

Material Safety Data Sheet



PRODUCT NAME **ChemAg Methomyl 225 Insecticide**
APVMA Product Code: 62465

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone (08) 9419 0333
Fax (08) 9419 7516
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Email sales@imtrade.com.au
Web site http://www.imtrade.com.au
Product Use: Agricultural insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **April, 2008**
This version issued: **First issue: April, 2008**
Product type: Methomyl is a carbamate-methylcarbamate insecticide.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. T, Toxic. N, Dangerous to the environment. F+, Highly Flammable. Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC.

Dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R11, R28, R41, R23/24, R37/38, R39/23/24/25, R50/53. Highly flammable. Very toxic if swallowed. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin. Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Safety Phrases: S7, S16, S20, S23, S45, S60, S61, S1/2, S24/25, S36/37. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe vapours or spray mists. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show this MSDS where possible). This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. Keep locked up and out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

SUSDP Classification: S7

ADG Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquids. Sub Risk: Class 6.1, Toxic Substances.

UN Number: 2758, CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, flash point less than 23 °C

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Blue liquid.

Odour: Alcohol odour.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms of Methomyl exposure are similar to those caused by other carbamates and cholinesterase inhibitors. These may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, chest discomfort, constriction of pupils, sweating, muscle tremors, and decreased pulse. If there is severe poisoning, symptoms of twitching, giddiness, confusion, muscle incoordination, slurred speech, low blood pressure, heart irregularities, and loss of reflexes may also be experienced.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

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Issued by: Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd

Phone: (08) 9419 0333

Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Carcinogen Status:

ASCC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by ASCC.

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

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
methomyl	16752-77-5	225g/L	2.5	not set
methanol	67-56-1	598g/L	262	328
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 ASCC 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 MSDS with you when you call.

Atropine tablets 0.6mg and activated charcoal should be available in the area where this product is used, or in a nearby unlocked medicine cabinet. If swallowed, splashed on skin or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, use of activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed. The usual instruction is to give one atropine tablet every 5 minutes until dryness of the mouth occurs.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Skin Contact: Quickly and gently blot away excess liquid. Flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (eg watchbands and belts). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

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; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product is classified as highly flammable. There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Firefighters should take care and appropriate precautions. Any explosion will likely spread the fire to surrounding materials. Water spray may be used to cool drums involved in a fire, reducing the chances of an explosion. Vapours from this product are heavier than air

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and may accumulate 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 may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Suitable extinguishing media are 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. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is a danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 14°C, Closed cup

Upper Flammability Limit: 36%

Lower Flammability Limit: 6.7% (methanol)

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Highly flammable

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include PVC, butyl rubber, Teflon, PE/EVAL. 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. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. 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 MSDS 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 MSDS 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: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 2500kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group II, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. 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**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

ASCC Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
methomyl	2.5	not set
methanol	262	328

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The ADI for methomyl is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1.25mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2006.

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: PVC, butyl rubber, Teflon, PE/EVAL.

Respirator: Where there is a risk of exposure to this product, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type G cartridge, suitable for agricultural chemicals.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Blue liquid.
Odour:	Alcohol odour.
Boiling Point:	62°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	Methanol content.
Vapour Pressure:	23.23 kPa at 25°C
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	0.892 at 25°C
Water Solubility:	Miscible.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	0.093 (methomyl) (log P octanol/water)
Autoignition temp:	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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Containers should be kept dry. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Keep isolated from combustible materials. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Water. 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: An information profile for Methomyl is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Methomyl is highly toxic orally, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 17 to 24 mg/kg in rats, 10 mg/kg in mice, and 15 mg/kg in guinea pigs. It is moderately toxic via inhalation with a reported 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ in male rats of 0.3 mg/L. It is slightly toxic via the dermal route, with a reported dermal LD₅₀ of 5880 mg/kg in rabbits, and is absorbed only slowly through the skin. However, if sufficient amounts are absorbed through the skin, symptoms similar to those induced by ingestion or inhalation will develop.

Chronic toxicity: Prolonged or repeated exposure to Methomyl may cause symptoms similar to the pesticide's acute effects. Repeated exposure to small amounts of Methomyl may cause an unsuspected inhibition of cholinesterase, resulting in flu-like symptoms, such as weakness, lack of appetite, and muscle aches. Cholinesterase-inhibition may persist for two to six weeks. This condition is reversible if exposure is discontinued. It is not likely that chronic effects would be seen in humans unless exposures were unexpectedly high, as with chronic misuse.

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Reproductive effects: Methomyl fed to rats at dietary doses of 2.5 or 5 mg/kg for three generations caused no adverse effect on reproduction, nor was there any evidence of congenital abnormalities. Based on these data it appears unlikely that Methomyl will have reproductive effects.

Teratogenic effects: No teratogenic effects were found in the foetuses of female rabbits that were fed approximately 15 to 30 mg/kg/day during the 8th to 16th day of gestation. Thus, Methomyl does not appear to be teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: There is no evidence, despite numerous studies, that Methomyl is a mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenic effects: There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in either rats or dogs that ingested high doses of Methomyl in 2-year feeding studies. The evidence suggests that Methomyl is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Lungs, skin, eyes, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, spleen, and blood-forming organs have been affected in various experiments, depending on route of entry, duration of exposure, and dosage.

Fate in humans and animals: Methomyl is quickly absorbed through the skin, lungs, and gastrointestinal tract and are broken down in the liver. Breakdown products are readily excreted via respiration and urine. Although they do not appear to accumulate in any particular body tissue, they may alter many other enzymes besides the cholinesterases.

Note too that Methanol is toxic by ingestion, inhalation and by skin contact. Repeated exposure to airborne concentrations in the range of 200 to 375 ppm have been associated with headaches, and at 1200 to 8300 ppm with damaged vision. Repeated skin contact can cause defatting dermatitis with dryness and cracking.

Repeated inhalation exposures to rats caused CNS and behavioural effects, liver toxicity and changes to the spleen. Inhalation exposure of pregnant rats to very high concentrations of methanol in air, 7 hr/day on gestation days 1-19, produced foetotoxic effects (10,000 ppm) and birth defects (20,000 ppm), as well as maternal toxicity. No adverse effects were seen at 5,000 ppm. Pregnant rats administered methanol orally at very high dose levels (20-35 g/kg) on gestation day 10 produced foetotoxic effects, as well as maternal toxicity.

Target organs; eyes.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Methomyl	Conc>=7%: T+; R28
Methanol	Conc>=20%: T; R23/24/25; R39/23/24/25

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is toxic to bees. 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: Methomyl is highly toxic to birds. The acute oral LD₅₀ in bobwhite quail is 24.2 mg/kg. The oral LD₅₀ of Methomyl is 28 mg/kg in hens. All deaths occurred within ten minutes of dosing. The clinical signs of toxicity included tearing of the eyes, salivation, occasional convulsions, and respiratory disorders. In Japanese quail, the LD₅₀ is 34 mg/kg. The LD₅₀ of a 90% pure formulation is 15.9 mg/kg in eight-month-old mallards, and 15.4 mg/kg in three-to four-month-old male pheasants. The LD₅₀ for starlings is 42 mg/kg and for red winged blackbirds is 10 mg/kg.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Methomyl is moderately to highly toxic to fish and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. A 28-day fish residue study indicated that Methomyl did not accumulate in fish tissue. Methomyl is unlikely to bioconcentrate in aquatic systems.

Effects on other organisms: Methomyl is highly toxic to bees both by direct contact and through ingestion. The LD₅₀ for a 90% pure formulation of Methomyl is 11.0 to 22.0 mg/kg in mule deer. Symptoms of acute poisoning in these animals included drowsiness, drooling, diarrhoea, and tremors.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Methomyl has low persistence in the soil environment, with a reported half-life of approximately 14 days. Because of its high solubility in water, and low affinity for soil binding Methomyl may have potential for groundwater contamination. It is very mobile in sandy loam and silty clay loam soils, but only slight leaching was observed in a silt loam and in a sandy soil. Methomyl is rapidly degraded by soil microbes. Methomyl residues are not expected to be found in treated soil after the growing season in which it is applied.

Breakdown in water: Aqueous solutions of Methomyl have been reported to decompose more rapidly on aeration, in sunlight, or in alkaline media. The estimated aqueous half-life for the insecticide is 6 days in surface water and over 25 weeks in groundwater. In one experiment, the hydrolysis half-lives of Methomyl in solutions at pHs of 6.0, 7.0 and 8.0 were 54, 38, and 20 weeks respectively. In pure water, the hydrolysis half-life has been estimated to be 262 days.

Breakdown in vegetation: Following soil treatment, plants take up Methomyl through their roots and move it throughout the plant by a process called "translocation." When Methomyl is applied to plants, its residues are short-lived. After it is applied to leaves, it has a 3 to 5 day half-life. Less than 3% Methomyl remained in cabbage plants 1 week after they were given foliar treatment with the insecticide.

Fish: LC₅₀ catfish: 0.53mg/L LC₅₀ rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 3.4mg/L

LC₅₀ bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 0.9mg/L

Algae: EC₅₀ 60mg/L

Bees: LD₅₀ 0.1µg/bee

Daphnia: EC₅₀ 0.029mg/L

Methanol will biodegrade rapidly in soil, water, and air.

96-Hr LC₅₀ (fathead minnow, 28-29 days old): 29,400 mg/L, 25°C,

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96-Hr LC₅₀ (rainbow trout fingerling): 13,680 mg/L, 12°C

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

ADG Code: 2758, CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, flash point less than 23 °C

Hazchem Code: 3WE

Special Provisions: 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 1 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 3: Flammable liquids.

Sub Risk: Class 6.1, Toxic Substances.

Packaging Group: II

Packaging Method: P001, IBC02

Class 3 Flammable Liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 2.1 (Flammable Gases where flammable liquids and flammable gases are both in bulk), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances, except Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), and 7 (Radioactive Substances). They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases except where the Flammable Liquids and Flammable Gases are in bulk), 2.2 (Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gases), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances, except where Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 8 (Corrosive Substances), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods), Foodstuffs or foodstuff empties.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredients: methomyl, methanol, are mentioned in the SUSDP.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

Acronyms:

ADG Code Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASCC Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council

CAS number Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

Hazchem Code Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

NOS Not otherwise specified

NTP National Toxicology Program (USA)

R-Phrase Risk Phrase

SUSDP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons

UN Number United Nations Number

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made the user should contact Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the event of an emergency, 000. 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 MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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

End of Report

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