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**In Case of Emergency, Call
1-800-327-8633 (FAST MED)**

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MSDS prepared by:
Department of Regulatory & Biology Development
Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc

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1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682)

SECTION – 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: MATADOR® 120EC Formulation No.: A12975F
Registration Number: 24984 (Pest Control Products Act)
Chemical Class: Synthetic pyrethroid

Active Ingredient (%): Lambda-Cyhalothrin Technical (13.1 %) CAS No.: 91465-08-6
Chemical Name: [1a(S*),3a(Z)]-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate

Product Use: For control of insects on labelled crops. For further details please refer to product label.

SECTION – 2 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other	NTP/IARC/OSHA Carcinogen	WHMIS†
Petroleum Solvent	Not Established	Not Established	100 mg/m ³ (15 ppm) TWA*	No	Not Established
Mineral Oil	5 mg/m ³ (mist)	5 mg/m ³ (mist); 10 mg/m ³ (STEL)	5 mg/m ³ (mist); 10mg/m ³ (STEL) **	No	Not Established
Lambda-Cyhalothrin Technical (13.1%)	Not Established	Not Established	0.04 mg/m ³ TWA (Dermal)**	No	Not Established

* Recommended by manufacturer

** Recommended by NIOSH

*** Syngenta Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

† Material listed in Ingredient Disclosure List under Hazardous Products Act.

Ingredients not precisely identified are proprietary or non-hazardous. Values are not product specifications. Syngenta

SECTION – 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Irritating to eyes and skin. Vapour may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause temporary itching, tingling, burning or numbness of exposed skin, called paresthesia.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

May decompose at high temperatures forming toxic gases.

Physical Properties

Appearance: Yellow liquid.
Odour: Aromatic.

Unusual Fire, Explosion and Reactivity Hazards

Combustible liquid. Can release vapours that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Heavy vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition. During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Potential Health Effects

Relevant routes of exposure:

Skin, eyes, mouth, lungs.

Adverse health effects from exposure to product or ingredients of product:

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Pyrethroids may produce non-specific symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. Large doses may cause disturbance of the nervous system with tremors, ataxia, weakness of limbs, convulsions, coma, and death from respiratory depression. Dermal contact with pyrethroids in the facial area may cause a subjective sensation of tingling or numbness (paresthesia). There is no evidence of any long-term or cumulative effects on the skin. Aromatic hydrocarbons cause bone marrow depression and increase the fragility of red blood cells. In very rare instances, sensitization of the heart muscle can occur. Sensitization is the process whereby a biological change occurs in the individual because of previous exposure to a substance and, as a result, the individual reacts more strongly to subsequent exposure. Once sensitized, an individual can react to extremely low airborne levels, even below the TLV, or to skin contact. Peripheral neuropathy is a progressive disorder of the nervous system characterized by sensory and motor abnormalities, muscle spasms, weaknesses and pain in the arm and legs, numbness and tingling of the fingers and toes and paralysis.

SECTION – 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

IF POISONING IS SUSPECTED, immediately contact the poison information centre, doctor or nearest hospital. Have the product container, label or Material Safety Data Sheet with you when calling Syngenta, a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Tell the person contacted the complete product name, and the type and amount of exposure. Describe any symptoms and follow the advice given. Call the Syngenta Emergency Line [**1-800-327-8633 (1-800-FASTMED)**], for further information.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with clean water, holding eyelids apart for a minimum of 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call Syngenta, a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Obtain medical attention immediately if irritation persists.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin, hair and fingernails thoroughly with soap and water. Flush skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call Syngenta, a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

INHALATION: Move victim to fresh air. If not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call Syngenta, a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

INGESTION: If swallowed, immediately contact Syngenta, a poison control centre, doctor or nearest hospital for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician or a poison control center. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Call Syngenta, a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

There is no specific antidote if this product is ingested. Treat symptomatically. Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Skin contact paresthesia effects (itching, tingling, burning or numbness) are transient, lasting up to 24 hours. Treat symptomatically.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS KNOWN TO BE AGGRAVATED: None known.

SECTION – 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point and method: 75 °C (Pensky-Martens CC)

Upper and lower flammable (explosive) limits in air:

UEL = Not applicable.

LEL = Not Applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature: 355 °C.

Flammability: Combustible liquid.

Hazardous combustion products: Thermal decomposition products are toxic and may include hydrocarbons, ammonia, organic and acid halides, oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur.

Conditions under which flammability could occur: Combustible liquid. Can release vapours that form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Heavy vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Keep fire exposed containers cool by spraying with water.

Extinguishing media: For small fires, use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or halon extinguishant. For large fires, use foam or water-fog; avoid use of water jet. Water spray may be ineffective as an extinguishing medium but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers and to flush non-ignited spills or vapors away from sources of ignition. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Evacuate nonessential personnel from the area to prevent human exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Prevent use of contaminated buildings, area, and equipment until decontaminated. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Contain run-off water with, for example, temporary earth barriers.

Sensitivity to explosion by mechanical impact: None known.

Sensitivity to explosion by static discharge: None known.

SECTION – 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Make sure all personnel involved in the spill cleanup follow good industrial hygiene practices. A small spill can be handled routinely. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Use adequate ventilation and wear equipment and clothing as described in Section 8 and/or the product label.

Procedures for dealing with release or spill: Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions outlined in Sections 7 and 8. Pump or scoop large amounts of liquid into a disposable container. Absorb remaining liquid or smaller spills with clay, sand or vermiculite. Scoop or sweep up material and place into a disposal container. Wash area with detergent and water. Pick up wash liquid with additional absorbent and place into compatible disposal container. On soils, small amounts will naturally decompose. For large amounts, skim off the upper contaminated layer and collect for disposal. Once all material is cleaned up and placed in a disposal container, seal container and arrange for disposal. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported to the appropriate regulatory authority.

SECTION – 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling practices: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Prevent eating, drinking, tobacco use, and cosmetic application in areas where there is a potential for exposure to the material. Avoid breathing vapours or spray mist. Wear full protective clothing and equipment (see Section 8). After work, rinse gloves and remove protective equipment, and wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling, and before eating, tobacco use, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use and separate from household laundry. Keep containers closed when not in use. Protect product, wash or rinse water, and contaminated materials from uncontrolled release into the environment, or from access by animals, birds or unauthorized people.

Appropriate storage practices/requirements: Store in original container only in a well-ventilated, cool, dry, secure area. Protect from heat, sparks and flame. Do not expose sealed containers to temperatures above 40 °C. Keep separate from other products to prevent cross contamination. Rotate stock. Clean up spilled material immediately.

National Fire Code classification: IIIA

SECTION – 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Applicable control measures, including engineering controls: This product is intended for use outdoors where engineering controls are not necessary. If necessary, ensure work areas have ventilation, containment, and procedures sufficient to maintain airborne levels below the TLV. Warehouses, production area, parking lots and waste holding facilities must have adequate containment to prevent environmental contamination. Provide separate shower and eating facilities.

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ARE INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, PACKAGING AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

CONSULT THE PRODUCT LABEL FOR COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS AND/OR ON-FARM APPLICATIONS.

Personal protective equipment for each exposure route:

General: Avoid breathing dust, vapours or aerosols. Avoid contact with eye, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, applying cosmetics or handling tobacco.

INGESTION: Do not eat, drink, handle tobacco, or apply cosmetics in areas where there is a potential for exposure to this material. Always wash thoroughly after handling.

EYES: Where eye contact is likely, use chemical splash goggles. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

SKIN: Where contact is likely, wear chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile or butyl), coveralls, socks and chemical-resistant footwear. For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

INHALATION: A respirator is not normally required when handling this substance. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below exposure limits. A NIOSH-certified combination air-purifying respirator with an N, P or R or HE class filter and an organic vapor cartridge may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a pressure demand atmosphere-supplying respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or under any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

SECTION – 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Yellow liquid.

Formulation Type: Emulsifiable concentrate.

Odour: Aromatic.

pH: 5.29 (1% aqueous solution @ 25 °C).

Vapour pressure and reference temperature: 1.5×10^{-9} mmHg @ 20 °C (Lambda-cyhalothrin technical).

Vapour density: Not available.

Boiling point: Not available.

Freezing point: Not available.

Specific gravity or density: 0.91 g/mL @ 20 °C.

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

Water/oil partition coefficient: Not available.

Odour threshold: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available..

Solubility in Water: 0.004 mg/L (Lambda-cyhalothrin technical).

SECTION – 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable under normal use and storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid: High temperatures, sparks, open flames. Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking.

Incompatibility with other materials: Oxidizing agents. Acids and alkaline materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Thermal decomposition products are toxic and may include hydrocarbons, ammonia, organic and acid halides, oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulphur.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION – 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity/Irritation Studies (Finished Product)

Ingestion:	<u>Highly Acutely Toxic</u> Oral (LD50 Female Rat):	92.91 mg/kg body weight
Dermal:	<u>Low Acute Toxicity</u> Dermal (LD50 Rat):	> 2,000 mg/kg body weight
Inhalation:	<u>Moderately Toxic</u> Inhalation (LC50 Rat):	0.55 mg/L air - 4 hours
Eye Contact:	<u>Mildly Irritating (Rabbit)</u>	
Skin Contact:	<u>Moderately Irritating (Rabbit)</u>	
Skin Sensitization:	<u>Moderate Sensitizer (Guinea Pig)</u>	

Reproductive/Developmental Effects

Lambda-Cyhalothrin:
Not a developmental or reproductive toxicant.

Chronic/Subchronic Toxicity Studies

Lambda-Cyhalothrin:
Reversible paresthesia (abnormal skin sensation).
Reversible clinical signs of neurotoxicity in mammals.

Carcinogenicity

Lambda-Cyhalothrin:
No treatment-related tumors in rats or mice.

Other Toxicity Information

Ingestion may cause nausea, gastrointestinal upset and vomiting. Moderate/severe irritant to rabbit skin. In humans contact with exposed skin may result in temporary itching, tingling, burning or numbness, called paresthesia. The effect may result from splash, aerosol, hot vapor contact or transfer to the face from contaminated gloves and hands. This effect is transient, lasting up to 24 hours. Face and genital areas are especially susceptible to this effect. There is no evidence of any long term or cumulative effects following repeated contamination. Repeated and/or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. High concentrations of vapour are irritating to the respiratory tract. Material is unlikely to produce vapour or mist in transportation and be hazardous by inhalation.

Other effects of overexposure:

Pyrethroids may produce non-specific symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. Large doses may cause disturbance of the nervous system with tremors, ataxia, weakness of limbs, convulsions, coma, and death from respiratory depression. Dermal contact with pyrethroids in the facial area may cause a subjective sensation of tingling or numbness (paraesthesia). There is no evidence of any long-term or cumulative effects on the skin.

Toxicity of Other Components

The acute toxicity test results reported in Section 11, above, for the finished product take into account any acute hazards related to the “other components” in the formulation.

Petroleum Solvent

The supplier reports that high vapour/aerosol concentrations (> 1000 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects.

Mineral Oil

May cause respiratory irritation when inhaled as a mist.

Target Organs

Active Ingredients

Lambda-Cyhalothrin Technical: Liver, nervous system

Inert Ingredients

Petroleum Solvent: Eye, respiratory tract, CNS

Mineral Oil: Respiratory tract

Other materials that show synergistic toxic effects together with the product: None known.

SECTION – 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Summary of Effects

MATADOR is a photostable, synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that is mixed with water and applied as a spray for the control of a broad spectrum of insect pests. The active ingredient, lambda-cyhalothrin, is slightly toxic to birds, but is highly toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates (water flea) and insects (bees).

Eco-Acute Toxicity

Lambda-Cyhalothrin Technical:

Green Algae 96-hr EC ₅₀	> 1.0 µg/L
Bees LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀ (Contact)	0.051 µg/bee
Invertebrates (Water Flea) LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀	0.36 µg/L
Fish (Trout) 96-hr LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀	0.24 µg/L
Fish (Bluegill) 96-hr LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀	0.21 µg/L
Birds (8-day Dietary - Bobwhite Quail) LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀	> 5,300 mg/kg
Birds (8-day dietary - Mallard Duck) LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀	> 3,792 mg/kg

Eco-Chronic Toxicity

Lambda-Cyhalothrin Technical:

Invertebrates (Water Flea) 21-day NOEC	0.06 µg/L
Fish (Trout) 21-day NOEC	0.03 µg/L

Environmental Fate

The active ingredient, lambda-cyhalothrin, has a low bioaccumulation potential, low mobility in soil, and is not persistent in soil or water. The dissipation half-life in soil is 22-82 days and in water it is 20 days. For MATADOR, the bulk material sinks in water (after 24 h).

SECTION – 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal information: Do not reuse empty containers unless they are specifically designed to be re-filled. Empty container retains product residue. Triple rinse, or equivalent, empty container, return rinse water to dilution mixture, and dispose of dilution mixture as a hazardous waste if it cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions. Dispose of empty containers in accordance with local regulations. Consult provincial environment ministry for advice on waste disposal. Industrial/commercial waste may be handled at licensed facilities only. Waste shipments must be securely packaged and properly labelled. Only licensed carriers may be used, and proper documents must accompany the shipment.

SECTION – 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping information such as shipping classification:

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION - ROAD/RAIL

Proper Shipping Name: Pyrethroid Pesticides, Liquid, Toxic, (Lambda-Cyhalothrin)
Hazard Class or Division : Class 6.1
Identification Number : UN 3352
Packing Group : PG III

SECTION – 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS classification for product: Exempt

A statement that the MSDS has been prepared to meet WHMIS requirements, except for use of the 16 headings.

This MSDS has been prepared in accordance with WHMIS requirements, but the data are presented under 16 headings.

Other regulations; restrictions and prohibitions

Pest Control Products (PCP) Act Registration No.: 24984

SECTION – 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The information contained herein is offered only as a guide to the handling of this specific material and has been prepared in good faith by technically knowledgeable personnel. It is not intended to be all-inclusive and the manner and conditions of use and handling may involve other and additional considerations. No warranty of any kind is given or implied and Syngenta will not be liable for any damages, losses, injuries or consequential damages which may result from the use of or reliance on any information contained herein. This Material Safety Data Sheet is valid for three years. This product is under the jurisdiction of the Pest Control Products Act and is exempt from the requirements for a WHMIS compliant MSDS. Hazardous properties of all ingredients have been considered in the preparation of this MSDS. Read the entire MSDS for the complete hazard evaluation of this product.

Prepared by: Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc.
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