

## Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

FMC Australasia Pty Ltd  
12 Julius Ave  
North Ryde, NSW 2113

Emergency: 1800 033 111 (24 hours - Australia wide)  
Freecall 1800 624 597 (business hours)  
www.fmccrop.com.au

**Chemical nature:** Carbamate Pesticides  
**Trade Name:** FMC Methomyl 225 Insecticide  
**Other Names:** Methomyl, Group 1A Herbicide, Carbamate Insecticide  
**APVMA Code:** 67823  
**Product Use:** Agricultural insecticide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:** August, 2016  
**This version issued:** September, 2016 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: T, Toxic. F+, Highly Flammable. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA. Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**SUSMP 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



### GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable liquids Category 2  
Acute Toxicity Oral Category 2  
Acute Toxicity Dermal Category 3  
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 3  
Specific Target Organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1

### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
H301: Toxic if swallowed.  
H311: Toxic in contact with skin.  
H331: Toxic if inhaled.  
H370: Causes damage to organs.

### PREVENTION

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102: Keep out of reach of children.  
P103: Read label before use.  
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.  
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.  
P235+P410: Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

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**RESPONSE**

- P305: If in eyes: hold eyelids apart and flush: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.  
P340: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P361: Remove all contaminated clothing immediately.  
P363: Wash contaminated clothing 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.  
P307+P311: If exposed: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.  
P391: Collect spillage.  
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

**STORAGE**

- P404: Store in a closed container.  
P405: Store locked up.  
P410: Protect from sunlight.  
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:** Blue liquid

**Odour:** Sulphur like 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. Death can result from discontinued breathing, paralysis of muscles of the respiratory system, intense constriction of the openings of the lung, or all three. very toxic if swallowed, toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin, toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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 <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Methomyl	16752-77-5	225 g/L	2.5	not set
Methanol	67-56-1	472 g/L	262	328
Other non hazardous ingredients (Including Water) secret		to 100	not set	not set

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

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

**Section 4 - First Aid Measures****General Information:**

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

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Issued by: FMC Australasia Pty Ltd

Emergency: 1800 033 111 (24 hours - Australia wide)

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

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 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.

**Skin Contact:** 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.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. 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.

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## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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**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. 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.

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. 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. Avoid the use of Water Jets.

**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. Cool closed, undamaged containers exposed to fire with water spray.

**Flash point:** 21°C

**Upper Flammability Limit:** Approx 36.5%

**Lower Flammability Limit:** Approx 6.7%

**Autoignition temperature:** 470°C

**Flammability Class:** Flammable Category 2 (GHS); Highly Flammable (AS1940).

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## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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**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 cartridge suitable for agricultural chemicals, such as type G. 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. 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

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

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Methomyl	2.5	not set
Methanol	262	328

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; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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 where there is local exhaust ventilation.

**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:** There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable. PVC, butyl rubber, 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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Blue liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Sulphur like odour
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not available.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	~52%
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.90
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Soluble. Solubility of Methomyl is 58 g/L @ 25°C
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.

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Coeff Oil/water Distribution: No data

Autoignition temp: 470°C

## 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. Handle and open containers carefully. 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:** strong bases, oxidising agents.

**Fire Decomposition:** Combustion forms carbon dioxide, usually without carbon monoxide and smoke. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. 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 LD<sub>50</sub> 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 LC<sub>50</sub> in male rats of 0.3 mg/L. It is slightly toxic via the dermal route, with a reported dermal LD<sub>50</sub> 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.

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

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Methomyl	Conc>=7%: T+; R28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Acute toxicity - category 2</li><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1</li><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1</li></ul>	
Methanol	Conc>=20%: T; R23/24/25; R39/23/24/25
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Flammable liquid - category 2</li><li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li><li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li><li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li><li>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - category 1</li></ul>	

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**Methomyl:** LD<sub>50</sub> Oral, Rat 30mg/kg  
LC<sub>50</sub> Inhalation, Rat = 0.3mg/L/4hr

LD<sub>50</sub> Dermal, Rabbit = >2,000mg/kg

## 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 may be absorbed through the eyes in harmful quantities. Symptoms are similar to those via other exposure routes. In addition product is believed to be mildly irritating, to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**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

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is toxic to bees. 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 LD<sub>50</sub> in bobwhite quail is 24.2 mg/kg. The oral LD<sub>50</sub> 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 LD<sub>50</sub> is 34 mg/kg. The LD<sub>50</sub> 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 LD<sub>50</sub> 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 LD<sub>50</sub> 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.

## 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.

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## Section 14 - Transport Information

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

**UN Number:** 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.

**Packing Group:** II

**Packing Instruction:** 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, 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 SUSMP.

## Section 16 - Other Information

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

### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	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" (December 2011)

## SAFETY DATA SHEET