

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME **Imtrade Dimethoate 400 EC Insecticide**
APVMA Code: 69555

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone 1800 171 799
Fax 1800 171 788
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Web site <http://www.imtrade.com.au>
Product Use: Agricultural insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **October, 2013**
This version issued: **April, 2021** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Product type: Dimethoate is an organophosphorus derivative.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquids.

UN Number: 1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains CYCLOHEXANONE and XYLENE)



GHS Signal word: **DANGER**

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Acute Toxicity Oral - Category 4
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Acute Toxicity Dermal - Category 4
Skin Corrosion /Irritation - Category 2
Skin Sensitisation - Category 1
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2B
Acute Toxicity Inhalation - Category 4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment Short Term/Chronic - Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:**PREVENTION**

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical ventilating, lighting and other equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

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

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

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

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

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

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

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

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 foam. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

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: Faint peach coloured liquid.

Odour: Mercaptan/acetone odour.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include the following: numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, and slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality. harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and respiratory system, possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Signs and symptoms associated with mild exposures to organophosphate and carbamate pesticides include: headache, fatigue, dizziness, loss of appetite with nausea, stomach cramps and diarrhoea; blurred vision associated with excessive tearing; contracted pupils of the eye; excessive sweating and salivation; slowed heartbeat, often fewer than 50 per minute; rippling of surface muscles just under the skin. These symptoms may be mistaken for those of flu, heat stroke or heat exhaustion, or upset stomach. Moderately severe organophosphate and carbamate insecticide poisoning cases exhibit all the signs and symptoms found in mild poisonings, but in addition, the victim: is unable to walk; often complains of chest discomfort and tightness; exhibits marked constriction of the pupils (pinpoint pupils); exhibits muscle twitching; has involuntary urination and bowel movement. Severe poisonings are indicated by incontinence, unconsciousness and seizures.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Dimethoate	60-51-5	400g/L	not set	not set
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	453g/L	100	not set
Xylene	1330-20-7	137g/L	350	655
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

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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.

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. Hospital treatment may be necessary.

Inhalation: If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. 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.

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.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 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 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. 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 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: 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 full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 39°C

Upper Flammability Limit: 9.4% (cyclohexanone)

Lower Flammability Limit: 1.0

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Flammable Category 3 (GHS); Flammable (AS1940)

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 clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include PVC, Viton, polyvinyl alcohol, 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 cartridge suitable for agricultural chemicals, such as type G.

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.

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Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. 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: 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 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, 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**, 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 ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Cyclohexanone	100	not set
Xylene	350	655

The ADI for Dimethoate is set at 0.001mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.1mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, March 2016.

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: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that vapours and mists are minimised.

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.

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: rubber, Viton, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a cartridge suitable for agricultural chemicals, such as type G.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Faint peach coloured liquid.
Odour:	Mercaptan/acetone odour.
Boiling Point:	Expected to be about 140°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	Approx 1.055 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.

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pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	Dimethoate: 0.704 (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: Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. 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, 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. Oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. 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 Dimethoate is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Dimethoate may be toxic by ingestion, inhalation, and dermal absorption. The reported acute oral LD₅₀ values for the technical product range from 180 to 330 mg/kg in the rat. Reported oral LD₅₀ values in other species are 160 mg/kg in mice and 400 to 500 mg/kg in rabbits. In guinea pigs, the oral toxicity is reported as 550 to 600 mg/kg for the pure and laboratory grade of the compound, but for the technical grade is only 350 to 400 mg/kg. Reported dermal LD₅₀ values for Dimethoate are 100 to 600 mg/kg in rats, again with a much lower value for an earlier product. Dimethoate is reportedly not irritating to the skin and eyes of lab animals. Severe eye irritation has occurred in workers manufacturing Dimethoate, although this may be due to impurities. Via the inhalation route, the reported 4-hour LC₅₀ is greater than 2.0 mg/L, indicating slight toxicity. Effects of acute exposure are those typical of organophosphates. Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include the following: numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, and slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality.

Chronic toxicity: There was no cholinesterase inhibition in an adult human who ingested 18 mg (about 0.26 mg/kg/day) of Dimethoate/day for 21 days. No toxic effects and no cholinesterase inhibition were observed in individuals who ingested 2.5 mg/day (about 0.04 mg/kg/day) for 4 weeks. In another study with humans given oral doses of 5, 15, 30, 45 or 60 mg/day for 57 days, cholinesterase inhibition was observed only in the 30 mg/day and higher dosage groups. Repeated or prolonged exposure to organophosphates may result in the same effects as acute exposure, including the delayed symptoms. Other effects reported in workers repeatedly exposed include impaired memory and concentration, disorientation, severe depression, irritability, confusion, headache, speech difficulties, delayed reaction times, nightmares, sleepwalking, and drowsiness or insomnia. An influenza-like condition with headache, nausea, weakness, loss of appetite, and malaise has also been reported.

Reproductive effects: Impaired reproductive function in humans is not likely under normal conditions.

Teratogenic effects: Dimethoate is teratogenic in cats and rats at 12 mg/kg/day. There were no teratogenic effects seen in the offspring of mice given 9.5 to 10.5 mg/kg/day Dimethoate in their drinking water. It is not likely that teratogenic effects will be seen in humans under normal circumstances.

Mutagenic effects: Mutagenic effects due to Dimethoate exposure were seen in mice. They were more prominent in male mice given a single high dose of Dimethoate than in male mice given one twelfth of the same dose daily for 30 days. Mutagenic effects are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.

Carcinogenic effects: An increase in malignant tumours was reported in rats given oral doses of 5, 15 or 30 mg/kg/day Dimethoate for over a year. The increases were not, however, dose dependent. That is, higher doses did not necessarily result in higher tumour rates. Thus the evidence of carcinogenicity, even with high-dose, long-term exposure, is inconclusive. This suggests carcinogenic effects in humans are unlikely.

Organ toxicity: Target organs as determined through animal tests include the testicles, kidneys, liver, and spleen.

Fate in humans and animals: Dimethoate is rapidly metabolized by mammals. Rats excreted about 50 to 60% of administered doses in urine, expired air and faeces within 24 hours. Human volunteers excreted 76 to 100% of administered Dimethoate within 24 hours.

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

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Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Dimethoate	Conc>=25%: T; R24/25; R48/25; R20; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Toxicity - Category 2 Acute Toxicity - Category 3 Acute Toxicity - Category 4 Skin Sensitiser - Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 1 	
Cyclohexanone	Conc>=25%: Xn; R22; R48/22; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flammable Liquid – Category 3 Acute Toxicity – Category 4 	
Xylene	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flammable Liquid – Category 3 Acute Toxicity – Category 4 Acute Toxicity – Category 4 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3 Skin Irritation – Category 2 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1 	

Potential Health Effects**Inhalation:**

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Long Term Exposure: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Long Term Exposure: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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: Symptoms are described fully above.

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

Carcinogen Status:

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

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

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

Xylene 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.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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: Dimethoate is moderately to very highly toxic to birds. In Japanese quail, a 5-day dietary LC₅₀ of 341 ppm is reported. It may be very highly toxic to other birds; reported acute oral LD₅₀ values are 41.7 to 63.5 mg/kg in mallards and 20.0 mg/kg in pheasants. Birds are not able to metabolize Dimethoate as rapidly as mammals do, which may account for its relatively higher toxicity in these species.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Dimethoate is moderately toxic to fish, with reported LC₅₀ values of 6.2 mg/L in rainbow trout, and 6.0 mg/L in bluegill sunfish. It is more toxic to aquatic invertebrate species such as stoneflies and scuds.

Effects on other organisms: Dimethoate is highly toxic to honeybees. The 24-hour topical LD₅₀ for Dimethoate in bees is 0.12 µg per bee.

Environmental Fate:

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Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Dimethoate is of low persistence in the soil environment. Soil half-lives of 4 to 16 days, or as high as 122 days have been reported, but a representative value may be on the order of 20 days. Because it is rapidly broken down by soil microorganisms, it will be broken down faster in moist soils. Biodegradation may be significant, with a 77% loss reported in a nonsterile clay loam soil after 2 weeks.

Breakdown in water: In water, Dimethoate is not expected to adsorb to sediments or suspended particles, nor to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms. It is subject to significant hydrolysis, especially in alkaline waters. The half-life for Dimethoate in raw river water was 8 days, with disappearance possibly due to microbial action or chemical degradation. Photolysis and evaporation from open waters are not expected to be significant.

Breakdown in vegetation: Dimethoate is not toxic to plants.

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.

This product may be destroyed as follows: Add 3kg either slaked, hydrated or quick lime per 1000L of dip solution in a separate vessel to the dipping tank. Leave that mix for 1 or two hours to neutralise the chemical component. The inactivated mix can then be poured into a trench or sprayed on grass. DO NOT flush to rivers, creeks or drains.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains CYCLOHEXANONE and XYLENE)

Hazchem Code: •3Y

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 3: Flammable liquids.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC03, LP01

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, 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: Dimethoate, Xylene, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS 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 (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

This SDS 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 SDS 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

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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)8321 8866

End of Report

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