



## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

### RID Australia

Chemwatch: 36-6830

Version No: 12.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 26/06/2020

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray
Synonyms	438100 Tropical Strength Pump Spray 100ml; 438100HK Tropical Strength Pump Spray HK 100ml
Proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Other means of identification	Not Available

##### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Personal insecticide sprayed onto skin from a pump pack. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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##### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RID Australia
Address	30 Bernoulli Street Darra QLD 4076 Australia
Telephone	1300 041 772
Fax	1300 360 440
Website	<a href="http://www.rid.com.au">www.rid.com.au</a>
Email	Not Available

##### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	RID Australia
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 7 47721411
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

#### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**



##### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	4
Toxicity	1	2
Body Contact	2	4
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	0	0

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
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## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

Signal word **Warning**

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
<b>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64-17-5	30-60	<u>ethanol</u>
134-62-3	10-30	<u>N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intended for application to skin.</li> <li>- Remove with soap and water if irritation occurs.</li> <li>- Seek medical advice if irritation persists.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.
- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Do not** use a water jet to fight fire.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	-2Y

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▸ Wipe up.</li> <li>▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▸ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.</li> <li>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.</li> <li>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> </ul>

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► If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>► Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>► <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>► Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>► Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>► Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>► Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>► <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>► Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>► Avoid generation of static electricity.</li> <li>► <b>DO NOT use plastic buckets.</b></li> <li>► Earth all lines and equipment.</li> <li>► Use spark-free tools when handling.</li> <li>► Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>► <b>When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>► Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>► Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>► Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>► Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>► Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>► Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>► Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>► Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>► <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>► No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>► Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.</li> <li>► Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.</li> <li>► Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.</li> <li>► Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.</li> <li>► Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.</li> <li>► Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>► Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>► For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.</li> <li>► Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>► Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>► Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>► For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>► For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>► For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>► Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.</li> <li>► Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages</li> <li>► In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>



+

X

+

X

+

+

+

X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
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## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethanol: (Ethyl alcohol)	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	3,300 ppm	Not Available
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.	
	For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.		
Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li><li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li><li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li></ul>	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li><li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li></ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>	

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The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.

- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

**Recommended material(s)****GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

\* - Continuous Flow; \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear flammable liquid with a mild odour - when delivered as a spray it is a fine clear spray.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.93
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	65 (initial)	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	~50	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	60-80
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
<b>Eye</b>	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

<b>RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>ethanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	1.40 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	1400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	4070 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	4070 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
	5100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild
	6030 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>



## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

	6030 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	6080 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	6080 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	9200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	9710 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0 mg/l/10h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 124.7 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 63926.976 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =1501 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	35 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) : 10 mg - moderate
	4750 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg
	950 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3180 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	dermal (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.95 mg/l <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE	<p>For N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (Deet)</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Different preparations of Deet with different proportions of the m-isomer produced different oral LD50s. Rats killed by dosages in the LD50 range showed lacrimation, chromodacryorrhea, depression, prostration, tremors, and asphyxial convulsions. Respiratory failure usually preceded cardiac failure.</p> <p>In rabbits, an intravenous dosage of 75 mg/kg was rapidly fatal, but 50 mg/kg was not. Five doses at the rate of 25 mg/kg/day produced no cumulative effect, except for injury of the intima of some veins used for injection. Single dermal applications to rabbits at rates of 2 or 4 ml/kg produced no systemic effect, but did produce mild to moderate erythema. Repeated dermal application of 50% solutions for 13 weeks at the rate of 2 ml/kg/day produced no evidence of systemic toxicity but did produce desquamation, coriaceousness, dryness, and fissuring in the same species. Except for some scarring, these lesions cleared within 3 weeks. Instillation of Deet into the eyes of rabbits produced mild to moderate edema of the nictitating membrane, lacrimation, conjunctivitis, and some corneal injury, as revealed by fluorescein staining. After 5 days, all eyes appeared normal. No sensitisation was seen in guinea pigs.</p> <p>Animals typically exposed to Deet have developed dermal and ocular reactions. Dermal effects including erythema, desquamation and scarring in rabbits and profuse sweating, irritation and exfoliation in horses have been reported following repeated applications of Deet at concentrations of 50 percent or greater. Direct ocular application of either diluted (30 or 40 percent Deet) or undiluted Deet in rabbits has produced edema, tearing, conjunctivitis, pus and clouding in the eyes.</p> <p>Repeated dermal application to horses produced hypersteatosis, an overactivity of the sebaceous glands, when the solution of Deet was 15% or higher.</p> <p>Dermal application in humans of insect repellents containing Deet can produce a variety of skin reactions in humans. Cases of localized skin irritation, large painful blisters and permanent scarring of skin at the crease of the elbow have been reported in soldiers who applied solutions of 50 or 75 percent Deet. Results from questionnaire surveys conducted by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) among Everglades National Park Employees indicated a variety of dermal reactions including rashes, irritation of skin and mucous membranes, and numb or burning sensations of the lips among park workers who were highly exposed to Deet-containing repellents. Urticaria or dermatitis, resulting from topical Deet exposure has been noted in both children and adults. In one instance involving only limited Deet exposure, the urticaria was accompanied by an anaphylactic reaction.</p> <p>Controlled human exposure studies using 50 or 75 percent Deet have reproduced many of the dermal effects noted in field studies. The U.S. Army conducted an investigation in volunteers using 75 percent Deet applied to the upper arm and elbow's crease. Of the 77 volunteers, 37 (48%) had severe dermal reactions at the crease of the elbow. No dermal reactions were observed on the upper arm or in the control group of men tested with ethanol solvent alone.</p> <p>Several cases of toxic encephalopathy associated with the use of Deet in children have been reported in the medical literature. The first reported case involved a 3.5 year old girl whose body, bedclothes and bedding were sprayed each night for two weeks with an insect repellent containing 15 percent Deet. Since then, five additional cases of toxic encephalopathy have been temporally associated with the use of Deet products in children, all of whom were females. The toxic encephalopathy was characterised by agitation, weakness, disorientation, ataxia, seizures, coma and in three cases resulted in death. Autopsies conducted on two fatalities indicated oedema of the brain, with one case presenting necrotic lesions in the cerebellum and spinal cord and an enlarged liver accompanied by microscopic changes. One child was reported to be heterozygous for ornithine carbamoyl transferase deficiency (a sex linked enzyme deficiency which may produce effects similar to those reported above) and it has been hypothesised that children with this enzyme disorder may be at greater risk of adverse reactions to Deet. This enzyme deficiency which usually causes infant death in males is of variable severity in females. Accidental and deliberate ingestion of Deet-containing products has produced neurotoxic effects similar to those described following dermal exposure.</p> <p>Generalised seizures have also been temporally associated with the use of Deet-containing insect repellent on skin. These cases differ from those described above in that they involved males (four boys aged 3-7 years and one 29-year-old adult), had few associated neurotoxic effects and resolved rapidly. Lower exposure to Deet in these males (four of five males had either one or two dermal applications) may have accounted for the effects being less severe than in females. That the majority of identified neurotoxic cases involved children raises concerns that this subpopulation is at greater risk of adverse reaction following exposure to Deet than are adults.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of more subtle neurotoxicity have also been associated with extensive dermal application of Deet in adults. Questionnaire results indicate that Everglades National Park employees having extensive Deet exposure were more likely to have insomnia, mood disturbances and impaired cognitive function than were lesser exposed co-workers. A young male who repeatedly applied Deet to his skin prior to spending prolonged periods in a sauna was reported to develop acute manic psychosis characterized by aggressive behavior, delusions and hyperactivity. Either o-DET or p-DET, or both occur as impurities in commercial m-DET (Deet). A thorough study of the o- and p-isomers showed that the o-isomer is slightly more toxic than the others (oral LD50 1,210 mg/kg in rats). However, no alarming difference was found, and it was concluded that the presence of 5% of o-DET or p-DET as impurities in the</p> <p><b>Chronic toxicity:</b> When rats were fed Deet at a dietary level of 10,000 ppm for about 200 days, their growth rate was decreased without a</p>
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## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

	<p>decrease in food intake. There was a significant increase in the relative weight of the testes and liver in males, of the liver and spleen in females, and the kidneys of both males and females. Some of these changes were seen in lesser degree at a dietary level of 1,000 ppm. No gross or significant histological changes were seen at any dietary level and no changes of any kind were noted at 100 ppm or 500 ppm (about 25 mg/kg/day).</p> <p>Essentially identical results were found in other subacute dermal and feeding studies each carried out on rats, rabbits, and dogs. In these oral studies, 2,000 ppm proved to be a no-effect-level. Oral administration of Deet to dogs at rates of 100 and 300 mg/kg/day caused tremor and hyperactivity and occasional vomiting, but no other effects. Blood studies (hemoglobin, haematocrit, sedimentation rate, platelet counts, total and differential white cell counts) on dogs receiving 300 mg/kg orally or dermally or on rabbits receiving 300 mg/kg dermally revealed no effect on the haematopoietic system. Gross and microscopic examination of the organs of all three species revealed only slight kidney damage in rabbits typical of that associated with burns of the skin. Thirteen other organs, including liver, spleen, and bone marrow, were normal in the three species.</p> <p>No systemic toxicity was observed in rats exposed 8 hours/day, 5 days/week for 7 weeks to air saturated with Deet. No toxic effects were observed in rats exposed for 6 hours to an aerosol of Deet. No gross or significant histological changes were seen.</p> <p><b>Organ Toxicity:</b> Hypertrophy of the kidneys and liver and effects of mild central nervous system stimulation including tremors and hyperactivity were noted in animals following repeated exposure. Significant testicular hypertrophy was observed in male rats repeatedly fed a diet containing from 48 to 531 mg/kg/day of Deet.</p> <p><b>Reproductive Effects:</b> When Deet was applied to the skin of rats at the rate of 1,000 mg/kg/day throughout pregnancy, implantation was reduced significantly. Prenatal mortality was 34.1%, compared with 20.9% in the control. Mortality between birth and weaning was 44.0%, compared to 15.7% in the control. Injury was less (but probably significant) at a dosage of 100 mg/kg/day throughout pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Teratogenic Effects:</b> A dermal teratology study was conducted on rabbits. Groups of 20 pregnant rabbits received daily dermal applications of 0, 50, 100, 500, 1000, or 5000 mg Deet/kg/day in ethanol on shaved backs from day 0 through day 29 of gestation. There were no significant differences between control and treated animals with respect to the fertility index, number of implantations per animal, or number of fetuses per animal. In addition, treatment did not change fetal weight, fetal length or placental weights and no increases in the incidence of skeletal or soft tissue anomalies were observed in treated groups when compared with untreated controls. This study demonstrated that Deet has no teratogenic or embryotoxic effects in rabbits exposed dermally to technical Deet.</p> <p>An additional supplementary teratology study was conducted on rats. Groups of 20 pregnant rats were daily administered 10 ml of peanut oil containing 0, 8, 20 or 80 mg/kg/Deet by gavage from day 5 through day 15 of gestation. No significant differences were reported between control and treated mothers with respect to fertility, fetuses per litter, foetal weight or fetal survival. However, the study did show decreases in number of implantation sites per dam and number of fetuses per animal. In addition, a related increase was observed in the number of resorptions per dam.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Researchers fed Deet to male and female rats in the diet for two years at doses of 10, 30, or 100 mg/kg/day, and 30, 100, or 400 mg/kg/day, respectively. Researchers fed mice 250, 500, or 1,000 mg/kg/day for 18 months, and dogs 30, 100, or 400 mg/kg/day. No specific target organ toxicity or oncogenicity was observed in any of the animals. Researchers often use studies designed to test for mutagenicity to screen chemicals for carcinogenicity. Sufficient evidence indicates that DEET does not have significant potential for mutagenicity.</p> <p><b>Fate in Humans and Animals:</b> Deet is absorbed promptly from the skin and distributed to all organs including the brain and the foetus. The compound is excreted in the milk but primarily in the urine.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Reproductive effector in rats</p>
<b>ETHANOL &amp; N,N-DIETHYL-M-TOLUAMIDE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	11-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10-mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.22-mg/L	2
	NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-296mg/L	2
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Continued...

## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	LOW (BCF = 2.4)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide	LOW (KOC = 536.6)


## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	+2Y

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1170				
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>144 223</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	144 223	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	144 223				
Limited quantity	5 L				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1170										
UN proper shipping name	Ethanol or Ethanol. solution										
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L				
ICAO/IATA Class	3										
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable										
ERG Code	3L										
Packing group	III										
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable										
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A3 A58 A180</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>366</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>220 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>355</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>60 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3 A58 A180	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Special provisions	A3 A58 A180										
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366										
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L										
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355										
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L										

## RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1170		
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D	
	Special provisions	144 223	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -  
 Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (ethanol; N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol; N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory            No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	26/06/2020
Initial Date	23/08/2013

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
11.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
12.1.1.1	26/06/2020	Synonyms, Name

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

Continued...

**RID Tropical Strength Pump Spray**

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.