



SAFETY DATA SHEET

WEBZONE TERMITICIDE AND INSECTICIDE APVMA Approval No. 68120

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name:	WEBZONE TERMITICIDE AND INSECTICIDE APVMA Approval No. 68120
Recommended Use:	For the protection of structures from subterranean termite damage, for the control of termites and a range of other urban pests, and for the control of various insect and mite pests in a variety of crops, including turf, as specified in the Directions for Use Table.
Restrictions on Use:	None specified.
Supplier of SDS:	Freezone Public Health Pty Ltd
Supplier Address:	18 Gilpin Street Shorncliffe QLD 4017
Supplier Phone:	07 3869 4436
Supplier Fax:	07 3869 4433
Supplier Email:	info@freezone.net.au
Emergency Telephone Number:	000 (Police or Fire Brigade) Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

SECTION 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia.
Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code.

Signal Word: DANGER

Label Elements and Precautionary Statements

Hazard Pictograms:



Hazard Statements:	H227: Combustible liquid. H302: Harmful if swallowed H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P201: Obtain special instruction before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces — No smoking.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

P281: Use protective equipment as required.

Response:

P301 + P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

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.

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

P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P312 – Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P321: Specific treatment (see FIRST AID on this label).

P330: Rinse mouth

P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder) for extinction.

P391: Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

SUSMP Classification:

S6

ADG Classification:

N/A

UN Number:

N/A

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Bifenthrin contains 10%
CAS number: 82657-04-3
EC number: 607-699-00-7

Solvent contains to 100%
CAS number: 64742-95-6

N-methyl-2-Pyrrolidone contains 5%
CAS number: 872-50-4

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	Remove victim from area of exposure – avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin contact:	If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Eye contact:	If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. In cases of skin contact with synthetic pyrethroids, it has been reported that tropical application of Vitamin E cream has a therapeutic value, eliminating almost 100% of the skin pain associated with synthetic pyrethroids.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazard	Product is a combustible liquid, (C1)
Fire/Explosion Hazard	
Dangerous Decomposition or Combustion Products	
Thermal Decomposition	Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Other decomposition products include carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen chloride.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Toxic fumes.
Hazardous Reactions	Avoid oxidising agents. Strong acids or alkalies will slowly decompose simazine.
Extinguishing Media	Use water spray or fog, alcohol stable foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS	Slippery when spilt. Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal. Wash spill area with detergent and water.
MAJOR SPILLS	Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff

DISPOSAL into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for handling When handling this product, do not eat, drink or smoke.
When mixing this product always wear a PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls buttoned at the wrist and neck.
When spraying this product, wear a face shield or goggles. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls. If product gets on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.

Conditions for safe storage Store in the closed, original container in a well-ventilated area as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. Keep from contact with fertilisers and seeds.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards:

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103	309

No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. ADI for bifenthrin is set at 0.01 mg/kg/day with corresponding NOEL is set at 1 mg/kg/day. *ADI= Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL: No Observable Effect Level. Data adopted from Australia ADI List, Sept 2019.

Engineering Controls **IN THE WORKPLACE:** Use in well ventilated areas. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapour/ particulate respirator. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Personal Protection OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	Liquid
Colour	Light brown
Odour	Solvent
Boiling Point (°C)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Not applicable
Specific Density	0.93 ± 0.01
Flammability	Combustible liquid, (C1)
Solubility	Emulsify in water

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid None.

Incompatibilities Avoid storage with oxidisers.

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization is not possible.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity data (On Bifenthrin technical)**Acute oral LD₅₀ for rats 54.5 mg/kgAcute percutaneous LD₅₀ for rabbits >2000 mg/kg**Potential Health Effects**Health EffectsAcute:**Ingestion:**

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is highly discomforting and may be toxic if swallowed, even fatal if swallowed in quantity. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. Can be depressed the central nervous system. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

Eye contact:

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. The spray mist is highly discomforting to the eyes. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effect and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

Skin contact:

The liquid is discomforting to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Inhalation:

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis with nausea, vomiting and light headedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsion can occur due to brain irritation and/ or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by non-specific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposure may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can

Chronic:

sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death. Principle routes of exposures are usually by inhalation of vapour/ spray mist and skin contact with the material. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

Bifenthrin produced tumours following repeated exposure by dogs, rats, rabbits and mice to Bifenthrin. Bifenthrin is not genotoxic. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate	It has a high affinity for organic matter and is not mobile. There is a potential for bioconcentration up the food chain.
Persistence / Degradability	Half life ranging from 65-125 days (depending upon soil type).
Acute Toxicity - Fish	Very toxic to fish. LC ₅₀ (96 hrs): 0.00015 mg/L in rainbow trout 0.00035 mg/L in bluegill sunfish LC ₅₀ (48 hrs): 0.00016mg/L in daphnia magna
Acute Toxicity – Other Organisms	Terrestrial toxicity: Oral LD ₅₀ (mallard duck): harmful to terrestrial species. Harmful to bees. 2,150 mg/kg Oral LD ₅₀ (bobwhite quail): 1,800 mg/kg Oral LD ₅₀ (µg/bee): 0.1µg/bee Contact LD ₅₀ (µg/bee): 0.0146 µg/bee

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal	Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the product label. These should be carefully followed.
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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport	Considered non dangerous for road and rail transport (in packaging) by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Ref: ADG7; SP No. AU01.
UN Number (Sea Transport):	3082
IMO Class/Packing Group:	Class 9; Packing Group III
IMO Marine Pollutant:	Marine Pollutant
IMO Proper Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,

LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bifenthrin)

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSMP Classification	S6
Packaging & Labelling	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date	01/07/2020
Revision	-
Supersedes date	-

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
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Number	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number
GHS	Globally Harmonised System

CONTACT POINT:

Police and Fire Brigade:	Dial	000
National Poisons Information Centre:	Dial	13 11 26 (from anywhere in Australia)

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.