## Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

**Adama Australia Pty Ltd**
Level 1, Building B
207 Pacific Highway St Leonards, NSW 2065
ACN 050 328 973

**Telephone (02)9431 7800 (office hours)**
**Emergency 1800 033 111 (24 hours)**
**Fax (02)9431 7700**

**Chemical nature:** Blend of Dicamba, MCPA and Bromoxynil in a suitable solvent.

**Trade Name:** **Fairway Selective Herbicide**

**Product Use:** Herbicide for use as described on the product label.

**Creation Date:** **January, 2016**

**This version issued:** **February 2025** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

**Poisons Information Centre:** **Phone 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia**

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

**SUSMP Classification:** S7
**ADG Classification:** Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.
**UN Number:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE, MCPA)

### GHS Signal word: WARNING

Flammable liquids – category 4
Acute toxicity (oral) – category 4
Acute toxicity (dermal) – category 4
Skin sensitisation – category 1
Eye irritation – category 2A
Acute toxicity (inhalation) – category 4
Reproductive toxicity – category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1

**HAZARD STATEMENT:**

H227: Combustible liquid.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**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.
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.

P284: Wear respiratory protection.

**RESPONSE**

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
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, normal foam 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 brown liquid.
**Odour:** Characteristic solvent odour.
**Major Health Hazards:** Symptoms in humans from very high acute exposure could include slurred speech, twitching, jerking and spasms, drooling, low blood pressure, and unconsciousness. This product is harmful by inhalation, may cause serious damage to eyes, harmful in contact with skin, and if swallowed, skin irritant, possible skin sensitiser, possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

| Ingredients | CAS No | Conc,% | TWA (mg/m$^3$) | STEL (mg/m$^3$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MCPA (as the iso-octyl ester) | 94-74-6 | 280g/L | not set | not set |
| Bromoxynil (as the octanoate ester) | 1689-84-5 | 140g/L | not set | not set |
| Dicamba (as the acid) | 1918-00-9 | 40g/L | not set | not set |
| Liquid hydrocarbon | 64742-94-5 | 289g/L | 790 | not set |
| Other non hazardous ingredients | secret | to 100 | not set | not set |

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

The 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.

**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:** 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. 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:** 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.

**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. 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. 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 environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. 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:** Although this is classed as a Dangerous Good, you may not need a license to store it. 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$^3$)** |
|---|---|---|
| Liquid hydrocarbon | 790 | not set |

The ADI for MCPA (as the iso-octyl ester) is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1.1mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Bromoxynil (as the octanoate ester) is set at 0.003mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.3mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Dicamba (as the acid) is set at 0.03mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 3mg/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 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.

**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**: | Clear brown liquid. |
| **Odour:** | Characteristic solvent odour. |
| **Boiling Point:** | 190-270°C at 100kPa |
| **Flash point:** | 75°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 specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C. |
| **Vapour Pressure:** | No data. |
| **Vapour Density:** | No data. |
| **Specific Gravity:** | 1.083 |
| **Water Solubility:** | Emulsifiable. |
| **pH:** | No data. |
| **Volatility:** | No data. |
| **Odour Threshold:** | No data. |
| **Evaporation Rate:** | No data. |
| **Coeff Oil/water distribution**: | No data |
| **Particle Characteristics:** | Not applicable to 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:** Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

**Incompatibilities:** bases, 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 hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Bromine 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:** An information profile for MCPA is available at http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html

**Acute toxicity:** MCPA acid is harmful via ingestion, with reported oral LD50 values for the technical product in rats ranging from 700 mg/kg to 1160 mg/kg and ranging in mice from 550 to 800 mg/kg. It is harmful via the dermal route as well, with reported dermal LD50 values ranging from greater than 1000 mg/kg in rats to greater than 4000 mg/kg in rabbits.

**Chronic toxicity:** Dietary levels of approximately 50 mg/kg/day and 125 mg/kg/day over 7 months caused reduced feeding rates and retarded growth rates in rats. White blood cell counts and ratios were not affected, but some reductions in red blood cell counts and haemoglobin did appear to be associated with exposure to MCPA at oral dose levels of approximately 20 mg/kg/day. In the same study, oral doses of approximately 5 mg/kg/day caused increased relative kidney weights, and oral doses of approximately 20 mg/kg/day caused increased relative liver weights. Another study in rats showed no effects on kidney or liver weights over an unspecified period at oral doses of 60 mg/kg/day, but oral doses of 150 mg/kg/day did cause reversible increases in these weights over a course of 3 months. Very high dermal doses of 500 mg/kg/day caused reduced body weight, and even higher dermal doses of 1000 and 2000 mg/kg/day resulted in increased mortality and observable changes in liver, kidney, spleen, and thymus tissue.
**Reproductive effects:** A two-generation rat study at doses of up to 15 mg/kg/day affected reproductive function. It is unlikely that humans will experience these effects under normal exposure conditions.
**Teratogenic effects:** Offspring of pregnant rats fed low to moderate doses of MCPA (20 to 125 mg/kg) on days 6 to 15 of gestation, had no birth defects. Teratogenic effects in humans are unlikely at expected exposure levels.
**Mutagenic effects:** MCPA is reportedly weakly mutagenic to bone marrow and ovarian cells of hamsters, but negative results were reported for other mutagenic tests. It appears that the compound poses little or no mutagenic risk.
**Carcinogenic effects:** All of the available evidence on MCPA indicates that the compound does not cause cancer. Forestry and agricultural workers occupationally exposed to MCPA in Sweden did not show increased cancer incidence.
**Organ toxicity:** Target organs identified in animal studies include the liver, kidneys, spleen and thymus. Farm worker exposure has resulted in reversible anaemia, muscular weakness, digestive problems, and slight liver damage.
**Fate in humans and animals:** MCPA is rapidly absorbed and eliminated from mammalian systems. Rats eliminated nearly all of a single oral dose within 24 hours, mostly though urine with little or no metabolism. Humans excreted about half of a 5 mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day 5.

## Bromoxynil

**Teratogenic effects:** Bromoxynil is a suspected teratogen. The compound produced birth defects in rats at oral doses above 35 mg/kg. Toxic effects included abnormal rib formation and reduced foetal weight. Newborn rabbits had birth defects when Bromoxynil was administered to pregnant mothers at doses above 30 mg/kg. In the rabbit, birth defects included changes in bone formation in the skull and hydrocephaly.

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

| Ingredient | Health Hazard Statement Codes |
|---|---|
| MCPA salts and esters | H332, H312, H302, H410 |

- Acute toxicity – category 4
- Acute toxicity – category 4
- Acute toxicity – category 4
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1

Bromoxynil octanoate H361d, H331, H302, H317, H410

- Reproductive toxicity – category 2
- Acute toxicity – category 3
- Acute toxicity – category 4
- Skin sensitisation – category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1

Dicamba H302, H318, H412

- Acute toxicity – category 4
- Eye damage – category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 3

Liquid hydrocarbon

- Aspiration hazard – category 1

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

Bromoxynil is a SWA Class 3 Reproductive risk, possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
Bromoxynil is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

## Potential Health Effects

**Persons sensitised to Bromoxynil should avoid contact with this product.**

### Inhalation:

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.
**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### Skin Contact:

**Short term exposure:** Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.
**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

### 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:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.
**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

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

### MCPA

**Effects on birds:** MCPA is moderately toxic to wildfowl; the LD50 of MCPA in bobwhite quail is 377 mg/kg.
**Effects on aquatic organisms:** MCPA is only slightly toxic to freshwater fish, with reported LC50 values ranging from 117 to 232 mg/L in rainbow trout. MCPA is practically nontoxic to freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine and marine organisms.
**Effects on other organisms:** It is nontoxic to bees, with a reported oral LD50 of 104µg/bee.
**Environmental Fate:**
**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** MCPA and its formulations are rapidly degraded by soil microorganisms and it has low persistence, with a reported field half-life of 14 days to 1 month, depending on soil moisture and soil organic matter. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil.
**Breakdown in water:** It is relatively stable to light breakdown, but can be rapidly broken down by microorganisms. In rice paddy water, MCPA is almost totally degraded by aquatic microorganisms in under 2 weeks.
**Breakdown in vegetation:** MCPA is readily absorbed and translocated in most plants. It is actively broken down in plants, the major metabolite being 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol.

### Bromoxynil

**Effects on birds:** Bromoxynil is highly toxic to pheasants ($LD_{50}$ of 50 mg/kg) and is moderately toxic to hens ($LD_{50}$ of 240 mg/kg), quail ($LD_{50}$ of 100 mg/kg), and mallard ducks ($LD_{50}$ of 200 mg/kg).
Effects on aquatic organisms: Bromoxynil is very highly toxic to moderately toxic to freshwater fish; the potassium salt of Bromoxynil has an $LC_{50}$ of 5.0 mg/L in harlequin fish, 0.46 mg/L in goldfish, and 0.063 mg/L in catfish. Bromoxynil has an $LC_{50}$ of 0.05 mg/L in rainbow trout.
**Effects on other organisms:** Bromoxynil is not toxic to bees.

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** Bromoxynil has a low persistence in soil. In sandy soil, the half-life is about 10 days. Degradation in clay was slower, with half of the Bromoxynil degraded to its metabolites in about a 2-week period at 25°C. The persistence of the compound is also slightly longer in peat field soils than in the sandy soils. The evidence suggests that, while Bromoxynil is broken down by some soil bacteria, it may inhibit the action of other bacteria that promote the formation of nitrite by a process called nitrification.

## 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

**Not subject to the ADG Code when transported by Road or Rail in Australia, in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs, but classed as Dangerous by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).**

**UN Number:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (BROMOXYNIL OCTANOATE, MCPA)
**Hazchem Code:** •3Z
**Special Provisions:** 179, 274, 331, 335, AU01
**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.
**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.
**Packing Group:** III
**Packing Instruction:** P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

**AIIC:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations.
The following ingredients: MCPA, Bromoxynil, Dicamba, 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 |
| **AIIC** | Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals |
| **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 |
| **SWA** | Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC |
| **NOS** | Not otherwise specified |
| **NTP** | National Toxicology Program (USA) |
| **SUSMP** | Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons |
| **UN Number** | United Nations Number |

Contact Points:

**Call Adama on (02)9431 7800 and ask for the technical manager.** **Fax: (02)9431 7700**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Police and Fire Brigade:** | **Dial 000** |
| **Emergency contact:** | **1800 033 111 (24 hours)** |

**If ineffective:** **Dial Poisons Information Centre**
**(13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia)**

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” (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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