

## Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

**Australis Crop Protection Pty Ltd**  
**Shop 4, 30 Heber Street**  
**Moree, NSW 2400**

**Phone: 0417 329 133 (all hours)**  
**Fax: 07 3337 9882**

**Chemical nature:** Trifluralin is a dinitro aniline derivative.  
**Trade Name:** **ACP Trifluralin 480 Selective Herbicide**  
**APVMA Code:** 66773  
**Product Use:** Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:** **May, 2012**  
**This version issued:** **January, 2017** and is valid for 5 years from this date.  
**Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia**

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria. However, this is a C1 Combustible Liquid so must be stored and handled as specified in AS 1940 "The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids."

**SUSMP Classification:** S5

**ADG Classification:** None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

**UN Number:** None allocated



### GHS Signal word: DANGER

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Eye irritation Category 2B

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### PREVENTION

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

### RESPONSE

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

P391: Collect spillage.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

#### STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

### Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & Colour:** Clear, bright orange liquid.

**Odour:** Solvent odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Pure Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to test animals by oral, dermal, or inhalation routes of exposure. The oral LD<sub>50</sub> for technical Trifluralin in rats is greater than 10,000 mg/kg, in mice is greater than 5000 mg/kg, and in dogs, rabbits, and chickens, is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect; irritating to eyes and skin; harmful if swallowed; possible skin sensitiser.

### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients                     | CAS No    | Conc, % | TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Trifluralin                     | 1582-09-8 | 480g/L  | not set                  | not set                   |
| Liquid hydrocarbon              |           | 474g/L  | 790                      | not set                   |
| Other non hazardous ingredients | secret    | to 100  | not set                  | not set                   |

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

#### General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

**Inhalation:** First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

### Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. This product is classified as a C1 combustible product. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be toxic and corrosive if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Suitable extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Cool closed, undamaged containers exposed to fire with water spray.

**Flash point:** >65°C

**Upper Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Autoignition temperature:** No data.

**Flammability Class:** C1

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. No special recommendations for clothing materials. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type G cartridge, suitable for agricultural chemicals.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

**Storage:** Note that this product is combustible and therefore, for Storage, meets the definition of Dangerous Goods in some states. If you store large quantities (tonnes) of such products, we suggest that you consult your state's Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations regarding their storage.

Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

### SWA Exposure Limits

### TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

### STEL (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Liquid hydrocarbon

790

not set

The ADI for Trifluralin is set at 0.02mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 2.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, Sept 2011.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

**Ventilation:** This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

**Eye Protection:** Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

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**Skin Protection:** If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

**Protective Material Types:** We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: PVC.

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eye baths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b> | Clear, bright orange liquid.                     |
| <b>Odour:</b>                             | Solvent odour.                                   |
| <b>Boiling Point:</b>                     | >150°C at 100kPa (solvent)                       |
| <b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>            | No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures. |
| <b>Volatiles:</b>                         | No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.   |
| <b>Vapour Pressure:</b>                   | No data.   |
| <b>Vapour Density:</b>                    | >1   |
| <b>Specific Gravity:</b>                  | 1.10-1.20  |
| <b>Water Solubility:</b>                  | Emulsifiable.                                    |
| <b>pH:</b>                                | No data.   |
| <b>Volatility:</b>                        | No data.   |
| <b>Odour Threshold:</b>                   | No data.   |
| <b>Evaporation Rate:</b>                  | <1   |
| <b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>      | No data  |
| <b>Autoignition temp:</b>                 | No data.   |

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

**Incompatibilities:** strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

**Fire Decomposition:** Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Toxicity: Acute toxicity:** Pure Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to test animals by oral, dermal, or inhalation routes of exposure. The oral LD<sub>50</sub> for technical Trifluralin in rats is greater than 10,000 mg/kg, in mice is greater than 5000 mg/kg, and in dogs, rabbits, and chickens, is greater than 2000 mg/kg. However, certain formulated products that contain Trifluralin may be more toxic than the technical material itself. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> for technical Trifluralin in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg. The 1-hour inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> for technical Trifluralin in rats is greater than 2.8 mg/L. Nausea and severe gastrointestinal discomfort may occur after eating Trifluralin. Trifluralin does not cause skin irritation. When applied to the eyes of rabbits, Trifluralin produced slight irritation, which cleared within 7 days. Skin sensitization (allergies) may occur in some individuals. Inhalation may cause irritation of the lining of the mouth, throat, or lungs.

**Chronic toxicity:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact with Trifluralin may cause allergic dermatitis. The administration of 25 mg/kg/day to dogs for 2 years resulted in no observed toxicity. In another study of beagle dogs, toxic effects were observed at 18.75 mg/kg/day. These included decreased red blood cell counts and increases in methaemoglobin, total serum lipids, triglycerides, and cholesterol. Trifluralin has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in other studies of chronic oral exposure in animals.

**Reproductive effects:** The reproductive capacity of rats fed dietary concentrations of Trifluralin as high as 10 mg/kg/day was unimpaired through four successive generations. Trifluralin administered to pregnant rabbits at doses as high as 100 mg/kg/day, and to rats at doses as high as 225 mg/kg/day, produced no adverse effect on either the mothers or offspring. Loss of appetite and weight loss followed by miscarriages were observed when pregnant rabbits were fed high doses of 224 or 500 mg/kg/day. Foetal weight decreased and there was an increase in the number of

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

foetal runts at the 500 mg/kg/day dosage. It is unlikely effects on reproduction will be produced in humans at expected exposure levels.

**Teratogenic effects:** No abnormalities were observed the offspring of rats fed doses as high as 10 mg/kg/day for four generations. Studies in the rat and rabbit show no evidence that Trifluralin is teratogenic. The highest doses tested in these studies were 1000 mg/kg/day in rats and 500 mg/kg/day in rabbits. Trifluralin does not appear to be teratogenic.

**Mutagenic effects:** No evidence of mutagenicity was observed when Trifluralin was tested in live animals, and in assays using bacterial and mammalian cell cultures.

**Carcinogenic effects:** In a 2-year study of rats fed 325 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested, malignant tumors developed in the kidneys, bladder, and thyroid. However, more data are needed to characterize its carcinogenicity.

**Organ toxicity:** Liver, kidney, and thyroid damage appear to be the main toxic effects in chronic animal studies.

**Fate in humans and animals:** Trifluralin is not readily absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract; 80% of single oral doses administered to rats and dogs was excreted in the faeces. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Trifluralin is Classified by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

| Ingredient  | Risk Phrases           |
|---|------------------------|
| Trifluralin   | Conc>=1%: Xn; R40; R43 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogenicity - category 2</li> <li>• Skin sensitisation - category 1</li> <li>• Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1</li> <li>• Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1</li> </ul> |                        |
| Liquid Hydrocarbon  | Conc>=10%: Xn; R65     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aspiration hazard - category 1</li> </ul>  |                        |

### Potential Health Effects

**Persons sensitised to Trifluralin should avoid contact with this product.**

#### Inhalation:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

#### Skin Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

#### Eye Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

#### Ingestion:

**Short Term Exposure:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

#### Carcinogen Status:

**SWA:** Trifluralin is classified by SWA as a Class 3 Carcinogen, possibly carcinogenic to humans.

See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

**IARC:** Trifluralin is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

**Effects on birds:** Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD<sub>50</sub> in bobwhite quail is greater than 2000 mg/kg, as it is in female mallards and pheasants. These values are for the technical product.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** Trifluralin is very highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. The 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> is 0.02 to 0.06 mg/L in rainbow trout, and 0.05 to 0.07 mg/L in bluegill sunfish. The 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> in channel catfish is approximately 1.4 to 3.4 mg/L. Variables such as temperature, pH, life stage, or size may affect the toxicity of the compound. Trifluralin is highly toxic to Daphnia, a species of small freshwater crustacean, with a 48-hour LC<sub>50</sub> of 0.5 to 0.6 mg/L. The compound shows a moderate tendency to accumulate in aquatic organisms.

**Effects on other organisms:** At exposure levels well above permissible application rates (100 mg/kg), Trifluralin has been shown to be toxic to earthworms. However, permitted application rates will result in soil residues of approximately 1 ppm Trifluralin, a level that had no adverse effects on earthworms. It is nontoxic to bees.

### Environmental Fate:

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** Trifluralin is of moderate to high persistence in the soil environment, depending on conditions. Trifluralin is subject to degradation by soil microorganisms. Trifluralin remaining on the soil surface after application may be decomposed by UV light or may volatilize. Reported half-lives of Trifluralin in the soil vary from 45 to 60 days to 6 to 8 months. After 6 months to 1 year, 80 to 90% of its activity will be gone. It is strongly adsorbed on soils and nearly insoluble in water. Because adsorption is highest in soils high in organic matter or clay content and adsorbed herbicide is inactive, higher application rates may be required for effective weed control on such soils. Trifluralin has been detected in nearly 1% of the 5590 wells tested. However, it has been detected at very low concentrations, typically ranging from 0.002 µg/L to 15 µg/L.

**Breakdown in water:** Trifluralin is nearly insoluble in water. It will probably be found adsorbed to soil sediments and particulates in the water column.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** Trifluralin inhibits the growth of roots and shoots when it is absorbed by newly germinated weed seedlings. Trifluralin residues in crop plants will occur only in root tissues which are in direct contact with contaminated soil. Trifluralin is not translocated into the leaves, seeds, or fruit of most plants. On most crops, Trifluralin applied to the leaves has no effect, but on certain crops, such as tobacco and summer squash, leaf distortion may occur.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

**UN Number:** This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredients: Trifluralin, Liquid hydrocarbon, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

## Section 16 - Other Information

**This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

### Acronyms:

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>ADG Code</b>     | Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)                     |
| <b>AICS</b>         | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances   |
| <b>SWA</b>          | Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC  |
| <b>CAS number</b>   | Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number  |
| <b>Hazchem Code</b> | Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters |
| <b>IARC</b>         | International Agency for Research on Cancer   |
| <b>NOS</b>          | Not otherwise specified   |
| <b>NTP</b>          | National Toxicology Program (USA)   |
| <b>R-Phrase</b>     | Risk Phrase   |
| <b>SUSMP</b>        | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons  |

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**UN Number**

**United Nations Number**

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

**Please read all labels carefully before using product.**

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (Feb 2016)

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)9251 4532

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