



MAC SLAY PROFESSIONAL (DRY) INSECTICIDE

Public Health Insecticide for Flying & Crawling Insects

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND THE MANUFACTURER

Product Name	MAC SLAY PROFESSIONAL (DRY) INSECTICIDE (in the forms of Automatic Dispenser Refill Aerosols 80ml, 250ml, 300ml & 500ml and Multi Shot Aerosol 500ml)		
Supplier Name	Arandee Ltd		
Address	108 Rockfield Road, Penrose, Auckland 1061, New Zealand		
Telephone	+64 (9) 579 5139		
Emergency	National Poisons Centre -24 hours	Australia	13 11 26
		New Zealand	0800 POISON 0800 764 766
E-mail	sales@arandee.co.nz		
Web Site	http://www.arandee.co.nz		
Synonym(s)	MAC Slay; MAC Slay Auto Refill;		
Use(s)	A unique synergised synthetic pyrethroid formulation, effective against flying and crawling insects. Synergises three powerful insect killers to achieve rapid knockdown and high kill rate. Non-residual with low mammalian toxicity, important for the safety of humans and pets. Fine dry spray atomisation with a low irritant formulation.		

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO GHS AND THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (MINIMUM DEGREE OF HAZARD) REGS 2001. CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD, UNDER NZS 5433

**Signal Word: DANGER**

Flammable aerosol	Category 1
Skin sensitisation	Category 1
Respiratory sensitisation	Category 1
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeat Exposure)	Category 2
Aquatic toxicity (Acute)	Category 1
Ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates	

DG Class	2.1.2A	Flammable Aerosol
	6.5A	Substances that are respiratory sensitisers
	6.5B	Substances that are contact sensitisers
	6.9B	Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems
	9.1A	Substances that are very ecotoxic in the aquatic environment
	9.4A	Substances that are very ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates



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HAZARD STATEMENTS	H223	Flammable aerosol
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
	H371	May cause damage to organs
	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	H441	Very toxic to terrestrial invertebrates
	PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS	P103
P104		Read Safety Data Sheet before use
P210		Keep away from heat/open flames. No Smoking
P211		Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P251		Pressurized container. Do not pierce or burn even after use
P261		Avoid breathing spray
P264		Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P270		Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P272		Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273		Avoid release to the environment
P280		Wear protective gloves
P285		In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
RESPONSE STATEMENTS		P314
	P321	Specific treatment (see information on this label)
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before re-use
	P391	Collect spillage
	P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
	P304+P341	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
	P309+P311	IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
	P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
	P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
STORAGE STATEMENTS	P405	Store locked up
	P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C
DISPOSAL STATEMENTS	P501	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	Concentration	CAS Number
d-PHENOTHRIN	$C_{23}H_{26}O_3$	<10%	26002-80-2
TETRAMETHRIN	$C_{19}H_{25}N O_4$	<10%	7696-12-0
PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE	$C_{19}H_{30}N O_5$	<10%	51-03-6
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON BLEND	Proprietary	<5%	64741-65-7
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT BLEND	$C_2H_2F_4$	<32%	74-98-6 106-97-8



4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.
Inhalation	Leave area of exposure immediately. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Skin	Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention, if irritation persists.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) or +64 9 579 5139 (New Zealand) or a doctor. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting, as ingestion is considered unlikely, due to the product form.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.
First Aid Facilities	Eye wash facilities should be provided.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Highly flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition temperatures. When handling a significant spillage, eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones, etc. Aerosol cans may explode when heated above 50 °C.
Fire and Explosion	Highly flammable, explosive vapour. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may evolve, when heated. 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	Dry agent, carbon dioxide foam, or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways; absorb runoff with sand or similar.
HazChem	2Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	If large quantities of cans are punctured (bulk), clear area of all unprotected personnel and ventilate area. Wear splash-proof goggles, leather gloves, coveralls, and boots. Where inhalation risks exist, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) respirator. Collect cans and allow to discharge outdoors. Absorb any residues with sand or similar and place in clean containers for disposal. DO NOT wash away into sewer.
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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Keep out of the reach of children. DO NOT puncture aerosol cans or incinerate, even when empty.
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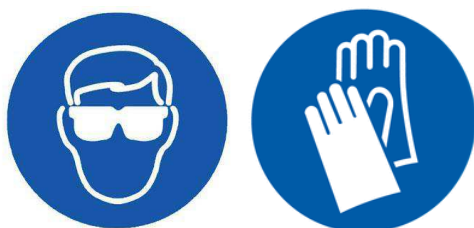
Storage Store in a cool, dry well ventilated area, well away from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, direct sunlight, heat or ignition sources, or foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage, and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation DO NOT directly inhale concentrated vapours. Use in well-ventilated areas. Mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended for poorly ventilated area. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

Exposure Standards TETRAMETHRIN (7696-12-0)
ES-TWA: 5mg/m³ - Pyrethrins (ACGIH)
ES-TWA: 10mg/m³ - Pyrethrins (ACGIH)
d-PHENOTHRIN – No TVL levels have been established by Worksafe.
PERMETHRIN – No TVL levels have been established by Worksafe.
LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) (68476-85-7) TWA: 1800 mg/m³

Personal Protection Equipment No personal protective equipment is required, normally. When an inhalation risk exist wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) Respirator. With prolonged use, wear PVC or rubber gloves and splash-proof goggles or safety glasses.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	COLOURLESS AEROSOL GAS	Solubility (water)	DISPERSABLE
Odour	SLIGHT, ETHEREAL-LIKE ODOUR	Specific Gravity @ 25°C	0.80 - 0.82 g/mL
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	> 1 (Air = 1)	Flash Point	< 20 °C (Propellant)
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	Auto-ignition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE



10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorite), alkalis, / alkali earth metals and finely divided metal powders (e.g. aluminium, barium, lithium), heat and ignition sources.
Decomposition Products	May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition temperatures.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary	General population. The exposure of the general population is expected to be low and is not likely to present a hazard when it is used as recommended. Asphyxiant narcotic. This product may only present a hazard with direct eye contact, prolonged and repeated skin contact or with vapour/gas inhalation at high levels.
Toxicity (Oral)	LD ₅₀ > 5000 mg/kg, Rat
Eye	Low irritant. Contact may result in lacrimation, pain, redness, and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact may result in corneal burns, with possible permanent damage.
Inhalation	Low to moderate Irritant, narcotic, asphyxiant. Over exposure may result in upper respiratory tract irritation, nausea, and headache. At high levels; dizziness, breathing difficulties, and at very high levels, anaesthesia, cardiac arrhythmias, pulmonary oedema and unconsciousness.
Skin	Low irritant. Prolonged contact may result in irritation, redness, rash, dermatitis, and sensitisation.
Ingestion	Exposure considered unlikely, due to product form as an aerosol. Under normal conditions of use, ingestion is considered a highly unlikely, exposure route.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity – Fish	LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 0.0027mg/L <i>Onchoryhncus mykiss</i> (Rainbow Trout) – d-Phenothrin. LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 0.1µg/L <i>Onchoryhncus mykiss</i> (Rainbow Trout) – Permethrin.
Chronic Toxicity – Fish	NOEC 1.1mg/L <i>Onchoryhncus mykiss</i> (Rainbow Trout) – d-Phenothrin. NOAEL 0.10ppb <i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i> (Sheepshead Minnow) – Permethrin.
Acute Toxicity – Aquatic Invertebrates	LC ₅₀ , 48 hour: 0.0043mg/L <i>Daphnia magna</i> – d-Phenothrin. LC ₅₀ , 48 hour: 0.55µg/L <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Water Flea) – Permethrin.
Chronic Toxicity – Aquatic Invertebrates	NOEC 0.47mg/L <i>Daphnia magna</i> – d-Phenothrin. NOEC 0.039ppb <i>Daphnia magna</i> – Permethrin.
Persistence & Degradability	The degradability of the product is not known.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No data available on Bioaccumulation.



Environment Environmental effects of the compound are extremely unlikely, due to packaging in the form of an aerosol. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment through wastewater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. DO NOT puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant, local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT BY THE CRITERIA OF NZS5433:2012.
CLASSIFIED AS A MARINE POLLUTANT IMDG REGULATIONS

	Shipping Name	UN	Packing Group	DG Class	Subsidiary Risk(s)
Land	Compressed Gas				
	Flammable Aerosol	1950	None Allocated	2.1	None Allocated
Sea	Compressed Gas	1950	III	2.1	None Allocated
	Flammable Aerosol				
Air	Compressed				
	Flammable Gas	1950	None Allocated	2.1	None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).
AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

MPI Ministry of Primary Industries approved Type A (including dairy)

AsureQuality Asure Quality approved Type A (including dairy)

NZEPA New Zealand Approval HSR000332

NATO NATO Stock Code 6840-98-204-4345

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information ASPHYXIANTS (1): reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement, when present in the atmospheres, in high concentrations. As most simple asphyxiants are odourless, atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger. Therefore, it is not generally appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but instead warn of the need to maintain oxygen concentrations.

Some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard, due to their potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations, or an explosion hazard.

Asphyxiants (2) There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly, ventilated areas (e.g. tanks)



where oxygen levels may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured. Refer to AS/NZS 2865 - Safe Working in a Confined Space.

Respirators

In general, the best practice to avoid exposure is to use engineering controls, such as adequate ventilation, rather than the use of respirators (which should be limited).
If respiratory equipment must be worn, ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. 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.

Abbreviations

mg/kg – milligrams per kilogram
mg/m³ – milligrams per cubic
metre mg/L – milligrams per Litre
ppb – Parts Per Billion
NOEC – No Observed Effect Concentration
NOAEL – No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LD₅₀ – Dosage that is lethal to 50% of the test population
LC₅₀ – Concentration that is lethal to 50% of the test population
TWA – Time Weighted Average
CAS# – Chemical Abstract Service number - uniquely identifies chemical compounds.
NZEPA – New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority
MPI – New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries
NZIOC – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
WES – Workplace Exposure Standard

Personal Protective Equipment

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

Health Effects from Exposure

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

Report Status

This report is based upon information provided by ingredient manufacturers, and third party experts. We believe that the information represents the current state of knowledge about safety and handling precautions that are appropriate for this product. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the Chief Chemist at Arandee Ltd. While Arandee 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, Arandee accepts no liability for any loss, injury, or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered, or incurred by any person, because of their reliance upon the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.