

State of California

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

===== I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION =====

Trade name (as labeled): STIKEM SPECIAL

Chemical names, common names: Petroleum Wax, linear hydrocarbon
BIO Lube MSDS

Manufacturer's Name: Seabright

Address: 4026 Harlan St., Emeryville, CA 94608

Emergency phone: (415) 254-0222

*Name of preparer: Calcoast Labs, Inc
Date prepared: June 20, 1986

Business phone: (415) 655-3126

===== II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS =====

<u>Chemical Names</u>	<u>CAS Numbers</u>	<u>Percent*</u>	<u>Exposure Limits in Air</u>		
			<u>ACGIH(TLV)</u>	<u>OSHA(PEL)</u>	<u>Other</u>
None	N/A	N/A			N/A

===== III. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES =====

Vapor density (air=1): N/A

Specific gravity: 0.86

Solubility in water: <0.09

Vapor pressure, mmHg at 20 C: <0.01

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): N/A Total Wt. Loss

Appearance and odor: Translucent gel, mild odor

Melting point or range, F -51.1°C,

-60°F

Boiling point or range, F 270°C,

518°F Decomposes

HOW TO DETECT THIS SUBSTANCE* (warning properties of substance as a gas, vapor, dust, or mist)

Mild Hydrocarbon Odor

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*Not required. Space has been provided on this form for optional use.

NOTE: All categories should be addressed. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that. By November 25, 1985, California is expected to require all MSDS information required by the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, plus CAS numbers and an explanation of health effects in lay terms.

===== IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION =====

Flash Point, F (give method) 360^oF TCC ASTM D56
Autoignition temperature, F 525^oF ASTM D92
Flammable limits in air, volume %: lower N/A upper N/A
Fire extinguishing materials:

 water spray X carbon dioxide other:
 X foam X dry chemical

Special firefighting procedures:

Wear self contained breathing apparatus. Prevent inhalation of smoke or vapors

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air

===== V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION =====

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE for each potential route of exposure.

Inhaled: No known effects

Contact with skin or eyes: Very minor irritation

Absorbed through skin: Minor irritation, acute dermal toxicity
(LD50) >10.25 gm/kg

Swallowed: Nausea, acute oral toxicity (LD50) >34.60 gms/kg

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE. Explain in lay terms. Attach extra page if more space is needed.

Acute: None Known

Chronic: None Known

FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water

Skin Contact: After diluting with salad oil or any lanolin base, remove all contact transfer with soap and water.

Inhaled: Not Applicable

Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Consult physician

SUSPECTED CANCER AGENT?

X NO: This product's ingredients are not found in the lists below.
YES: — Federal OSHA — NTP — IARC — Cal/OSHA

YES: This product's ingredients are not found in the lists below
 - Federal OSHA - NTP - IARC - Cal/OSHA (see note)*

NOTE: California employers using Cal/OSHA-regulated carcinogens must register with Cal/OSHA.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

None Known

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIAN

===== VI. REACTIVITY DATA =====

Stability: X Stable Unstable

Conditions to avoid:

Exposure to open flame

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):

None Known

Hazardous decomposition products (including combustion products):

Carbon dioxide/carbon monoxide, acrid fumes and smoke

hazardous polymerization: ☐ May occur ☒ Will not occur

Conditions to avoid:

Exposure to open flame

===== VII. SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES =====

Spill response procedures (include employee protection measures):

Remove mechanically or contain on absorbent material. Treat as an oil spill. Dike and pump to waste tank.

Preparing wastes for disposal (container types, neutralization, etc.):

Containerize in polyethylene lined fibreboard drums.
Enclosed controlled incineration is recommended.

NOTE: Dispose of all wastes in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

===== VIII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION =====

Ventilation and engineering controls

Local exhaust required: Refer to ACGIH document "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices"

Respiratory protection

At elevated temperatures, use chemical respiratory

Eye protection (type)

Use chemical safety goggles. Maintain eyewash fountain

Gloves (specify material)

Any hydrocarbon resistant material

Other clothing and equipment

Use hydrocarbon oil resistant clothing

Work practices, hygienic practices

After diluting with salad oil or any lanolin base, remove all contact transfer with soap and water.

Other handling and storage requirements

Keep in closed container away from sources of ignition

===== IX. LABELING =====

Labeling (precautionary statements)*

Non Hazardous

D.O.T. Label*

Non Hazardous

TECHNICAL BULLETIN

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

Ceratitis capitata (Wiedemann)

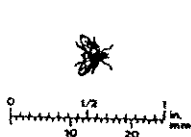
COMMODITIES ATTACKED

Fruits and vegetables

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

Medfly is widely distributed throughout all fruit growing areas of the world. Detection, control, and/or eradication programs are underway in: USA, Mexico, Japan, Israel, Spain, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, South Africa, etc.

IDENTIFICATION



The adult Medfly is approximately the size of a housefly; thorax is glistening black with a characteristic mosaic pattern of yellowish-white lines. The abdomen is yellowish with two silvery crossbands, and the wings are banded and blotched with yellow, brown and black.

BIOLOGY

In cooler regions Medfly overwinters as a pupa or adult, but in warmer regions where host fruit is continuously available, reproduction is continuous. Females may deposit 2 to 10 eggs through a small hole in the surface made by the ovipositor, but many other eggs may be laid in the same hole by other females. Single females may produce as many as 800 eggs. Eggs hatch in 10 to 20 days, depending on temperatures. Larvae burrow in the host for 10 days to 6 weeks before exiting. Puparia form in the soil at about 2 inches or under protective debris. Pupation is completed in 10 to 50 days. Two to 12 generations per year have been reported for the species.

MONITORING INFORMATION

BioLure Active Ingredients^{1,2}

Ammonium Acetate (FFA)

Putrescine (FFP)

Trimethylamine hydrochloride (FFT)

Lure Duration

4 to 6 weeks, depending on temperature.

In order to activate the lures, carefully remove the lures from the protective package, then peel the protective cover

from the lure prior to placement in a trap, exposing a circular hole in the lure.

Storage

Lures may be stored at room temperature. Do not freeze.

Recommended Trap

McPhail³, McPhail-type or other suitable fruit fly traps.

Trap Placement and Use

For monitoring purposes, traps should be placed at a density of 1 per 5 acres (1 per 2 hectares), in host trees that bear ripe fruit and foliage. If available, sites with multiple suitable hosts should be selected. For control purposes via mass trapping, use a minimum of 20 traps per acre (50 per hectare). Shade and shelter, however, especially in hot weather, are also important considerations. The trap should be placed in the brightest (warmest) part of the tree in open shade (not in full sunlight at any time). Traps should be placed 1/2 to 1/3 of the tree canopy, and at approximately 1/2 to 2/3 of the distance from the trunk to the outer edge of the foliage. Never hang traps below the foliage canopy, and avoid hanging them at less than 4 feet above the ground. Relocate the traps whenever the fruit at the site is removed. Maintain a foliage free space of 12 to 18 inches (30 to 45 cm) around the trap, but always ensure that foliage and ripening fruit surround it.

LIMITED WARRANTY

This lure is warranted to deliver attractants for the duration specified above, at a constant temperature of 25°Celsius. BioLure traps and lures are supplied by Suterra LLC to provide a means to monitor insect pest populations as a guide to timing of spray applications for certain insects. They should be regarded as a supplementary aid in insect control planning. Spray programs should not be altered solely on the basis of data obtained from using BioLure products.

Unless otherwise noted, trap placement and density recommendations are based on generalized principles and field experience with certain insects. These recommendations may not apply for each specific pest, population density, season or location where traps are used. Users shall themselves determine the suitability of the products for their intended use and shall assume all risk and liability arising from such use.

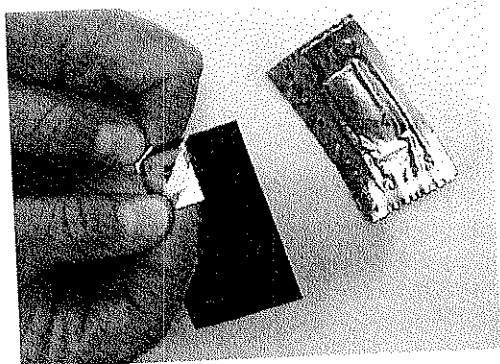
BioLure[®] and Suterra[®] are registered trademarks of Suterra LLC.

¹Heath, R.R. et al. 1995. Development of a dry plastic insect trap with food-based synthetic attractant for the Mediterranean and Mexican fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). J. Econ. Entomol. 88:1307-1315

²Epsky, N.D. et al. 1995. Visual cue and chemical cue interactions in a dry trap with food-based synthetic attractant for *Ceratitis capitata* and *Anastrepha ludens* (Diptera: Tephritidae). Environ. Entomol. 24: 1387-1395.

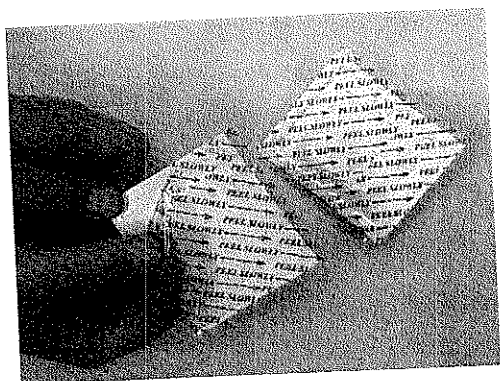
³McPhail, M. 1939. Protein lures for fruit flies. J. Econ. Entomol. 32: 758-761.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY
INSTRUCTIONS TO ACTIVATE LURES



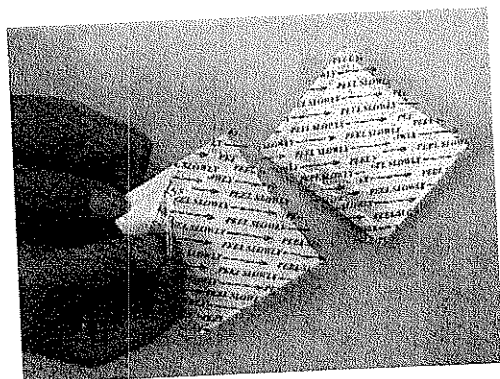
Putrescine lure (FFP)

Peel the protective cover from the lure exposing the black circular hole in the lure. This will activate the lure.



Ammonium acetate lure (FFA)

Peel the protective cover from the lure exposing the white circular hole in the lure. This will activate the lure.



Trimethylamine hydrochloride lure (FFT)

Peel the protective cover from the lure exposing the white circular hole in the lure. This will activate the lure.