SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME **Imtrade TYRANEX® 500 VeripHy® SL Insecticide**

APVMA Product Code: 87790

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:	For the control of a wide variety of insects in various situations as specified in the Directions for Use table of the registered label
Creation Date:	**April, 2022**
This version issued:	**April, 2022** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Product type: Trichlorfon is an organophosphorus pesticide.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature
SUSMP Classification: S6
ADG Classification: Class 3: Flammable liquids.
UN Number: 3092, 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL

GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Acute Toxicity Oral - Category 4
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
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment Short Term/Chronic - Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
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.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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.
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.
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, fine water spray 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 yellow liquid.

Odour: Characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: danger of cumulative effects, may cause harm to unborn children, harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and skin, irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin, possible skin sensitiser, 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)
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	500g/L	not set	not set
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	>25	369	553
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	>10	103	309

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

Advice to Doctor: The degradation product Dichlorvos, usually formed in vivo, is an anticholinesterase compound. Vomiting may cause pulmonary aspiration. The stomach should be emptied as soon as possible by careful gastric lavage (using a cuffed endotracheal tube already in place). Artificial respiration should be started at the first sign of respiratory failure. Cautious administration of fluids is advised, as well as general supportive and symptomatic pharmacological treatment and absolute rest. and 1000-2000 mg of pralidoxime chloride or 250 mg of obidoxime chloride (adult dose) i.v. to patients suffering from severe respiratory difficulties, convulsions, and unconsciousness. Diazepam should be given in all but the mildest cases in doses of 10 mg, s.c. or i.v., which may be repeated as required. Morphine, barbiturates, phenothiazine derivatives, tranquillizers, and all kinds of central stimulants are contraindicated.

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. 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. 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.

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, butyl rubber. 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. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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. 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 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. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. 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)
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	369	553
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103	309

The ADI for Trichlorfon is set at 0.002mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.2mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 20143.

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 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: 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, butyl rubber.

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

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and 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:	Clear yellow liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	120°C at 100kPa (solvent)
Flash point:	<40°C
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data.
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Miscible.
pH:	4-7

Volatility: No data.
Odour Threshold: No data.
Evaporation Rate: No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution: No data
Particle Characteristics: Not applicable for liquids.

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. Keep away from heat, flames and sparks. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.
Incompatibilities: 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 oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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

Local Effects:
Target Organs: There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Acute toxicity: Trichlorfon is moderately toxic by ingestion or dermal absorption. As with all organophosphates, Trichlorfon is readily absorbed through the skin. Symptoms of acute exposure include headache, giddiness, nervousness, blurred vision, weakness, nausea, cramps, loss of muscle control or reflexes, convulsion, or coma.
Chronic toxicity: Repeated or prolonged exposure to organophosphates may result in the same effects as acute exposure. Other effects reported in workers repeatedly exposed include impaired memory and concentration, disorientation, severe depressions, irritability, confusion, headache, speech difficulties, delayed reaction times, nightmares, sleepwalking, and drowsiness or insomnia.
Reproductive effects: Trichlorfon is suspected of having negative reproductive effects. It is unlikely that reproductive effects will occur in humans at expected exposure levels.
Teratogenic effects: Trichlorfon caused inability to walk and tremors in pig offspring if administered at day 55 at a dose of 55 mg/kg. The evidence suggests that reproductive effects occur only at high doses and are unlikely in humans at expected exposure levels.
Mutagenic effects: Studies indicate that Trichlorfon, or its degradation products, can be mutagenic in bacterial and mammalian cells.
Carcinogenic effects: One study suggests that oral doses of 37.5 to 75 mg/kg/day of Trichlorfon contribute to the production of tumours in rats. The carcinogenic data however are inconclusive.
Organ toxicity: Trichlorfon primarily affects the nervous system through inhibition of cholinesterase, and enzyme required for proper nerve functioning. Other target organs include the liver, lungs, and bone marrow (blood-forming tissue).
Fate in humans and animals: The absorption, distribution, and excretion of Trichlorfon is rapid. About 70 to 80% of a dose administered orally to mice was excreted during the first 12 hours following treatment. Similar rapid elimination was seen in pigs following intraperitoneal injection.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone is a SWA Class 2 Reproductive risk, may cause harm to the unborn child.
Trichlorfon is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Ingredient	Health Hazard Statement Codes
Trichlorfon	H302, H317, H410

- Acute Toxicity - Category 4
- Skin Sensitisation - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute) - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic) - Category 1

Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether H226, H336

- Flammable Liquid - Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone H319, H315, H335, H360D

- Eye Irritation - Category 2A
- Skin Irritation - Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
- Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Trichlorfon should avoid contact with this product.

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 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.
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: Long term minor exposures to this product may cause serious health effects.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.
NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC: Trichlorfon 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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

Effects on birds: Trichlorfon is moderately to highly toxic to birds. Signs of intoxication in birds include regurgitation, imbalance, trembling, slowness, lack of movement, and wing-beat convulsions. Signs of poisoning appear as soon as 10 minutes after exposure, and death usually occurs within 30 minutes to 3 hours of treatment.
Effects on aquatic organisms: Trichlorfon, in both technical and formulated forms, is very highly toxic to many aquatic species such as Daphnia, stoneflies, crayfish, and several freshwater fish species. Generally, toxicity increased (i.e., observed LC_{50} was lower) with higher temperature and higher pH. Studies did not show a potential for Trichlorfon to accumulate in fish.
Effects on other organisms: Trichlorfon has moderate to high acute toxicity toward certain beneficial or non-target insects. This pesticide may be toxic to other wildlife. Data indicate that Trichlorfon has a low toxicity to bees; it can be used around bees with minimum injury.
Environmental Fate:
Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Trichlorfon breaks down, or degrades, rapidly in aerobic soils, with a half-life of between 3 and 27 days. An average half-life of 10 days has been reported. Soil organic matter content does not appear to influence Trichlorfon's movement in soil.
Breakdown in water: Trichlorfon degrades rapidly in alkaline pond water (pH 8.5). Approximately 99% of applied Trichlorfon was broken down within 2 hours.
Breakdown in vegetation: Studies on the dissipation of Trichlorfon in forest environments indicate that it does not persist in leaves or leaf-litter. The approximate residual period is 7 to 10 days on 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.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

The product is a marine pollutant for sea transport.

UN Number: 3092, 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL
Hazchem Code: •2Y
Special Provisions: None allocated
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

AIIC: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations.
The following ingredients: Trichlorfon, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 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 (7th edition)
AICS/AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
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)
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 subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

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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” (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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End of Report