

**SAFETY DATA SHEET
SCATTERKILL FOR SNAILS**

Revision date: 2022-07-28

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name SCATTERKILL FOR SNAILS

Active Ingredient(s) Metaldehyde

Chemical Family Metaldehyde

Registration holder / Registrasiehouer:

PROTEK, a division of / a divisie van

PE-BEE AGRI (PTY) LTD / (EDMS) BPK

Co. Reg. No./Mpy. Reg. Nr.: 2005/036308/07

P.O. Box/Posbus 72, Heidelberg, 1438

Tel: (011) 812 9800 or/of

0861 PROTEK (0861 77 68 35)

www.protek.co.za

Emergency telephone number

24 HR EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946

24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no: (Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



GHS Signal word: WARNING

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

HAZARD STATEMENT: H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Precaution statements:

P261: Avoid breathing dusts.

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

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other Information

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Family	Pyrethroid Pesticide.	
Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Metaldehyde	108-62-3	0.30
Bran		>90

Synonyms are provided in Section 1.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures:

In case of inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

In case of eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

In case of ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Anticipated acute effects:

Harmful if swallowed.

Anticipated delayed effects:

None known.

Advice to physician:

There is no specific antidote available. Treat symptomatically.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguisher media:

Suitable extinguisher media: Carbon dioxide, foam dry chemical and water fog.

SMALL FIRE: Extinguish small fires with carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol-resistant foam.

LARGE FIRE: Water spray can be used for larger fires or cooling of unaffected stock but avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk.

Special hazards arising from the mixture:

During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gasses may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Closed container may explode if pressure builds up. Toxic or irritating gas may be generated during fire.

Advice for fire-fighters:

Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

For non-emergency personnel: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

For emergency responders: Use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent, isolate the spill area and limit the access to emergency responders only. Avoid any contact with spilled material, use adequate protective clothes and gloves.

Environmental precautions:

Cover drains. Prevent from entering soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

Methods for containment and cleaning up:

For small spills Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labelled containers. Absorb with materials such as: sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth.

For large spills Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g., sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in well labelled container for disposal according to local regulations.

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 information on disposal.

Additional information:

None.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Storage	Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Keep/store only in original container.
Incompatible products	No information available

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters: NONE KNOWN

Legend

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH IDLH: NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Exposure control:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. A Risk Assessment should be conducted before handling is to commence to determine specific exposure control.

Appropriate engineering controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include Nitrile/butadiene rubber, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate, Polyvinyl alcohol, Polyvinyl chloride.

Body protection: Appropriate impervious clothing is required to prevent skin contact with the product.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection is required; use an approved air-purifying respirator.

Environmental exposure controls: Prevent product from entry into sewers and water courses.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown flakes.
Physical State	Fakes
Color	Brown
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	6.8
Flammability (solid, gas)	Nt flammable
Vapor pressure	No information available
Vapor density	No information available
Density	0.95 /mL
Specific gravity	No information available
Water solubility	Metaldehyde is not soluble in water
Solubility in other solvents	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: The product is stable under normal conditions.

Chemical stability:

Stable under normal storage conditions for 2 years.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents, alkalis.

Conditions to avoid:

Reducing agents and alkalis.

Incompatible materials:

Reducing agents and alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products: No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Metaldehyde is slightly to harmful to toxic by ingestion, with reported oral LD50 values of 227 to 690 mg/kg in rats, 207 mg/kg in cats, 100 to 1000 mg/kg in dogs, 200 mg/kg in mice, 175 to 700 mg/kg in guinea pigs, and 290 to 1250 mg/kg in rabbits. A child died after ingesting 3000 mg (approximately 75 to 100 mg/kg for a 30 to 40 kg child) of metaldehyde.

Via the dermal route, it is also moderately toxic.

The dermal LD50 for this molluscicide in rats is from 2275 mg/kg to greater than 5000 mg/kg.

Metaldehyde is harmful by inhalation; the 4-hour inhalation LC50 in rats is 0.2 mg/L, and the 2-hour inhalation LC50 in mice is 0.35 mg/L.

Irritation of the skin, eye, and mucous membranes of the upper airways and gastrointestinal tract may result from contact with metaldehyde. Within a few hours of accidental or intentional ingestion, the following symptoms appeared in humans: severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, convulsions, coma, and persistent memory loss. Other symptoms of high acute exposure include increased heart rate, panting, asthma attack, depression, drowsiness, high blood pressure, inability to control the release of urine and faeces, incoordination, muscle tremors, sweating, excessive salivation, tearing, cyanosis, acidosis, stupor, and unconsciousness and eventual death in extreme cases.

Kidney injury and liver cell death ('necrosis') may also occur. Mental deficiencies and memory loss from ingestion poisoning may persist for 1 year or more. It is thought that the formation of acetaldehyde in the gastrointestinal tract is responsible for the narcotic effects observed with metaldehyde exposure.

Chronic toxicity: Dosages which are not toxic when given singly do not cause illness when repeated. Long-term, repeated skin exposure to metaldehyde may result in dermatitis (skin inflammation) in humans. Prolonged eye exposure can cause conjunctivitis. In 2-year toxicity studies and three-generation reproductive studies in rats, changes in liver enzyme activity and increased liver and ovary weight at dietary doses of about 12.5 mg/kg/day were found; 50% of female rats given this dose showed paralysis. Effects on the brain (e.g., impairment of memory) may also be possible with chronic exposure at very high levels.

Reproductive effects: During a three-generation study of rats exposed to chronic ingestion of metaldehyde, adverse effects were seen on reproduction and on the survival rate of offspring. Doses of 50 and 250 mg/kg/day interfered with the reproduction of female rats in another three-generation test. These data suggest that metaldehyde is likely to cause reproductive effects only at high levels.

Teratogenic effects: Dietary doses of 10, 50, and 250 mg/kg of metaldehyde were not teratogenic in three generations of experimental female rats. There were some increases in relative liver weights in some offspring. This evidence suggests that metaldehyde is unlikely to cause teratogenic effects.

Mutagenic effects: Metaldehyde has been reported to be a suspected mutagen. However, there was no evidence of mutagenicity when metaldehyde was tested on five strains of bacteria. The evidence regarding mutagenicity of metaldehyde is inconclusive.

Carcinogenic effects: Dietary doses as high as 250 mg/kg/day over a 2-year period did not increase the incidence of tumours in male and female rats. The study suggests that metaldehyde is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Metaldehyde or its breakdown by-products, 'metabolites,' may cause problems in the central nervous system by an unknown mechanism. It may also cause lesions in kidneys and the liver following systemic distribution, as well as inflammation of the skin, eye, and mucous membranes of the airways and gastrointestinal tract with direct contact.

Fate in humans and animals: Metaldehyde is readily absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract.

Metaldehyde's primary decomposition product in the body is acetaldehyde. Its metabolites can cross the blood-brain barrier, as evidenced by their effect on the level of consciousness of animals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Piperonyl butoxide (108-62-3)

Active Ingredient(s)	Duration	Species	Value	Units
Metaldehyde	LC50	Fish	75 mg/l	ppm
	LD50	Bee	>87	µg/bee
	LD50	Bobwhite quail	>1700	mg/kg
	LD50	Mallard duck	>1960	ppm

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods:

Consider suitable waste recycling, re-use or recovery options. Dispose of in accordance with municipal, provincial and national regulations. Waste Classification and Management Regulations (GN 634 of 2013).

Dispose and or manage in accordance with the requirements contained in R634 Waste Classification & Management Regulations, R635 National Norms & Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill

Disposal and R636 National Norms & Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill.

Product/ packaging disposal: Treat as hazardous waste and dispose of in accordance with municipal, provincial and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION			
	Land transport (ADR/RID)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air transport (ICAO/IATA)
UN-Number	3077	3077	3077
UN Proper shipping name:	ENVIROMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, liquid, N.O.S. (SCATTERKILL FOR SNAILS)	ENVIROMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, liquid, N.O.S. (SCATTERKILL FOR SNAILS)	ENVIROMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, liquid, N.O.S. (SCATTERKILL FOR SNAILS)
Transport hazard class:	9	9	9
Packaging group:	III	III	III
Marine pollutant:	yes	yes	yes
Special precautions for user:	Not required	Not required	Not required
Transport in bulk according to MARPOL 73/78 Annex II and the IBC code	Not required	Not required	Not required

Inland waterways: Not required.

Emergency response information: No information.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation for the mixture:

Relevant information regarding authorization: Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993. Regulation for Hazardous Chemical Agents, 2021. UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations Rev. 21 (2019), Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Rev 9, 2021.

Relevant information regarding restrictions:

EU regulations: Regulation EC 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP].

Other National regulations: National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (ACT NO. 93 of 1996).

SANS 10228:2012- The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes. National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008.

Chemical Safety Assessment carried out? No

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Indication of changes:

All sections.

Relevant H statements (number and full text):

Aquatic chronic 1: Hazardous to the aquatic Environment
(Chronic 1)

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Training instructions: No special training required. Read label of product.

Further information:

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

Notice to readers:

Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and should make independent judgement of suitability of this information to ensure proper use and protect the health and safety of employees.

This information is furnished without warranty, and any use of the product not in conformance with this Safety Data Sheet, or in combination with any other product or process, is the responsibility of the user.