

SAFETY DATA SHEET Vulcan NP18

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Vulcan NP18

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Biocidal product

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier PelGar International Ltd

Unit 13

Newman Lane

Alton Hampshire GU34 2QR

United Kingdom

Telephone: +44(0)1420 80744 E-mail: garry@pelgar.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone +44(0)1420 80744

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC/1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram







Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

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

Keep/Store away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Contains Distillates(petrolium) hydrotreated

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Distillates(petrolium) hydrotreated 60-100%

Classification

Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

PYRETHRINS INCLUDING CINERINS

<1%

Classification

Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.

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Inhalation Aspiration may cause respiratory irritation and may cause lung damage if swallowed. Remove

patient from exposure and give oxygen. Maintain a clear airway and adequate ventilation.

Apply other measures as indicated by the patient's clinical condition. In case of

unconsciousness place patient in recovery position and get emergency medical advice. Exposure can cause numbness, tingling and weakness in extremities. Obtain medical advice immediately. The chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly

investigated.

Ingestion If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Transport to nearest medical facility for

> additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Give nothing by mouth.

Skin contact The most common health effect associated with petroleum distillate skin exposure is irritation

> leading to dermatitis. Skin exposure may result in dermatitis through the extraction of endogenous skin lipids. Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly. If irritation persists obtain medical attention. Contaminated clothing should be washed and dried

before re-use.

Eye contact Can be irritating to eyes. Rinse opened eye for 15 minutes under running water holding eye

lids open. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist transport to the nearest

medical facility for additional treatment.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media CO2, powder. Fight larger fires with alcohol resistant foam.

> Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be

avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products

Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates (smoke) and gases such as carbon monoxide and oxides of sulphur and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

Liquid can evaporate and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space. Vapour in the headspace of containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate the immediate area straightaway.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Wear suitable protective clothing, respirator, gloves and eye/face protection.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Extinguish ignition sources. Do not allow to enter sewers/ surface or ground water. Inform

appropriate authorities in case of leakage into water course or sewage system. Prevent

further spillage if safe to do so.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to section 13. Ensure adequate

ventilation. Soak up with

inert absorbent material and dispose of as hazardous waste. Keep in suitable, closed

containers for disposal.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections See Section 7 for information on safe handling. See Section 8 for information on personal

protection equipment. See Section 13 for disposal information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas. Avoid contact with skin and eyes and avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. If splashing is likely to occur wear approved eye protection. If spray mists are likely, wear a suitable approved respirator. If skin contact is likely to occur wear rubber gloves and suitable impervious protective clothing. Use in a well ventilated area. Always use good personal hygiene procedures when handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this product is used or stored. Take precautions against static discharge. Do not use in the presence of naked flames, hot surfaces or unprotected electrical equipment. Vapours may spread along the ground and could form explosive mixtures with air. Read the label before use.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store in a cool, dry location. Store only in the original receptacle. Keep containers tightly closed in a well-ventilated place. Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.

Keep away from sources of heat. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from foodstuffs. Keep away from oxidizing agents. The product is combustible. Keep containers exposed to the heat cool with water to mitigate an explosion hazard, contain run-off.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

PYRETHRINS INCLUDING CINERINS

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1 mg/m³ Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Distillates (Petroleum) TWA 200 mg/m3

(Non-Aerosol)

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment

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Personal protection Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, for example

apron, protecting boots, chemical-protection suit.

Eye/face protection Face shield and safety glasses with side-shields approved under EN166(EU) standard.

Hand protection Suitable chemical resistant safety gloves. For example, nitrile rubber (0.4 mm), chloroprene

rubber (0.5 mm), butyl rubber (0.7 mm). Dispose of used gloves in accordance with applicable regulations. The selected protective gloves need to satisfy the specifications of EU directive

89/686/EEC and the standard EN374 derived from it.

Other skin and body

protection

Handle in accordance with good hygiene and safety practice. Wearing of closed work clothing

is recommended. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Store work clothing

separately.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Liquid.

Colour Yellow.

Odour Aromatic hydrocarbons.

pH No information available.

Initial boiling point and range 150 - 290 Deg C

Flash point 66 - 67 Deg C

Vapour pressure 1 - 21 kPa at 37.8 Deg C

Bulk density 0.81 - 0.828 g/cm3 at 15 Deg C

Auto-ignition temperature >220 Deg C

9.2. Other information

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Oxidises on contact with air

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid The formation of toxic gases/vapours may occur if heated. Combustion may occur if heated.

10.5. Incompatible materials

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition Oxidizes on contact with air. Avoid Heat, sparks and open flame. Incompatible with Oxidising

products agents.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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Toxicological effects Low Oral, Dermal and Inhalation toxicity for Petroleum distillate. Category 4 Oral, Dermal and

Inhalation toxicity for the Pyrethrins including Cinerins. Thus as the product mixture contains very low quantities of Pyrethrins it is not considered toxic. However if you get large amounts of pyrethrins on your skin you may get feelings of numbness, itching, burning, stinging, tingling or warmth. If Pyrethrins enter your body you might also experience dizziness, headache, nausea, muscle twitching, reduced energy and changes in awareness that might last for

several hours.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation This product is a skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause irritation and

dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Can cause eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches,

dizziness and nausea. Continued inhalation may cause unconsciousness.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Aspiration can be fatal.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms. Toxic to fish and

Bees.

12.1. Toxicity

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by

photochemical reactions in air.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potentialContains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil

surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

The substance does not fulfil all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and

toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system, even in small

quantities. Poses a contamination danger to drinking water.

Also very toxic to other aquatic organisms such as plankton.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information Do not allow product to reach sewage system. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains

or in water courses. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and

local laws and regulations.

Disposal methodsDispose of in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Dispose of Contaminated packaging as unused product unless fully cleaned.

Waste class Waste disposal key number from EWC is 20 01 19 (Pesticides)

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID) 3082
UN No. (IMDG) 3082
UN No. (ICAO) 3082
UN No. (ADN) 3082

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name

(ADR/RID)

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains

Distillates(petroleum) hydrotreated)

Proper shipping name (IMDG) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains

Distillates(petroleum) hydrotreated)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains

Distillates(petroleum) hydrotreated)

Proper shipping name (ADN) ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains

Distillates(petroleum) hydrotreated)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class 9

ADR/RID classification code M6

ADR/RID label 9

IMDG class 9

ICAO class/division 9

ADN class 9

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group III
IMDG packing group III
ADN packing group III
ICAO packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS F-A, S-F

ADR transport category 3

Emergency Action Code •3Z

Hazard Identification Number

(ADR/RID)

Tunnel restriction code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

90

Transport in bulk according to Not applicable.

Annex II of MARPOL 73/78

and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU legislation To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

The data should be considered when making any hazard assessment. This product may be subject to the SEVESO III European regulations.

Classification and labelling according to Regulation:

(EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

SECTION 16: Other information

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Revision 3

Supersedes date 14/10/2015

SDS number 20523

Hazard statements in full H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.