Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Zagro Australia Pty Ltd Phone: 1800 144 884 (office hours) 7 Koojan Ave Fax: 1300 727 812 South Guildford, WA 6055

Chemical nature:	Diazinon is an organophosphorus derivative, supplied here in a suitable emulsifiable solvent.
Trade Name:	**Nucidol 200EC Insecticide and Acaricide**
APVMA Code:	49876
Product Use:	Agricultural insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date:	**February, 2015**
This version issued:	**April, 2022** 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: Xi, Irritating. T, Toxic. N, Dangerous to the environment. 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 6.1: Toxic Substances.

UN Number: 3018, ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC

GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable liquids Category 4
Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4
Acute Toxicity Dermal Category 4
Eye irritation Category 2B
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1
Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H227: Combustible liquid.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
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.

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.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313: If skin irritation 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. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires.

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: Yellow to brown coloured liquid.
Odour: Strongly offensive odour.
Major Health Hazards: The symptoms associated with Diazinon poisoning in humans include weakness, headaches, tightness in the chest, blurred vision, nonreactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, and slurred speech. Death has occurred in some instances from both dermal and oral exposures at very high levels. The LD_{50} is 300 to 400mg/kg for technical grade Diazinon in rats. The inhalation LC_{50} (4-hour) in rats is 3.5 mg/L. In rabbits, the dermal LD_{50} is 3600 mg/kg. Danger of cumulative effects, harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and skin, skin irritant. 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) Diazinon 333-41-5 200g/L 0.1 not set Other non hazardous ingredients secret approx 200g/L not set not set Liquid hydrocarbon secret 552g/L 790 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.

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 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. 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. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. 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 little 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: >61°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Flammable Category 4 (GHS), C1 combustible (AS 1940)

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. 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. 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) Diazinon 0.1 not set

Liquid hydrocarbon 790 not set

The ADI for Diazinon is set at 0.001mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.02mg/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: 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.

Skin Protection: 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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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: Yellow to brown coloured liquid.
Odour: Strongly offensive odour.
Boiling Point: Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point: No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles: No data.
Vapour Pressure: No data.
Vapour Density: No data.
Specific Gravity: 0.94 at 20°C
Water Solubility: Emulsifiable.
pH: No data.
Volatility: No data.
Odour Threshold: No data.
Evaporation Rate: No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution: No data
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 isolated from combustible materials. 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 oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. 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: Toxic effects of Diazinon are due to the inhibition of acetylcholinesterase, an enzyme needed for proper nervous system function. The range of doses that results in toxic effects varies widely with formulation and with the individual species being exposed. The toxicity of encapsulated formulations is relatively low because Diazinon is not released readily while in the digestive tract. Some formulations of the compound can be degraded to more toxic forms. This transformation may occur in air, particularly in the presence of moisture, and by ultraviolet radiation. Most modern Diazinon formulations are stable and do not degrade easily. The symptoms associated with Diazinon poisoning in humans include weakness, headaches, tightness in the chest, blurred vision, nonreactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, and slurred speech. Death has occurred in some instances from both dermal and oral exposures at very high levels. The LD_{50} is 300 to 400mg/kg for technical grade Diazinon in rats. The inhalation LC_{50} (4-hour) in rats is 3.5 mg/L. In rabbits, the dermal LD_{50} is 3600 mg/kg.
Chronic toxicity: Chronic effects have been observed at doses ranging from 10 mg/kg/day for swine to 1000 mg/kg/day for rats. Inhibition of red blood cell cholinesterase, and enzyme response occurred at lower doses in the rats. Enzyme inhibition has been documented in red blood cells, in blood plasma, and in brain cells at varying doses and with different species.
Reproductive effects: No data are currently available.
Teratogenic effects: The data on teratogenic effects due to chronic exposure are inconclusive. One study has shown that injection of Diazinon into chicken eggs resulted in skeletal and spinal deformities in the chicks. Bobwhite quail born from eggs treated in a similar manner showed skeletal deformities but no spinal abnormalities. Acetylcholine was significantly affected in this latter study. Tests with hamsters and rabbits at low doses (0.125 0.25 mg/kg/day) showed no developmental effects, while tests with dogs and pigs at higher levels (1.0 10.0 mg/kg/day) revealed gross abnormalities.
Mutagenic effects: While some tests have suggested that Diazinon is mutagenic, current evidence is inconclusive.
Carcinogenic effects: Diazinon is not considered carcinogenic. Tests on rats over a 2-year period at moderate doses (about 45 mg/kg) did not cause tumour development in the test animals.
Organ toxicity: Diazinon itself is not a potent cholinesterase inhibitor. However, in animals, it is converted to diazoxon, a compound that is a strong enzyme inhibitor.
Fate in humans and animals: Metabolism and excretion rates for Diazinon are rapid. The half-life of Diazinon in animals is about 12 hours. The product is passed out of the body through urine and in the faeces. The metabolites account for about 70% of the total amount excreted. Cattle exposed to Diazinon may store the compound in their fat over the short term. One study showed that the compound cleared the cows within 2 weeks after spraying stopped. Application of Diazinon to the skin of cows resulted in trace amounts in milk 24 hours after the application. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient Risk Phrases

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.
Diazinon No risk phrases at concentrations found in this product · Acute toxicity - category 4
· Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1
· Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.
Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.
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: 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: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. This product is not readily biodegradable. However, likely to degrade slowly in the soil or water and not cause long term problems.
Effects on birds: Birds are quite susceptible to Diazinon poisoning. In 1988, the EPA concluded that the use of Diazinon in open areas poses a "widespread and continuous hazard" to birds. Bird kills associated with Diazinon use have been reported in every area of the country and at all times of the year. Canadian geese and mallard ducks may be exposed to LC_{50} concentrations in very short periods of time after application (from 15 to 80 minutes depending on the application rate of the pesticide). Birds are significantly more susceptible to Diazinon than other wildlife. LD_{50} values for birds range from 2.75 mg/kg to 40.8 mg/kg.
Effects on aquatic organisms: Diazinon is highly toxic to fish. In rainbow trout, the Diazinon LC_{50} is 2.6 to 3.2 mg/L. In hard water, lake trout and cutthroat trout are somewhat more resistant. Warm water fish such as fathead minnows and goldfish are even more resistant with Diazinon LC_{50} values ranging up to 15 mg/L. There is some evidence that saltwater fish are more susceptible than freshwater fish. Bioconcentration ratios range from 200 in minnows to 17.5 for guppies. These studies show that Diazinon does not bioconcentrate significantly in fish. **Effects on other organisms:** Diazinon is highly toxic to bees.
Environmental Fate:
Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Diazinon has a low persistence in soil. The half-life is 2 to 4 weeks. Bacterial enzymes can speed the breakdown of Diazinon and have been used in treating emergency situations such as spills. Diazinon seldom migrates below the top half inch in soil, but in some instances it may contaminate groundwater. The pesticide was detected in 54 wells in California and in tap water in Ottawa, Canada, and in Japan. **Breakdown in water:** The breakdown rate is dependent on the acidity of water. At highly acidic levels, one half of the compound disappeared within 12 hours while in a neutral solution, the pesticide took 6 months to degrade to one half of the original concentration.
Breakdown in vegetation: In plants, a low temperature and a high oil content tend to increase the persistence of Diazinon. Generally the half-life is rapid in leafy vegetables, forage crops and grass. The range is from 2 to 14 days. In treated rice plants only 10% of the residue was present after 9 days. Diazinon is absorbed by plant roots when applied to the soil and translocated to other parts of the plant.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, we suggest that you contact a specialist disposal company to arrange disposal. Disposal by untrained personnel may cause a dangerous incident.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.
UN Number: 3018, ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC
Hazchem Code: 2X
Special Provisions: 61, 223, 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.
Dangerous Goods Class: Class 6.1: Toxic Substances.
Packaging Group: III
Packaging Method: P001, IBC03, LP01

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

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

ADG Code Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition) **AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
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)
R-Phrase Risk Phrase
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 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)

http://www.kilford.com.au/ Phone (02)8321 8866

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued by: Zagro Australia Pty Ltd Phone: 1800 144 884 (office hours) **Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)**