

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SPECKOZ Inc.
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PRODUCT NAME : PERMETHRIN TC
CHEMICAL NAME : (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl cis-trans-3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
CHEMICAL FAMILY : Pyrethroid insecticide
PRODUCT CODE : EPA Reg. No. 51036-287-72113

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	PERCENTAGE	CAS NUMBER	OSHA PEL	ACIGH TLV
Permethrin	36.8	52645-53-1	None	None
Stoddard solvent	< 25.0	8052-41-3	100 ppm	100 ppm

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION SUMMARY

(As defined by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200)

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Amber liquid with slight petroleum odor.
- May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin.
- Causes slight eye irritation.
- Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.
- Keep out of reach of children.

Symptoms of over exposure are diarrhea, salivation, tremors, convulsions, hyperactivity and hypersensitivity to touch or sound.

POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS:

EYE - Mildly irritating to the eyes. Degree of injury will depend on the amount of material that gets into eye and the speed and thoroughness of the first aid treatment.

SKIN - Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident on re-exposure to this material.

INHALATION - Vapor or spray mists may be harmful if inhaled.

INGESTATION - May be harmful if swallowed.

POTENTIAL PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Combustible liquid and vapor. Can decompose at high temperatures forming toxic gases.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Highly toxic to fish and water organisms.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Do not induce vomiting as it may cause aspiration pneumonia. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Avoid alcohol.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains aromatic hydrocarbons, which can produce a severe pneumonitis if aspirated, consideration should be given to

gastric lavage with an endotracheal tube in place. Treatment is controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care.
ANTIDOTE: Activated charcoal and a cathartic are recommended and nervous stimulation should be controlled with a sedative, e.g. barbiturates. Skin irritations and sensations may occur and can be alleviated with ordinary skin salves to relieve discomfort.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (method): 115 F (45 C)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (LEL-UFL): Unknown
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: Combustible Liquid. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Can burn in fire, releasing irritating and toxic gases due to thermal decomposition or combustion.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or water spray when fighting fires involving this material.
FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Evacuate area and fight fire upwind from a safe distance to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Fire exposed containers can build up pressure and should be kept cool with water spray if possible. Explosive vapor could form from ruptured containers. Dike and collect water used to fight fire to prevent environmental damage due to run off. Foam or dry chemical fire extinguishing systems are preferred to prevent environmental damage from excessive water run off.
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece. Full fire fighting turnout gear (Bunker gear).
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Chlorine, Hydrogen chloride, Oxides of hydrogen, carbon, Aldehydes.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in Protective Equipment section. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary personnel from entering.
SMALL SPILL: Absorb small spills on sand, vermiculite or other inert absorbent. Place contaminated material in appropriate container for disposal.
LARGE SPILL: Dike large spills using absorbent or impervious material such as clay or sand. Recover and contain as much free liquid as possible for reuse. Allow absorbed material to solidify, and scrape up for disposal. After removal, scrub the area with detergent and water and neutralize with dilute alkaline solutions of soda ash, or lime. Pick up wash liquid with additional absorbent and place in a disposable container. This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from drainage systems and bodies of water.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!
HANDLING: Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not reuse this container.
STORAGE: Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from food, feed and drinking water. Store in a well ventilated, dry place away from heat and other sources of ignition. Keep from freezing. If product crystallizes, store at 70 to 85 F for 24 hours and agitate to redissolve crystals. Do not use direct heat to warm.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS (8 HOUR TWA): (Refer to Section 3)
ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
EYE PROTECTION - Safety glasses, goggles or full face shield
CLOTHING - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, Chemical-resistant footwear plus