

Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

Chemical nature: Dichlorvos in a plastic cube.
Trade Name: Biotrap DDVP Cubes
APVMA Code: 68989
Product Use: Insecticide for use as described on the product label.

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Creation Date: February, 2016
This version issued: March, 2018 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. T, Toxic. 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: S5

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: DANGER

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4
Acute Toxicity Dermal Category 4
Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 1/2
Carcinogenicity Category 2
Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Acute Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P264: Wash contacted areas 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.
- P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

- P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.
- P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
- P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
- P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

- P404: 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: Yellow plastic cube.

Odour: No data re odour.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality. very toxic by inhalation, danger of cumulative effects, harmful in contact with skin, and if swallowed, possible skin sensitiser. Signs and symptoms associated with mild exposures to organophosphate and carbamate pesticides include: headache, fatigue, dizziness, loss of appetite with nausea, stomach cramps and diarrhoea; blurred vision associated with excessive tearing; contracted pupils of the eye; excessive sweating and salivation; slowed heartbeat, often fewer than 50 per minute; rippling of surface muscles just under the skin. These symptoms may be mistaken for those of flu, heat stroke or heat exhaustion, or upset stomach. Moderately severe organophosphate and carbamate insecticide poisoning cases exhibit all the signs and symptoms found in mild poisonings, but in addition, the victim: is unable to walk; often complains of chest discomfort and tightness; exhibits marked constriction of the pupils (pinpoint pupils); exhibits muscle twitching; has involuntary urination and bowel movement. Severe poisonings are indicated by incontinence, unconsciousness and seizures.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Dichlorvos	62-73-7	186g/kg	0.9	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

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.

If swallowed, splashed on skin or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. Hospital treatment may be necessary.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Quickly and gently brush away excess particles. Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard.

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 swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call 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.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be irritating if inhaled.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

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

Flash point: Flammable solid.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

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: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store packages of this product in a cool place. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep containers dry and away from water. Keep containers of this product in a well ventilated area. 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:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.



SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Dichlorvos	0.9	not set

The ADI for Dichlorvos is set at 0.001mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.013mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

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: 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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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:	Yellow plastic cube.
Odour:	No data re odour.
Boiling Point:	Decomposes before boiling at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	Not applicable.
Specific Gravity:	1.26
Water Solubility:	No data. Expected to be 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:	No data.

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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents, strong reducing agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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: An information profile for Dichlorvos is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Dichlorvos is highly toxic by inhalation, dermal absorption, and ingestion. Because Dichlorvos is volatile, inhalation is the most common route of exposure. Dichlorvos is readily absorbed through the skin. Acute illness from Dichlorvos is limited to the effects of cholinesterase inhibition. Dichlorvos is rapidly metabolized and eliminated from the body. Persons with reduced lung function, convulsive disorders, liver disorders, or recent

exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors will be at increased risk from exposure to Dichlorvos. Alcoholic beverages may enhance the toxic effects of Dichlorvos. Dichlorvos is mildly irritating to skin. Concentrates of Dichlorvos may cause burning sensations, or actual burns. Application of 1.67 mg/kg Dichlorvos in rabbits' eyes produced mild redness and swelling, but no injury to the cornea. Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality. Some organophosphates may cause delayed symptoms beginning 1 to 4 weeks after an acute exposure that may or may not have produced immediate symptoms. In such cases, numbness, tingling, weakness, and cramping may appear in the lower limbs and progress to incoordination and paralysis. Improvement may occur over months or years, but some residual impairment may remain. The oral LD50 for Dichlorvos is 61 to 175 mg/kg in mice, 100 to 1090 mg/kg in dogs, 15 mg/kg in chickens, 25 to 80 mg/kg in rats, 157 mg/kg in pigs, and 11 to 12.5 mg/kg in rabbits. The dermal LD50 for Dichlorvos is 70.4 to 250 mg/kg in rats, 206 mg/kg in mice, and 107 mg/kg in rabbits. The 4-hour LC50 for Dichlorvos is greater than 0.2 mg/L in rats.

Chronic toxicity: Repeated or prolonged exposure to organophosphates may result in the same effects as acute exposure, including the delayed symptoms. Other effects reported in workers repeatedly exposed include impaired memory and concentration, disorientation, severe depressions, irritability, confusion, headache, speech difficulties, delayed reaction times, nightmares, sleepwalking, and drowsiness or insomnia. An influenza like condition with headache, nausea, weakness, loss of appetite, and malaise has also been reported. Repeated, small doses generally have no effect on treated animals. Chronic exposure to Dichlorvos will cause fluid to build up in the lungs (pulmonary oedema). Liver enlargement has occurred in pigs maintained for long periods of time on high doses. Dichlorvos caused adverse liver effects, and lung haemorrhages may occur at high doses in dogs. In male rats, repeated high doses caused abnormalities in the tissues of the lungs, heart, thyroid, liver, and kidneys.

Reproductive effects: There is no evidence that Dichlorvos affects reproduction.

Teratogenic effects: There is no evidence that Dichlorvos is teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: Dichlorvos can bind to molecules such as DNA. For this reason, there has been extensive testing of Dichlorvos for mutagenicity. Several studies have shown Dichlorvos to be a mutagen; for example, Dichlorvos is reported positive in the Ames mutagenicity assay and in other tests involving bacterial or animal cell cultures. However, no evidence of mutagenicity has been found in tests performed on live animals. Its lack of mutagenicity in live animals may be due to rapid metabolism and excretion.

Carcinogenic effects: Dichlorvos has been classified as a possible human carcinogen because it caused tumours in rats and mice in some studies but not others. However, current evidence about the carcinogenicity of Dichlorvos is inconclusive.

Organ toxicity: Dichlorvos primarily affects the nervous system through cholinesterase inhibition, the blockage of an enzyme required for proper nerve functioning.

Fate in humans and animals: Dichlorvos is remarkable for its rapid metabolism and excretion by mammals. Dichlorvos does not accumulate in body tissues and has not been detected in the milk of cows or rats, even when the animals were given doses high enough to produce symptoms of severe poisoning. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

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

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Dichlorvos	>=7%Conc<25%: T+; R26; R21/22; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute toxicity - category 2 • Skin sensitisation - category 1 • Carcinogenicity Category 2 • Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1 	

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Dichlorvos should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

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

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

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: Symptoms are described fully above.

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: Dichlorvos is classed 2b IARC - possibly carcinogenic 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 not biodegradable. However, it is biologically inert so will not be harmful to flora or fauna, soil or water and will not cause long term problems.

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Dichlorvos has low persistence in soil. Half-lives of 7 days were measured on clay, sandy clay, and loose sandy soil. In soil, Dichlorvos is subject to hydrolysis and biodegradation.

Breakdown in water: In water, Dichlorvos remains in solution and does not adsorb to sediments. It degrades primarily by hydrolysis, with a half-life of approximately 4 days in lakes and rivers. This half-life will vary from 20 to 80 hours between pH 4 and pH 9.

Breakdown in vegetation: Except for cucumbers, roses, and some chrysanthemums, plants tolerate Dichlorvos very well.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: 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.

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: Dichlorvos, 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 (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.



IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

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)