Safety Data Sheet
1300 ORTHENE TR

1. Product and Company Identification

Company
BASF CORPORATION
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

Registrant:
Whitmire Micro-Gen Research Laboratories, Inc.
3568 Tree Court Industrial Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63122

Substance number:	000000414092
Chemical family:	organophosphates
Synonyms:	Acephate

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview

CAUTION:
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
Moderately irritating to the eyes.
Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure.

See Product Label for additional precautionary statements.

State of matter: liquid
Odour: characteristic

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure:
Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquified gases.

Acute toxicity:
Slightly toxic after single ingestion. Slightly toxic after short-term skin contact. Relatively nontoxic after short-term inhalation.

Irritation / corrosion:

May cause moderate but temporary irritation to the eyes. May cause slight irritation to the skin.

Sensitization:
Skin sensitizing effects were not observed in animal studies.

Signs and symptoms of overexposure:
inhibition of cholinesterase
weakness, muscular spasms, twitching, headache, tightness in the chest, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, chest discomfort, disturbance of vision, nonreactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, urination, perspiration
Risk of decrease in cholinesterase activity. If poisoning is probable, treat the patient immediately. Treatment should be given simultaneously with decontamination procedures in severe cases. Proceed concurrently with decontamination using proper protective gear; for example, chemical resistant gloves (neoprene or nitrile) rather than cotton or leather gloves.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
30560-19-1	12.0 %	Acephate
67-63-0		2-Propanol
872-50-4	25.0 %	N-Methylpyrrolidone
115-10-6		dimethyl ether
	<= 63.0 %	Proprietary ingredients

4. First-Aid Measures

General advice:
First aid providers should wear personal protective equipment to prevent exposure. Remove contaminated clothing. Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

If inhaled:
Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm.

If on skin:
Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.

If in eyes:
Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.

If swallowed:
Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Do not induce vomiting. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.

Note to physician

Antidote:	Administer atropine. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM) is antidotal when administered early, and in conjunction with antidote.
Treatment:	Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM, PROTOPAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Use according to label directions. Before administering pralidoxime chloride, obtain a blood sample for cholinesterase analysis. Adjusting for age and weight, pralidoxime may be administered as a continuous infusion after a loading dose or using a bolus method. Clear airway and provide oxygen before administering atropine. Tissue oxygenation should be improved as much as possible before administering atropine, so as to minimize the risk of arrhythmia. Give atropine intravenously (IV), or if not immediately possible IV, through an alternative route such as an endotracheal tube or intramuscularly (IM). Give atropine intramuscularly or intravenously, depending on severity of poisoning. Atropine may be administered through an alternative route such as

an endotracheal tube. Avoid opiates, parasympthomimetic agents (e.g. succinylcholine), theophylline, reserpine and or phenothiazines. The dosage for atropine is as follows: 1 to 2 mg/kg initially IV in adults (or 0.05 mg/kg in children under 12 years) then give appropriate doses every 15 minutes until excessive secretions and sweating have been controlled. Use soap (preferably Tincture Green Soap) and water or dilute hypochlorite solution for decontaminating skin. Suction oral secretions and emesis to avoid aspiration. Artificial respiration or oxygen administration may be necessary. Observe patient continuously for at least 72 hours. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until cholinesterase regeneration has taken place as determined by blood tests.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash point:	approx. 11.5 °C	
		Flame Projection: > 18" NFPA 30 B
		Flammability: Level 2 aerosol
Lower explosion limit:	3.4 %(V)	(air)
Upper explosion limit:	18 %(V)	(air)

Suitable extinguishing media:
foam, dry extinguishing media, carbon dioxide

Hazards during fire-fighting:
carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxides, phosphorus oxides, nitrogen oxides, mercaptans, toxic gases/vapours, combustible gases/vapours
The substances/groups of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire. Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure. Risk of explosion at excessive temperatures.

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Contain contaminated water/firefighting water. Do not allow to enter drains or waterways.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions:
Take appropriate protective measures. Clear area. Shut off source of leak only under safe conditions. Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Environmental precautions:
Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater. Contain contaminated water/firefighting water. A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities. This product is not regulated by CERCLA ('Superfund').

Cleanup:
Dike spillage. Pick up with suitable absorbent material. Spilled substance/product should be recovered and applied according to label rates whenever possible. If application of spilled substance/product is not possible, then spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal. After decontamination, spill area can be washed with water. Collect wash water for approved disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General advice:
RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING, AND PACKAGING WORKERS. PESTICIDE APPLICATORS & WORKERS must refer to the Product Label and Directions for Use attached to the product. Provide good ventilation of working area (local exhaust ventilation if necessary). Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep container tightly sealed. Protect against heat. Handle and open container with care. Do not open until ready to use. Once container is opened, content should be used as soon as possible. Provide means for controlling leaks and spills. Follow label warnings even after container is emptied. The substance/ product may be handled only by appropriately trained personnel. Avoid all direct contact with the substance/product. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhalation of dusts/mists/vapours. Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure. The relevant fire protection measures should be noted. Fire extinguishers should be kept handy. Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid extreme heat. Ground all transfer equipment properly to prevent electrostatic discharge. Electrostatic discharge may cause ignition.

Storage

General advice:
Protect containers from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame.

Storage incompatibility:
General advice: Segregate from incompatible substances. Segregate from foods and animal feeds. Segregate from textiles and similar materials.

Storage stability:
May be kept indefinitely if stored properly. If an expiry date is mentioned on the packaging/label this takes priority over the statements on storage duration in this safety data sheet.

Temperature tolerance
Protect from temperatures above: 130 °F
Explosive at or above indicated temperature.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Users of a pesticidal product should refer to the product label for personal protective equipment requirements.

Components with workplace control parameters

2-Propanol	OSHA	PEL 400 ppm 980 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 200 ppm ; STEL value 400 ppm ;

Advice on system design:
Whenever possible, engineering controls should be used to minimize the need for personal protective equipment.

Personal protective equipment

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING, AND PACKAGING WORKERS:

Respiratory protection:
Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour/particulate respirator. For situations where the airborne concentrations may exceed the level for which an air purifying respirator is effective, or where the levels are unknown or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH), use NIOSH-certified full facepiece pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or a full facepiece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with escape provisions.

Hand protection:
Chemical resistant protective gloves, Protective glove selection must be based on the user's assessment of the workplace hazards.

Eye protection:
Safety glasses with side-shields. Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:
Body protection must be chosen depending on activity and possible exposure, e.g. head protection, apron, protective boots, chemical-protection suit.

General safety and hygiene measures:
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL BLENDING, AND PACKAGING WORKERS
Wear long sleeved work shirt and long work pants in addition to other stated personal protective equipment. Work place should be equipped with a shower and an eye wash. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Personal protective equipment should be decontaminated prior to reuse. Gloves must be inspected regularly and prior to each use. Replace if necessary (e.g. pinhole leaks). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Store work clothing separately. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. No eating, drinking, smoking or tobacco use at the place of work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	aerosol	
Odour:	characteristic	
pH value:	8.5 - 10	(100 g/l, 20 °C) Information based on the main components.
Vapour pressure:	approx. 3447 hPa	(approx. 21 °C)
Density:	1.273 g/cm3	(approx. 20 °C)
Viscosity, dynamic:	0.40 mPa.s	
Solubility in water:		miscible, The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, open flame. Avoid extreme temperatures. Avoid prolonged exposure to extreme heat. Avoid contamination. Avoid electro-static discharge.

Substances to avoid:
Alkalines, strong oxidizing agents, strong acids

Hazardous reactions:
The product is chemically stable.

Decomposition products:
No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated., Prolonged thermal loading can result in products of degradation being given off.

Thermal decomposition:
Possible thermal decomposition products:
carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxide, Sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, methanethiol, Dimethylsulfide
Stable at ambient temperature. If product is heated above decomposition temperature toxic vapours may be released. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.

Corrosion to metals:
Corrosive effects to metal are not anticipated.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral:
Type of value: LD50
Species: rat
Value: > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation:
Type of value: LC50
Species: rat
Value: > 6.88 mg/l

Dermal:
Type of value: LD50
Species: rabbit
Value: > 2,000 mg/kg

Genetic toxicity

Information on: acephate
The substance was not mutagenic in mammalian cell culture.

Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
The substance was not mutagenic in bacteria. The substance was not mutagenic in mammalian cell culture. The substance was not mutagenic in a test with mammals.

Information on: 2-Propanol
In the majority of studies performed with microorganisms and in mammalian cell culture, a mutagenic effect was not found. A mutagenic effect was also not observed in in vivo tests.

Information on: dimethyl ether
No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with microorganisms and mammalian cell culture. Literature data.

Carcinogenicity

Information on: acephate
In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given in high concentrations by feed, a carcinogenic effect was observed.
Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
Results from a number of long-term carcinogenity studies and short-term tests are available. Taking into account all of the information, there is no indication that the substance itself is carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity

Information on: acephate
The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.
Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect.
Information on: dimethyl ether
The results of animal studies gave no indication of a fertility impairing effect. Literature data.

Development:

Information on: acephate

No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies.
Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
The substance caused malformations/developmental toxicity in laboratory animals.
Information on: 2-Propanol
Animal studies gave no indication of a developmental toxic effect at doses that were not toxic to the parental animals.
Information on: dimethyl ether
In animal studies the substance did not cause malformations. Literature data.
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12. Ecological Information

Aquatic toxicity

Information on: dimethyl ether
Assessment of aquatic toxicity:
There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms.

Fish

Information on: acephate
Acute:
Lepomis macrochirus/LC50 (96 h): = > 1000 ppm
Ictalurus punctatus, syn: I. robustus/LC50 (96 h): = > 1000 ppm
Pimephales promelas/LC50 (96 h): = > 1000 ppm

Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
Acute:
static
Salmo gairdneri, syn. O. mykiss/LC50 (96 h): > 500 mg/l
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

Information on: 2-Propanol
Acute:
EPA 72-1 Flow through.
Pimephales promelas/LC50 (96 h): 9,640 mg/l
Literature data.

Information on: dimethyl ether
Acute:
other semistatic
Poecilia reticulata/NOEC (96 h): > 4,000 mg/l
The product is highly volatile. Tested in a closed test system.

Aquatic invertebrates

Information on: acephate
Acute:
Daphnia magna/EC50 (48 h): 67.2 mg/l

Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
Acute:
DIN 38412 Part 11 static
Daphnia magna/EC50 (24 h): > 1,000 mg/l
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

Information on: 2-Propanol
Acute:
static
Daphnia magna/EC50 (24 h): > 10,000 mg/l
Nominal concentration. Literature data.

Information on: dimethyl ether
Acute:
other static
Daphnia magna/No observed effect concentration (48 h): > 4,000 mg/l
The product is highly volatile. Tested in a closed test system.

Aquatic plants

Information on: acephate
Toxicity to aquatic plants:
algae/No observed effect concentration: 7.2 - 24 mg/l

Information on: N-Methylpyrrolidone
Toxicity to aquatic plants:
DIN 38412 Part 9 green algae/EC50 (72 h): > 500 mg/l
The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

Information on: 2-Propanol
Toxicity to aquatic plants:
DIN 38412 Part 9 static
green algae/Toxic limit concentration (8 d): 1,800 mg/l
Nominal concentration. Literature data.
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13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:
Pesticide wastes are regulated. If pesticide wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container disposal:
Do not cut, puncture, crush, or incinerate empty aerosol containers. Consult state or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures such as container recycling. Empty aerosol cans may meet the definition of RCRA D003. Consult local and/or regional EPA for further guidance.

14. Transport Information

Reference Bill of Lading

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:

Chemical	TSCA, US	blocked / not listed
Crop Protection	TSCA, US	released / exempt

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Acute; Chronic; Fire; Sudden release of pressure

EPCRA 313:

CAS Number	Chemical name
67-63-0	2-Propanol
872-50-4	N-Methylpyrrolidone

30560-19-1 Acephate

State regulations

State RTK	CAS Number	Chemical name
MA, NJ, PA	67-63-0	2-Propanol
MA, PA	872-50-4	N-Methylpyrrolidone

CA Prop. 65:
THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

CAS Number	Chemical name
872-50-4	N-Methylpyrrolidone

16. Other Information

Refer to product label for EPA registration number.

Recommended use: insecticide

BASF supports worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

Local Contact Information
Product Stewardship
919 547-2000

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