

KANEMITE 150 SC

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: KANEMITE 150 SC
Other identifier: Acequinocyl 150 SC
Recommended use: Insecticide (Acaricide/miticide)
Restrictions on use: Agriculture

Supplier: Universal Crop Protection (Pty) Ltd.
Co. Reg. No.: 1983/008184/07
 PO Box 801,
 Kempton Park, 1620, South Africa
Telephone: (011) 396 2233
Fax: (011) 396 4666
Website: www.villacrop.co.za

Emergency telephone numbers:
24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no:
 (Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411
 (Client: Villa Crop Protection)
 Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
 (Client: Villa Crop Protection)
Poisoning Emergency telephone numbers:
 Griffon Poison Information Centre +27 82 446 8946
 Poisons Information Centre +27 861 555 777

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

UN GHS, Regulation EC 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP] EU & SANS 10234:2008		
Hazard classes	Hazard categories	H-statements
Health		
Oral	Acute Toxicity 5	H303
Dermal	Acute Toxicity 5	H313
Inhalation	Acute Toxicity 4	H332
Skin sensitization	Skin sensitization 1	H317
STOT SE 1	STOT SE 1	H370
STOT RE 2	STOT RE 2	H373
Environment		
Aquatic acute	Aquatic acute 1	H400
Aquatic chronic	Aquatic chronic 1	H410

The most important adverse effects:
Physiochemical effects:
 None known.
Human health effects:
 Harmful if inhaled. (Acute Tox.4)
 May cause an allergic skin reaction. (Skin Sens.1)
 Causes damage to organs (lungs). (STOT SE.1)
 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Blood system). (STOT RE.2)

Label elements:



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H303: May be harmful if swallowed.
 H313: May be harmful in contact with skin.
 H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 H332: Harmful if inhaled.
 H370: Causes damage to organs (lungs).
 H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (blood system).
 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements:

P260: Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
 P264: Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
 P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273: Avoid release to the environment.
 P280: Wear impervious rubber gloves and boots, protective clothing, and chemical safety goggles.
 P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and non-abrasive soap.
 P308+P311: IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER.
 P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
 P391: Collect spillage.
 P405: Store locked up.
 P501: Dispose of contents/container to suitable landfill in accordance with local regulations.

Special labelling of certain mixtures:

None known.

Other hazards:

None known.

Toxicity:

Classification according to GHS: Cat. 4.
 Classification according to GPIC (AI): Class. II.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture: Mixture.

Composition:

Chemical Name	CAS	Conc. (m/v %)	Classification EC 1272/2008
Acequinocyl	57960-19-7*	15 %	Skin Sens. 1 (H317) STOT SE 1 (H370) ((lung)) (Inhalation)

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			STOT RE 2 (H373) ((blood system)) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410)
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combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Remove spectators from surrounding area. Isolate the fire area and evacuate all personnel downwind of the fire. Fight fire from maximum distance and use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. Remain upwind of fire. Avoid inhaling hazardous vapours and fumes from burning materials. Remove container from fire area if possible and without risk. Do not use high volume water jet, due to contamination risk. Do not scatter the burning material. Water can be used to cool unaffected containers but must be contained for later disposal. Avoid pollution of waterways by run-off from the site).

Personal protective equipment: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full bunker gear.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Remove the victim from the area of exposure. Wash off remaining material with plenty of water. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure and if symptoms persist consult a doctor.

Inhalation: Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air and assist breathing if needed. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs. Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Eyes: Flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 – 20 minutes. Lift eyelids to facilitate irrigation. If present, remove contact lenses after 5 minutes and continue rinsing. **Seek medical attention.**

Ingestion: Seek medical attention or call a poison control centre for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If the person is alert, rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Anticipated acute effects: Harmful if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (lungs). May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Anticipated delayed effects: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Blood system).

Most important symptoms/effects: None known.

Advice to physician: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical for small fires and water fog or foam for large fires.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: High volume water jet. Use a water jet only to cool heated containers. Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Specific hazards: Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe in spray mist/fumes or vapours. Ventilate area of spill or leak, especially in contained areas.

Protective equipment: Refer to Section 8 for personal protective equipment to be worn during containment and clean-up of a spill involving this product.

Emergency procedures: Alert firefighting personnel, evacuate unprotected personnel and animals.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent spilled product from entering sewers, waterways, or ground water. This product is classified to be very toxic to aquatic organisms and will cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Any spillages or uncontrolled discharges into water courses should be reported immediately to the police and the Department of Water/Environmental Affairs.

Methods and Materials for Containment: Contain spilled product by diking area with sand, earth or silica gel.

Methods and Materials for Clean-up:

Cover contained spill with an inert absorbent material such as sand, vermiculite, earth, or other appropriate material. Vacuum, scoop, or sweep up material and place the material into a clean, dry, sealable container. Label containers with the contents and dispose of according to local regulations. Do not place spilt material back in original container. Do not re-use spilt material. Collect washings and add to the drums already collected. Do not flush spilt material or washings into drains or waterways. To decontaminate the spill area, tools and equipment, wash with water and suitable detergent. See section 13 for disposal considerations.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Precautions for safe handling: Harmful if inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Ensure adequate ventilation during handling and use. Do not inhale spray mist or vapours. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Immediately clean up spills that occur during handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. In the case of contact with the product refer to First Aid Measures – Section 4.

General occupational hygiene: Practice good hygiene when using this product. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking, using the toilet or applying cosmetics. Worker should shower at the end of each workday. Launder all clothing before it is re-used.

Storage:

Conditions for safe storage: Keep under lock and key and out of reach of unauthorised persons, children, and animals. Store in its original, labelled container, tightly closed in an isolated, dry, cool, and well-ventilated area. Do not store near heat, open flame, sources of ignition or hot surfaces. Not to be stored next to foodstuffs, feed and water supplies. Avoid cross contamination with other pesticides and fertilisers.

Incompatible substances and mixtures: Refer to product label.

Packaging material: HDPE Plastic container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Permissible concentration:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Components	Exposure limits	Type of exposure limit	Source
Acequinocyl	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³		

Engineering Controls: Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:
 Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
 Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the

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extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: For most well-ventilated conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed. If used in a poorly ventilated area (airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits), use a NIOSH approved, air-purifying respirator with cartridges / canisters approved for organic vapours.

Hand Protection: The use of chemically protective (impervious) gloves e.g., PVC is recommended to prevent against skin contact.

Eye Protection: The use of chemical safety goggles is recommended to prevent against eye contact. Contact lenses are not protective eye devices. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

Skin and Body Protection: Employees must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing e.g., coveralls, (rubber) boots, hat, and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this product.

Emergency eyewash: Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this product; the employer should provide an eyewash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Pale yellow suspension liquid.

Odour: Detergent-like.

pH (1% aqueous dilution): 7.1

Melting point: Not available.

Freezing Point: Not available.

Boiling Point: Not available.

Flash Point: Does not possess a FP.

Flammability: Not Applicable.

Upper/lower explosion limits: Not explosive.

Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): Not available.

Relative Vapour Density: Not available.

Density: 1.04 g/cm³ at 20°C.

Solubility: Insoluble in water.

n-octanol/water partition coefficient: Not available.

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.

Decomposition temperature: Not available.

Viscosity: 405.95 cps at 20°C; 217.23 cps at 40°C.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: The product is stable for two years at ambient temperature and pressure, under normal storage and handling conditions. Avoid storage under extreme temperatures and conditions. Store below 50°C, preferably below 30°C, and not for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Reactivity: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY: Experimental data.

Oral LD₅₀: >5000 mg AKD-2023 15% SC /kg (rat) (OECD 401)

Dermal LD₅₀: >2000 mg AKD-2023 15% SC /kg (rat) (OECD 402)

Inhalation LC₅₀: >4.56 mg AKD-2023 15% SC /L (rat) (OECD 403)

Skin Irritation/Corrosion: No irritant effect (rabbit) (JMAFF 59)

Eye Damage/Irritation: No irritant effect (rabbit) (JMAFF 59)

Skin Sensitization: Mild sensitising (guinea pig) (OECD 406, Magnusson & Kligman)

Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.

Reproductive cell mutagenicity: No mutagenic or genotoxic potential were observed in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures.

Carcinogenicity: No carcinogenic potential

Reproductive toxicity: No teratogenic or reproductive effects were observed in animal studies.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: Causes damage to organs (lungs).

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (blood system).

Aspiration hazard: Not available.

Chronic Effects: Not available.

POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS:

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Skin contact: There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

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Entry into the bloodstream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions, or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye contact: Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Ingestion: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

Chronic: Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA: Active ingredient

Fish:

LC ₅₀ (96 h)	Rainbow trout	65 mg/l
	Bluegill sunfish	>90 mg/l

Daphnids:

EC ₅₀ (48 h)	<i>D. magna</i> (Water flea)	0.00231 mg/l
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Algae:

E _r C ₅₀ (72 h)	<i>S. capricornutum</i>	>7.7 mg/l
	<i>N. pelliculosa</i>	8.3 mg/l

Birds:

Acute oral LD ₅₀	Northern Bobwhite quail	>300 mg/kg
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Honey bees:

LD ₅₀ contact (48h)	<i>A. mellifera</i>	>276.5 µg/bee
LD ₅₀ oral (48 h)		105.8 µg/bee

Earthworms:

LC ₅₀ (14 d)	<i>E. fetida</i>	>1000 mg/kg Dry artificial soil
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ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

Plants:

Persistence and degradability: Easily degraded in soil and water. Not readily biodegradable.

Bio-accumulative Potential (BCF): 366 in Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*).

Mobility in soil: Immobile in soil.

Other adverse effects: Not determined.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste: Open dumping or burning of this pesticide is prohibited. Waste resulting from the use of this product cannot be reused or re-processed. Never pour untreated waste or surplus product into public sewers or where

there is any danger of run-off or seepage into water systems. Do not contaminate rivers, dams or any other water sources with the product or used containers. Comply with local legislation applying to waste disposal. The product may be taken to a registered waste disposal site or incineration plant.

Container: Emptied containers retain product residues. Do not re-use the empty container for any other purpose. Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to dripping. Thereafter rinse the empty container three times in succession with one quarter of the container volume fresh water and decant the rinsate into the spray or mixing tank.

Puncture the triple rinsed container and dispose of via an approved collector or recycler (www.croplife.co.za). Do not bury, burn, or donate the container to any other parties that may use it as a container for food or beverages. Observe all labelled safeguards until container is destroyed.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 3082

Road Transport ADR/IRD:

Class:	9
Packaging group:	III
UN Proper Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Acequinocyl 150 g/l)

Maritime Transport IMDG/IMO:

Class:	9
Packaging group:	III
UN Proper Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Acequinocyl 150 g/l)

Marine Pollutant (Y/N): Yes, Considered a marine pollutant.

Air transport IATA/ICAO:

Class:	9
Packaging group:	III
UN Proper Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (Acequinocyl 150 g/l)

Special/Environmental Precautions: None known.

Transport in bulk (according to MARPOL 73/78, Annex II and the IBC code): Not available.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

OHSA 1993 Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances.

Relevant information regarding restrictions: None.

EU regulation: Regulation EC1272/2008 (EU-GHS/CLP)

Other national regulations: None.

Chemical Safety Assessment carried out? No

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Packaging: Packed in 10, 20, 35, 50, 70, 100, 150, 200, 250, 350, 500 & 750 ml, & 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 & 200 litres plastic containers, labelled according to South African regulations and guidelines.

Additional H-statement (s) (formulants)

None known.

Disclaimer: The information on this sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage and use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed. All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors and omissions or the consequence thereof.

END OF DOCUMENT

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For detailed information on revisions, contact the Registration holder.