

NUFARM SHIRQUAT 250 HERBICIDE

Infosafe No.: 3NU6V
ISSUED Date : 17/08/2022
ISSUED by: NUFARM AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

NUFARM SHIRQUAT 250 HERBICIDE

Product Code

0738

Product Type

Group L Herbicide

Company Name

NUFARM AUSTRALIA LIMITED. (ABN 80 004 377 780)

Address

103-105 Pipe Road Laverton North
Victoria 3026 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 3 9282-1000

Fax: +61 3 9282-1001

Emergency Phone Number

1800 033 498 (24hr Australia)

Emergency Contact Name

www.nufarm.com.au

E-mail Address

SDSANZ@nufarm.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds as per the Directions for Use table on the label.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL HERBICIDE.

THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

Additional Information

Disclaimer:

This Safety Data Sheet describes the properties of the intermediate product. The physical properties and the assessments may not apply to the properties of the product once it has been diluted for application.

Other Information

This Safety Data Sheet describes the properties of the concentrated product. The physical properties and the assessments may not apply to the properties of the product once it has been diluted for application

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Corrosive to metals: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 3 - Oral

Acute toxicity: Category 3 - Dermal

Acute toxicity: Category 2 - Inhalation

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2
Eye damage/irritation: Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Skull and crossbones, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary Statement–Prevention

P234 Keep only in original packaging.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash skin 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 protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary Statement–Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see FIRST AID on this label).
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement–Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary Statement–Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
paraquat dichloride	1910-42-5	250 g/L
Emulsifiers		10-30 %
diethylene glycol	111-46-6	0-5 %
phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	0-5 %
Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated	61791-26-2	1-<3 %
Quaternary ammonium compound		1-<3 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water	-	Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Avoid becoming a casualty - to protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Remove affected person from contaminated area - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth to mouth resuscitation. Resuscitate in a well ventilated area. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

Ingestion

RAPID TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL IN CASE OF PARAQUAT POISONING.

Do not induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water (never give anything by mouth if affected person is semi-conscious or unconscious). Immediately transfer patient to nearest hospital or medical centre, warning by telephone of the estimated time of arrival so that the start of treatment is not delayed.

Make every effort to prevent vomit from entering the lungs by careful placement of the patient.

A slurry of activated charcoal or clay (fuller's earth, bentonite) may be administered by a trained person. Ingestion of activated charcoal tablets, food, or even plain dirt, may be of benefit if absorbent slurry cannot be given.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

RAPID TREATMENT FOR PARAQUAT POISONING IS ESSENTIAL.

Evacuation of the stomach, stomach washout and administration of adsorbents should be carried out as quickly as possible.

A booklet entitled 'Paraquat Poisoning, a practical guide to diagnosis, first aid and hospital treatment' (prepared by Syngenta) is available at major hospitals or Poisons Information Centres, or contact the emergency number at the end of this SDS.

TREATMENT: Wash out stomach and test urine and gastric aspirate (if clear) for presence of paraquat. Give activated charcoal (100 g for adults or 2 g / kg body weight for children) orally or via gastric tube, together with a suitable purgative (200 ml of an aqueous solution of mannitol). Alternatively, 1 litre of 15% aqueous suspension of Fuller's Earth or a 7% suspension of bentonite in 10% glycerol in water should be used if activated charcoal is unavailable. Repeat administration of adsorbent plus purgative until adsorbent is seen in the stools. This should normally take between 4 and 6 hours after the start of treatment. NOTE: The use of gastric lavage without administration of an adsorbent has not shown any clinical benefit.

Do not use supplemental oxygen.

Treat skin irritation / damage symptomatically with daily review if contaminated with concentrate as blistering and chemical burns may develop over 1 to 3 days.

If systemic toxicity is suspected, test for paraquat in urine or blood and treat confirmed paraquat systemic toxicity as above.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use appropriate fire extinguisher for surrounding environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

If involved in a fire, the dehydrated components may emit oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen chloride.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product is non combustible.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Hazchem Code

2X

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. It is essential to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid exposure to spillage by collecting the material using vacuum and transfer into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Spills & Disposal

If large liquid spills occur, attempt to recover as much spilt material from sumps and bunded areas, as possible, before absorbing remaining material into vermiculite or other absorbent.

Contain spill and absorb with clay, sand, soil or proprietary absorbent (such as vermiculite).

Collect spilled material and waste in sealable open-top type containers for disposal.

On-site disposal of concentrate is not acceptable.

If possible, ring 1800 033 498 for specialist advice.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

For use by licensed pest control operators or primary producers only. Do not work in spray mist.

Toxic and corrosive liquid. Attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Avoid exposure. Exposure without protection must be prevented. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Use in designated areas with local exhaust ventilation. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not smoke. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Avoid contact of the concentrate with skin cuts or abrasions.

Do not continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to stray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques before further spraying. If symptoms persist seek medical advice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

For use by licensed pest-control operators or primary producers only.

This material is Toxic and corrosive and must be stored, handled and maintained according to the appropriate regulations. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Provide a catch-tank in a bunded area. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in storage area should be

corrosion resistant. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents, strong mineral acids, bases metal and/or water. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 3780 The storage and handling of corrosive substances and the Australian Standard AS/NZS 4452 The storage and handling of toxic substances.

Corrosiveness

May be corrosive to metals.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Diethylene glycol

TWA: 23 ppm, 100 mg/m³

Paraquat dichloride

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

Phosphoric acid

TWA: 1 mg/m³

STEL: 3 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Source: Safe Work Australia

Biological Monitoring

No biological limits allocated.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

This substance is toxic and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. Alternatively, a process enclosure system such as a fume cupboard should be employed. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. If local exhaust ventilation is used, ensure sufficient air is replaced to compensate the air that has been removed.

Respiratory Protection

Do not inhale spray mist.

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material such as gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC). Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necessary to do so, wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Other Information

When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length impervious gloves and full face shield with chin guard.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Clear dark blue liquid
Colour	Clear dark blue	Odour	Obnoxious odour
Boiling Point	~100°C	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Solubility in Water	Soluble in water	Specific Gravity	1.11
pH	5.0 - 6.5	Vapour Pressure	<1 x 10 ⁻² mPa (25°C, paraquat dichloride)
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Volatile Component	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Kow Log P is -4.5 (20°C)
Flash Point	Not available	Flammability	Non combustible material
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available	Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available	Explosion Properties	Not available
Oxidising Properties	Not available	Particle Characteristics	Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Paraquat is inactivated by adsorption onto clay.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from strong oxidising agents.

Incompatible Materials

Paraquat is highly corrosive to most metals, e.g. aluminium, zinc and iron.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions the dehydrated components may emit oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen chloride.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredient/s is/are given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Paraquat ion:

LD50 (guinea pig): 30 - 58 mg/kg

Paraquat dichloride:

LD50 (rat): 129 - 157 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Paraquat dichloride:

LD50 (rat): 911 mg/kg

Paraquat ion:

LD50 (rabbit): 240 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

Paraquat dichloride:

LC50 (rat): 0.5-1.5 µg/l/4h

Ingestion

Toxic if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Rapid treatment is essential. The immediate effects of poisoning depend on the dose of paraquat absorbed into the blood. Mild poisoning occurs at <20 mg paraquat ion/kg body weight and the effects are vomiting and diarrhoea. Moderate to severe poisoning occurs at 20-30 mg paraquat ion/kg body weight and the effects are vomiting, abdominal discomfort, soreness and inflammation of the mouth, throat and oesophagus, difficulty in swallowing and, later, diarrhoea. Kidney and liver damage may appear 1-3 days after exposure. Can cause death by a delayed proliferating fibrosis of the lung within 1-3 weeks.

Lethal poisoning occurs at >30 mg paraquat ion/kg body weight and the effects are nausea and vomiting, and can cause death by multi-organ failure and circulatory collapse within 48 hours.

Inhalation

Fatal if inhaled. Inhalation may cause headaches, impairment of judgement and in extreme cases can lead to unconsciousness or death.

May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of product vapours can cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Nose bleeding and soreness of the throat may result from spray mist or dust trapped on the nasal mucosa. Irritating to the respiratory system. Pulmonary oedema may occur up to 48 hours after exposure and could prove fatal.

If the concentrate is allowed to dry out, solid paraquat dust can be created. Paraquat dust is highly toxic (TLV 0.1mg/m³) and should not be handled without full respiratory protection.

This product contains a stenching agent to give an offensive smell. This has been done to reduce the likelihood of accidental ingestion. This stenching agent may cause headaches and nausea in some people when inhaled. The presence of this offensive smell in the air does not necessarily indicate the presence of paraquat.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Skin contact will cause redness, itching and swelling. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking and may lead to dermatitis.

Contact with skin will result in moderate irritation. Can cause inflammation and in severe cases blistering of the skin. Contamination of the nails may cause white spots or in severe cases cracking and loss of the nail. Normal growth follows without delay. Intact skin is a very effective barrier to paraquat. Damaged skin removes the barrier and paraquat may be absorbed with effects as outlined above under ingestion.

Toxic in contact with skin. Product can be absorbed through skin with resultant toxic systemic effects.

May cause temporary damage to nails and a delay in the healing of cuts and wounds.

Eye

Causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Eye irritation may be delayed. May lead to ulceration of corneal and conjunctival epithelium giving rise to secondary infection. Although healing may be slow, the injury is superficial and with proper medical care will be complete, even in severe cases.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

The Australian Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for paraquat (as cation) for a human is 0.004 mg/kg/day, set for the public for daily, lifetime exposure. This is based on the NOEL of 0.45 mg/kg/day, the level determined to show no effects during long term exposure for the most sensitive indicators and the most sensitive species.

Ref: Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) June 2022.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

No ecological data available for this material. The available ecological data for the ingredients is given below:

Persistence and degradability

There is evidence of photodegradation in air.

Paraquat is rapidly absorbed and inactivated by contact with soil.

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Precautions

Keep domestic pets and poultry away from treated areas.

Do not contaminate dams, waterways or sewers with this product or the containers which have held this product.

This formulation should not be applied on or near water which is used for livestock watering.

Environmental Protection

Spray drift should be avoided, read the label for more information.

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Paraquat dichloride:

LC50 (rainbow trout): 15 mg/l/96h.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Paraquat dichloride:

EC50 (daphnia): 1.2 mg/l/48h.

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Paraquat dichloride:

ECr50 (algae): 0.32 mg/l/72h.

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Paraquat dichloride:

LD50 (bobwhite quail): 175 mg/kg

LD50 (mallard duck): 199 mg/kg

Bees: Not toxic to bees. LD50 36 µg/bee.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

To minimise personal exposure, refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Product Disposal

On site disposal of the concentrated product is not acceptable.

Ideally, the product should be used for its intended purpose. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic collections of unwanted chemicals (ChemClear®).

Container Disposal and Methods

Do not use this container for any other purpose.

drumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers. If the label on your container carries the drumMuster symbol, triple rinse the container, ring your local Council, and offer the container for collection in the program.

Triple rinse containers, add rinsate to the spray tank, then offer the container for recycling/reconditioning, or puncture top, sides and bottom and dispose of in landfill in accordance with local regulations.

Returnable containers: empty contents fully into application equipment. Replace cap, close all valves and return to the point of supply for refill or storage.

If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This material is classified as a Class 8 Corrosive Substances Dangerous Goods and subsidiary Division 6.1 Toxic Substances

These Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
 - Class 3: Flammable Liquids, if the Class 3 dangerous goods is nitromethane
 - Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet Substances
 - Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
 - Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
 - Class 6, Toxic or Infectious Substances, if the Class 6 dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids
 - Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted
- and are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Strong acids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with strong alkalis. Packing Group I and II acids and alkalis should be considered as strong.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 8

Subrisk: 6.1

UN No: 2922

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (Contains Paraquat dichloride) MARINE POLLUTANT

Packing Group: III

EMS: F-A, S-B

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 8

Subrisk: 6.1

UN No: 2922

Proper Shipping Name: Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Contains Paraquat dichloride)

Packing Group: III

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): 852

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 856

Hazard Label: Corrosive Toxic

Special Provisions: A3, A803

UN Number

2922

Proper Shipping Name

CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

Transport Hazard Class

8

Subsidiary Hazard

6.1

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

2X

IERG Number

37

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled 7 Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Schedule 7 Poisons should be available only to specialised or authorised users. Special regulations restricting their availability, possession, storage or use may apply.

WHS Schedule 11, item 40 (corrosive to metals), item 33 (acute toxicity category 2), item 34 (acute toxicity category 3), item 39 (Corrosive to metals-category 1).

Poisons Schedule

S7

Packaging & Labelling

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED

DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES

KEEP LOCKED UP

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

APVMA product number: 53919.

This product is registered with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

Basel Convention

Not listed

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Amended: September 2023

Section 1, Product Identifier updated

SDS Reviewed: August 2022

Supersedes: June 2017

Version Number

2.2

Literature References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

Contact Person/Point

Normal hours: SDS coordinator : Phone +61 3 9282 1000

After hours: Shift supervisor : Phone 1800 033 498

END OF SDS

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