was greater than 23.5 mg/L, indicating practically no inhalation toxicity. The toxicity of Permethrin is dependent on the ratio of the isomers present; the cis-isomer being more toxic.

**Chronic toxicity:** No adverse effects were observed in dogs fed Permethrin at doses of 5 mg/kg/day for 90 days. Rats fed 150 mg/kg/day for 6 months showed a slight increase in liver weights. Very low levels of Permethrin in the diet of chickens (0.1 ppm for 3 to 6 weeks after hatching) have been reported to suppress immune system activity.

**Reproductive effects:** The fertility of female rats was affected when they received very high oral doses of 250 mg/kg/day of Permethrin during the 6th to 15th day of pregnancy. It is not likely that reproductive effects will be seen in humans under normal circumstances.

**Teratogenic effects:** Permethrin is reported to show no teratogenic activity.

**Mutagenic effects:** Permethrin is reported to show no mutagenic activity.

**Carcinogenic effects:** The evidence regarding the carcinogenicity of Permethrin is inconclusive.

**Organ toxicity:** Permethrin is suspected of causing liver enlargement of the liver and nerve damage. Effects on the immune system have been noted in animal studies.

**Fate in humans and animals:** Permethrin is efficiently metabolized by mammalian livers. Breakdown products, or "metabolites," of Permethrin are quickly excreted and do not persist significantly in body tissues. When Permethrin is administered orally to rats, it is rapidly metabolized and almost completely eliminated from the body in a few days. Only 3 to 6% of the original dose was excreted unchanged in the faeces of experimental animals. Permethrin may persist in fatty tissues, with half-lives of 4 to 5 days in brain and body fat. Permethrin does not block, or inhibit, cholinesterase enzymes.

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Permethrin is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

**Acute Toxicity - Oral:** LD$_{50}$ (rat) 1479 mg/kg approx

**Dermal:** LD$_{50}$ (rat) >2000mg/kg

**Inhalation:** LC$_{50}$ (rat) >2.3mg/m$^3$ exposure time 4hr

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Risk Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permethrin</td>
<td>&gt;=1%Conc&lt;25%: Xi; R43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Potential Health Effects

**Persons sensitised to Permethrin should avoid contact with this product.**

**Inhalation:**

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

**Skin Contact:**

**Short Term Exposure:** Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

**Eye Contact:**

**Short Term Exposure:** This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

**Ingestion:**

**Short Term Exposure:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

**Carcinogen Status:**

**SWA:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC: Permethrin is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Permethrin is practically non-toxic to birds. The oral LD₅₀ for a Permethrin formulation is greater than 9900 mg/kg in mallard ducks, greater than 13,500 mg/kg in pheasants, and greater than 15,500 mg/kg in Japanese quail.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Aquatic ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the impact of Permethrin. A fragile balance exists between the quantity and quality of insects and other invertebrates that serve as fish food. The 48-hour LC₅₀ for rainbow trout is 0.0125 mg/L for 24 hours, and 0.0054 mg/L for 48 hours. The 48-hour LC₅₀ in bluegill sunfish and salmon is 0.0018 mg/L. As a group, synthetic pyrethroids were toxic to all estuarine species tested. They had a 96-hour LC₅₀ of less than or equal to 0.0078 mg/L for these species. The bioconcentration factor for Permethrin in bluefish is 715 times the concentrations in water and is 703 in catfish. This indicates that the compound has a low to moderate potential to accumulate in these organisms.

Effects on other organisms: Permethrin is extremely toxic to bees. Severe losses may be expected if bees are present at treatment time, or within a day thereafter. Permethrin is also toxic to wildlife. It should not be applied, or allowed to drift, to crops or weeds in which active foraging takes place.

Environmental Fate:
Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Permethrin is of low to moderate persistence in the soil environment, with reported half-lives of 30 to 38 days. Permethrin is readily broken down, or degraded, in most soils except organic types. Soil microorganisms play a large role in the degradation of Permethrin in the soil. The addition of nutrients to soil may increase the degradation of Permethrin. It has been observed that the availability of sodium and phosphorous decreases when Permethrin is added to the soil. Permethrin is tightly bound by soils, especially by organic matter. Very little leaching of Permethrin has been reported. It is not very mobile in a wide range of soil types. Because Permethrin binds very strongly to soil particles and is nearly insoluble in water, it is not expected to leach or to contaminate groundwater.

Breakdown in water: The results of one study near estuarine areas showed that Permethrin had a half-life of less than 2.5 days. When exposed to sunlight, the half-life was 4.6 days. Permethrin degrades rapidly in water, although it can persist in sediments. There was a gradual loss of toxicity after Permethrin aged for 48 hours in sunlight at 0.05 mg/L in water.

Breakdown in vegetation: Permethrin is not phytotoxic, or poisonous, to most plants when it is used as directed. Some injury has occurred on certain ornamental plants. No incompatibility has been observed with Permethrin on cultivated plants. Treated apples, grapes, and cereal grains contain less than one mg/kg of Permethrin at harvest time.

Birds: LD₅₀ Japanese quail: >15,500mg/kg
Fish: LC₅₀ rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 0.0078mg/L

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Sweep up spilt product into resealable containers, labelled, and take for safe disposal in an approved landfill, and in accordance with the requirements of local or State Waste Management Authorities. Alternatively, bury under at least 500mm of soil in an area away from crops, pastures, homes or water sources. To decontaminate spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a suitable solution, e.g. organic solvent, detergent, bleach or caustic, and add this material to the drums of waste already collected. Label all contents. Do not burn empty containers or product.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.
The following ingredient: Permethrin, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code: Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA: Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued by: PCT Holdings Pty Ltd
Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800) 764 766 in New Zealand

Phone: 1800 630 877 (all hours)
Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document “Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice” (December 2011)
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