1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: ANT TRAP
SUPPLIER: EFEKTO
PO BOX 652147
BENMORE
2010
TEL No. 011 287 5700

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
SPILLAGES: 083 1233 911
Fax: 086 685 3129
POISONINGS:
National Poison Centre 021-9386084 (office hours).
021-9316129 (after hours).
082 446 8946
Use: A ready-to-use Antrap for the control of ants.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Toxic.
- Very toxic to aquatic organisms

This preparation is rarely responsible for toxicity. The active ingredient in Antrap contains a minimal amount of arsenic derivative.

Principle routes of exposure: Ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact.

Inhalation: None.
Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed.
Skin contact: May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
Eye contact: May cause irritation.

Symbols: T; N
Risk-phrase(s): R23/ 25; R36/37/38; R50/53
UN No.: 1688
Class: 6.1

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ANT TRAP
(The data in this MSDS, refers to the active ingredient in Antrap)

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Active ingredients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active ingredients.</th>
<th>CAS No.:</th>
<th>EC No.:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Cacodylate</td>
<td>58 g/kg</td>
<td>124-65-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>204-708-2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inerts Balance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Chemical Name: Sodium-dimethylarsinate (IUPAC)
Chemical Family: Arsenical
Chemical Formula: C₆H₆AsNaO₃H₂O
NIOSH/RTECS No.: CH7890000

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion: Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention immediately.
Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Obtain medical attention.
Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally.

Note to Physician:
If emesis is unsuccessful after two doses of Ipecac, consider gastric lavage. Monitor urine arsenic level. Alkalization of urine may help prevent disposition of red cell breakdown products in renal tubular cells. If acute exposure is significant, maintain high urine output and monitor volume status, preferably with central venous pressure line. Abdominal X-rays should be done routinely for all ingestions. Chelation therapy with BAL, followed by n-penicillamine is recommended, but specific dosing guidelines are not clearly established.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing agents:
Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire.
Small fires: Extinguish with carbon dioxide, dry powder, halon or alcohol-resistant foam.
Large fires: Carbon dioxide, dry powder, halon or alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray or fog can be used for or cooling of unaffected stock, but avoid the accumulation of polluted run-off from the site.
Remove container from fire area if possible. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Use a recommended extinguishing agent for the type of surrounding fire.
Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours. Keep material away from water sources and sewers. Do not touch material and avoid breathing fumes. Keep upwind.
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Special hazards:
Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours (arsenic-oxides and oxides of sodium), mists or other products of combustion.

Personal protective equipment:
Fire fighters and others that may be exposed should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not inhale fumes. For personal protection see Section 8. In view of the toxicity induced in experimental animals on repeated exposure, proper care should be taken during occupational use to avoid ingestion of particles, and to prevent accidental contamination of food products and water.

Environmental precautions:
Do not allow entering drains or watercourses. When the product contaminates public waters, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Occupational spill:
For small liquid spills: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Sweep up and containerize for reclamation or disposal.
For large spills, contain liquid far ahead of spill. Contain spillage and contaminated water for subsequent disposal. Do not flush spilled material into drains. Keep spectators away.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not grind or subject to heat or shock. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing fumes. Avoid contamination by any source. Keep container tightly closed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation. Handle with caution.

Storage:
Caution: Avoid sources of extreme heat including fire. Sodium cacodylate will liberate toxic arsenic fumes when heated to decomposition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits:
10 µg (As)/m³ (OSHA PEL)
10 µg (As)/m³ (ACGIH TLV)

Engineering control measures:
It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular work site depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations. If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection.

Respirator:
NIOSH-approved full-face respirator is recommended.
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Clothing:
Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance.

Gloves:
Employee must wear appropriate synthetic protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye protection:
The use of safety goggles is recommended.

Emergency eye wash: Where there is any possibility that an employee’s eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Viscous liquid with no odor.
Solubility: Soluble in water: 44% w/v.
Specific Gravity: Not applicable.
Boiling Point: Not Available.
Melting Point (active): 60 °C
Vapor Density: Not Available.
Vapor Pressure: Not Available.
Evaporation Rate: Not Available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable
Hazardous decomposition Products: May emit oxides of carbon and arsenic when heated to decomposition. Reducing agents may release toxic arsine gas.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Incompatibilities: Reducing agents, aluminum, zinc, common metals (corrosive) and sodium borohydride
Hazardous decomposition products: Caution: Avoid sources of extreme heat including fire. Sodium cacodylate will liberate toxic arsenic fumes when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral LD₅₀: 2800 mg/kg for rats.
Acute dermal LD₅₀: >2000 mg/kg.
Acute inhalation LC₅₀ (4 h): 43.9 mg/l
Acute skin irritation: Not a skin irritant
Acute eye irritation: Will not cause irritation
Dermal sensitization: Not a skin sensitizer.
Carcinogenicity: Listed as known carcinogen by the National Toxicity program (NTP) in Australia.
Teratogenicity: Have shown teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
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Mutagenicity: Mutation in mammalian somatic cells.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGY:
Birds: No data are currently available.
Fish: This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l
Bees: No Data.
Mobility: When released into the soil, this material is not expected to leach into groundwater.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance local requirements.

Package product wastes:
Emptied containers retain vapours and product residues. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed. Combustible containers should be disposed of in pesticide incinerators. Do not re-use container for any purpose.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U N No: 1688
RID/ADR

Proper Shipping Name: Sodium cacodylate
Class: 6.1
Classification code: T5
Packaging Group: II
Hazard ID: 60

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: Sodium cacodylate
Class: 6.1
Packaging Group: II
Marine Pollutant: No
Severe Marine Pollutant: No

IATA
Proper Shipping Name: Sodium cacodylate
Class: 6.1
Passenger:
Y613 1 kg
613 25 kg
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazard Symbols: T; N
Indication of Danger: Toxic. Dangerous for the environment

Risk phrases:
- R23/25 Toxic by inhalation and if swallowed
- R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases:
- S2 Keep out of reach children.
- S20/21 When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke.
- S35 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves
- S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
- S46 If swallowed seek medical advice immediately and show this container and label.
- S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

National legislation:

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled by: Danie Fourie

All information and instructions provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are based on the current state of scientific and technical knowledge at the date indicated on the present MSDS and are presented in good faith and believed to be correct. This information applies to the PRODUCT AS SUCH. In case of new formulations or mixes, it is necessary to ascertain that a new danger will not appear.

It is the responsibility of persons in receipt of this MSDS to ensure that the information contained herein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. If the recipient subsequently produces formulations(s) containing this product, it is the recipients sole responsibility to ensure the transfer of all relevant information from this MSDS to their own MSDS.
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REFERENCES

- Ladd Research, *MSDS Prepared: 9/99*
- Lee scientific , Inc, USA, MSDS
- EPA RED, August 10, 2006.
- EPA; Emergency First Aid treatment Guide for Sodium Cacodylate.
- IATA Dangerous goods regulations, Effective 1 January 2011

END OF MSDS.