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DATE OF ISSUE	SUPERSEDES
08/07/86	SUPERSEDES 11/12/85

	08/07/86 11/12/85
SECTION	I - GENERAL INFORMATION
CHEMICAL NAME & SYNONYMS	TRADE NAME & SYNDNYMS
CHEMICAL FAMILY AEROSOL PYRETHRUM INSECTICIDE	
MANUFACTURERS NAME: NATIONAL CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF N	
ADDRESS (NUMBER, STREET, CITY BOX 152170 IRVING, TEXAS 75Q15	
PREPARED BY: ERIC KUEHLER/T.S.CHEMIST	PRODUCT CODE NUMBER EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 5058 214-438-4144 EXT. 013
	OTTON TT. HATABOUG THORPETTING
	CTION II- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS
THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW A COMPONENTS AS THE PRODUCT MIX AS A WHOLE.	RE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL TURE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED
CHEMICAL NAME (INGREDIENTS)	HAZARD TLV* PEL* CAS#
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	COMBUST. 100 PPM 3. 500MG/M3 3 8030-30-6
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	SUS/CARC1 100 PPM 4 350MG/M3 4 75-09-2
SEC	TION III - PHYSICAL DATA
BOILING PT. (FAHRENHEIT) N/A	SPEC GRAVITY (H20=1) :0.790
VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG). N/A	COLOR WATER WHITE
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1) N/A	ODOR PYRETHRINS

	***	SQUAD AEROSO	L	
(CONTINUED)	SECTION	III - PHYSICAL DAT	Α	PAGE : 02
PH • 100%	N/A	CLARITY TRANSPAR	ENT	
PERCENT. VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	99	EVAPORATION RATE	N/A	
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	NEGLIG	IBLE		••••••
VISCOSITY	NON-VI	scous		

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION MAZARD

FLASH POINT (METHOD USI	ED) FLAMMAB	LE LIMITS	N/ALEL .	N/A UEL
	ALCOHOL" -FDAM X <co2< th=""><th>X<chemical< th=""><th>X<spray< th=""><th><other< th=""></other<></th></spray<></th></chemical<></th></co2<>	X <chemical< th=""><th>X<spray< th=""><th><other< th=""></other<></th></spray<></th></chemical<>	X <spray< th=""><th><other< th=""></other<></th></spray<>	<other< th=""></other<>
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING USE WATER IN FINE SPRAY FROM EXCESSIVE PRESSURE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING SHO	TO COOL UNBROKEN	CONTAINERS TO PE	REVENT BURSTI	NG ER
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSI FIRE FIGHTING SHOULD BE EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDE, APPROPRIATE. SEE HAZAR	DONE FROM UPWIND	TO MINIMIZE POSS EVACUATE PEOPLE PRODUCTS.	IBILITY OF DOWNWIND AS	

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE :

NOT ESTABLISHED FOR MIXTURE. SEE SECTION II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

- ACUTE - (SHORT TERM EXPOSURE)

SEVERE IRRITATION TO EYES, REDNESS, TEARING AND BLURRED VISION CAUSES
IRRITATION, DEFATTING OF SKIN. EXCESSIVE BREATHING OF VAPORS CAN LEAD TO
NASAL & RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, DIZZINESS, WEAKNESS, NAUSEA AND POSSIBLE
UNCONSCIOUSNESS, EVEN ASPHIXIATION. SWALLOWING CAN CAUSE NAUSEA, CRAMPS,
VOMITING AND DIARRHEA. ASPHIXIATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS CAN CAUSE
CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL.

CAUSES MARKED IRRITATION TO EYES. EXCESSIVE OVEREXPOSURE TO SKIN CAN CAUSE
DERMATITIS AND CHAPPING. TEXESSIVE EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM, LIVER OR KIDNEY EFFECTS. METHYLENE CHLORIDE HAS BEEN SHOWN TO

THAT THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

SQUAD AEROSOL (CONTINUED) SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA PAGE : 03 INCREASE THE RATE OF SPONTANEOUSLY OCCURRING MALIGNANT TUMORS IN ONE STRAIN OF LABORATORY MOUSE AND BENIGN TUMORS IN LABORATORY RATS. OTHER ANIMAL STUDIES, AND SEVERAL HUMAN EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES, FAILED TO SHOW A TUMORIGENIC RESPONSE RELATABLE TO METHYLENE CHLORIDE. IT IS NOT BELIEVED TO POSE A MEASURABLE CARCINOGENIC RISK TO MAN WHEN HANDLED AS RECOMMENDED. BIRTH DEFECTS ARE UNLIKELY EXPOSURES HAVING NO EFFECT ON THE MOTHER SHOULD HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE FETUS. SEE SECTION VI-TOXICITY INFORMATION PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: X<-- INHALATION <-- INGESTION X<-- ABSORPTION EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

GET PERSON OUT OF CONTAMINATED AREA TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED. ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION SHOULD BE STARTED. OXYGEN MAY BE ADMINISTERED. IF READILY AVAILABLE. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. EYE CONTACT:
IMMEDIATELY FLUSH EYES WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES
HOLDING EYELTOS APART TO ENSURE FLUSHING OF THE EYE SURFACE. SEEK MEDICAL
ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. IMMEDIATELY WASH CONTAMINATED SKIN WITH PLENTY OF SOAP AND WATER. IF IRRITATION PERSISTS, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. INGESTION:
CALL A PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING OR GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. IF VICTIM IS CONSCIOUS, GIVE LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER TO DILUTE STOMACH CONTENTS. NOTES TO PHYSICIAN :
ASPIRATION HAZARD MAY CONTRAINDICATE THE USE OF GASTRIC LAVAGE. CAUTIOUS GASTRIC LAVAGE MAY BE INDICATED FOR INGESTION. SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION PETROLEUM DISTILLATES UNK-MAN LDLO: 1176MG/KG 2. ORL-RAT LD50: 28G/KG 2. SYSTEMIC & OTHER EFFECTS: (CDNT.) DID NOT CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS IN ANIMALS; OTHER EFFECTS WERE SEEN IN THE FETUS DNLY AT DOSES WHICH CAUSED TOXIC EFFECTS TO THE MOTHER. IN ANIMAL STUDIES, HAS BEEN SHOWN NOT TO INTERFERE WITH REPRODUCTION. NEGATIVE OR EQUIVOCAL RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED USING MAMMALIAN CELLS OR ANIMALS. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE LACK OF MAMMALIAN CELLS OR ANIMALS. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE LACK OF BACTERIAL TESTS HAVE GENERALLY BEEN POSITIVE, OVERALL THE DATA SUGGEST THAT GENOTOXIC POTENTIAL DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE TOXICITY OF METHYLENE CHLORIDE. THE TOXICITY OF METHYLENE CHLORIDE. WETHYLENE CHLORIDE CARCINOGENISIS. ORLUNGS 13500MG/KG LIFETIME 4. SQUAD AEROSOL (CONTINUED) SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION PAGE : 04 IHL-HMN TCLD:500PPM/1Y TFX:CSN 5. SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA X<--STABLE <--UNSTABL | CONDIDTIONS TO AVOID INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) STRONG ACIDS OR ALKALINE HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
WHEN HEATED TO DECOMPOSITION MAY PRODUCE PHOSGENE GAS. HCL. AND HAZARDOUS X <- WILL NOT <- OCCUR CONDITIONS TO AVOID SECTION VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES STEPS TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED.
THE PRODUCT IS IN AN AEROSOL, SO A SPILL IS UNLIKELY. IN CASE OF LEAKAGE,
CONTAIN SPILL, PICK UP WITH AN ABSORBANT. DO NOT FLUSH TO SEWER. PLACE
INTO LABELED CONTAINER AND SEAL CONTACT YOUR STATE PESTICIDE OR
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AGENCY, OR THE HAZARDOUS WASTE REPRESENTATIVE AT
THE NEAREST EPA REGIONAL OFFICE FOR GUIDANCE. WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
REPLACE THE CAP ON THE AEROSOL CONTAINER AND SECURELY WRAP THE ORIGINAL
CONTAINER IN SEVERAL LAYERS OF NEWSPAPER AND DISCARD IN TRASH. DO NOT
INCINERATE OR PUNCTURE.

LIME IS A NEUTRALIZING AGENT TO THE PYRETHRIN.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

REQUIRED VENTILATION
GOOD INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE PRACTICE DICTATES THAT THE WORK AREA SHOULD BE
ISOLATED AND CONTAINED AND PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION
OR OTHER CONTROLS TO MAINTAIN THE AIR CONCENTRATION OF PETROLEUM DISTILLATE
BELOW 100 PPM AS REQUIRED BY OSHA.

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