



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## LANNATE® - L INSECTICIDE

Infosafe No.: LQB45  
ISSUED Date : 18/05/2022  
ISSUED by: NUFARM AUSTRALIA LIMITED.

### Section 1 - Identification

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**Product Identifier**

LANNATE® - L INSECTICIDE

**Product Code**

1076

**Product Type**

Group 1A Insecticide

**Company Name**

NUFARM AUSTRALIA LIMITED. (ABN 80 004 377 780)

**Address**

103-105 Pipe Road Laverton North  
Victoria 3026 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61 3 9282-1000

Fax: +61 3 9282-1001

**Emergency Phone Number**

1800 033 498 (24hr Australia)

**Emergency Contact Name**

www.nufarm.com.au

**E-mail Address**

SDSANZ@nufarm.com

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

For the control of certain insect pests of cereals, fruit, legumes, cotton, oilseed crops, tobacco, potatoes, vegetables, pastures, peanuts, ginger, duboisia, and other crops as listed in the Directions for Use table on the label.

**Chemical of Security Concern**

This product contains chemical(s) listed in the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

**Additional Information**

This Safety Data Sheet describes the properties of the concentrated product.

The physical properties and the assessments may not apply to the properties of the product once it has been diluted for application.

### Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Flammable liquids: Category 2

Acute toxicity: Category 2 - Oral

Acute toxicity: Category 3 - Dermal

Acute toxicity: Category 3 - Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1  
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.  
H300 Fatal if swallowed.  
H311 Toxic in contact with skin.  
H331 Toxic if inhaled.  
H370 Causes damage to organs.  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Pictogram (s)**

Flame,Skull and crossbones,Health hazard,Environment



**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.  
P242 Use non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 Wash skin 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/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary Statement – Response**

P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor  
P330 Rinse mouth.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P311 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish.  
P391 Collect spillage.

**Precautionary Statement – Storage**

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statement – Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients**

**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
Methanol	67-56-1	50-60 %
methomyl (ISO)	16752-77-5	20-30 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

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### Inhalation

Avoid becoming a casualty - to protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Remove affected person from contaminated area - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth to mouth resuscitation. Resuscitate in a well ventilated area. Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Immediately wash out mouth with water (never give anything by mouth if affected person is semi-conscious or unconscious). Seek immediate medical attention.

### Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek immediate medical attention.

### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre (Australia) on 13 11 26.

### Advice to Doctor

An anticholinesterase compound.

General supportive treatment: Artificial respiration (via a tracheal tube) should be started at the first sign of respiratory failure and maintained for as long as necessary.

Atropine: Atropine should be given, beginning with 1.2 - 2mg iv repeated at 10 to 30 minute intervals. The dose and the frequency of atropine treatment varies from case to case, but should maintain the patient fully atropinized (dilated pupils, dry mouth, skin flushing, etc.).

Oxime reactivators: Although it might be suspected that oxime cholinesterase reactivators would be as helpful in carbamate poisoning as they are in organophosphorous poisoning, this is not the case. There is experimental evidence that the pyridinium oxime 2-PAM is not effective in carbamate poisoning and there is some evidence that it makes poisoning by certain carbamates, including carbaryl, worse.

Diazepam: Diazepam should be included in the therapy of all but the mildest cases. Besides relieving anxiety it appears to counteract some aspects of CNS-derived symptoms that are not affected by atropine. Doses of 10mg sc or iv are appropriate and may be repeated as required. Other centrally acting drugs and drugs that may depress respiration are not usually recommended in the absence of artificial respiration procedures.

### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet and large volumes of water which would spread the product.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and possibly oxides of sulphur.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

### Hazchem Code

•3WE

### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

### **Precautions in connection with Fire**

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## **Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures**

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### **Emergency Procedures**

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. It is essential to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid exposure to spillage by collecting the material using explosion proof vacuum and transfer into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

### **Spills & Disposal**

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Keep upwind. Contain spill and absorb with clay, sand, soil or proprietary absorbent (such as vermiculite). Collect spilled material and waste in sealable open-top type containers for disposal.

### **Personal Protection**

For appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), refer Section 8.

### **Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages**

If large liquid spills occur, attempt to recover as much spilt material from sumps and bunded areas, as possible, before absorbing remaining material into vermiculite or other absorbent. To clean and neutralise spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a bleach or caustic/soda ash solution. Absorb as above any excess liquid and add to the drums of waste already collected.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Prevent from entering drains, waterways or sewers.

## **Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

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### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Toxic and flammable liquid. Exposure without protection must be prevented. Avoid exposure, contact with skin and eyes. Wear overalls, impervious gloves and safety glasses. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Avoid breathing in spray or mists or vapours. Use in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Use approved flammable liquid storage containers in the work area. Prevent release of vapours and mists into workplace air. Keep containers tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep material away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

This material is Toxic and must be stored, handled and maintained according to the appropriate regulations. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems in storage area should be corrosion resistant. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents, strong mineral acids, bases metal, seed, fertilisers, foodstuffs and/or water.

Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 4452 - The storage and handling of toxic substances.

## **Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection**

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### **Occupational exposure limit values**

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Methomyl  
TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Methanol:

TWA: 200 ppm, 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

STEL: 250 ppm, 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOTE: Sk

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

'Sk' Notice: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

Source: Safe Work Australia

### **Biological Monitoring**

Name: Methanol

Determinant:

Methanol in urine

Value:

15 mg/L

Sampling time: End of shift

Notation: B, Ns

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

### **Control Banding**

Not available

### **Engineering Controls**

This substance is toxic and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limits or as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. Alternatively, a process enclosure system such as a fume cupboard should be employed. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

### **Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

### **Eye and Face Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

### **Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material such as elbow-length PVC gloves. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### **Thermal Hazards**

No further relevant information available.

### **Footwear**

Wear safety footwear. Final choice will vary according to individual circumstances.

### **Body Protection**

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist and a washable hat are recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

### Hygiene Measures

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing and safety equipment.

### Requirements Concerning Special Training

Check State or Territory regulations that require people who use pesticides in their job or business to have training in the application of the materials.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Blue liquid	Odour	Sulfur-like odour
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Solubility of methomyl is 58g/l @ 25°C
Specific Gravity	0.90	pH	7 - 7.5 (undiluted)
Vapour Pressure	0.72 mPa (25°C methomyl), 16.96 kPa (25°C methanol)	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Volatile Component	~52%
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Kow Log P is 0.093 for methomyl	Flash Point	21 °C
Flammability	Highly flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	470 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	6.7% by volume	Flammable Limits - Upper	36.5% by volume
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable		

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials.

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

### Incompatible Materials

Avoid contact of the concentrate with strong oxidising agents, strong alkalis and alkaline materials such as lime.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and possibly oxides of sulphur.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material. The available acute toxicity data for the ingredients are given below.

### **Acute Toxicity - Oral**

Methomyl : LD50 (rat): 30 mg/kg

For methanol, toxicity values vary widely in the literature, but values are always much higher than methomyl. The toxicity of this product is almost entirely due to the methomyl component.

### **Acute Toxicity - Dermal**

Methomyl : LD50 (rabbit): >2000 mg/kg

### **Acute Toxicity - Inhalation**

Methomyl : LD50 (rat): 0.3 mg/l/h for methomyl aerosol

### **Ingestion**

Fatal if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Causes damage to organs if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

The following symptoms, listed in approximate order of appearance, begin within 30-60 minutes and are at a maximum in 2-8 hours: Mild - Anorexia, headache, dizziness, weakness, anxiety, sub-sternal discomfort, tremors of the tongue and eyelids, contraction of the pupil and impairment of visual acuity. Moderate - Nausea, salivation, tearing, abdominal cramps, vomiting, sweating, slow pulse and muscular fasciculations. Severe - Diarrhea, pinpoint and non reactive pupils, respiratory difficulty, pulmonary oedema, cyanosis, loss of sphincter control, convulsions, coma and heart block. Hyperglycemia and possible acute pancreatitis have occurred.

### **Inhalation**

Toxic if inhaled. Inhalation may cause headaches, impairment of judgement and in extreme cases can lead to unconsciousness or death.

Causes damage to organs if inhaled. Inhalation may cause headaches, impairment of judgement and in extreme cases can lead to unconsciousness or death.

May cause irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Breathing in high concentrations of vapour can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of coordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

### **Skin**

Toxic in contact with skin. Product can be absorbed through skin with resultant toxic systemic effects. Can cause defatting of the skin and may result in dermatitis.

### **Eye**

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching, tearing and may cause pupil constriction.

### **Respiratory Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

### **Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

### **STOT - Single Exposure**

Causes damage to organs.

### **STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

### **Chronic Effects**

Regular exposure may result in lowering of cholinesterase activity which will recover within a few days after exposure ceases.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to high doses of methanol alone may have serious irreversible effects such as blindness. This effect is not relevant with this product, as ingestion of significant quantities would result in death due to the toxicity of methomyl.

### Other Information

The Australian Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for methomyl for a human is 0.02 mg/kg/day, set for the public for daily, lifetime exposure. This is based on the NOEL of 0.1 mg/kg/day, the level determined to show no effects during long term exposure for the most sensitive indicators and the most sensitive species. (Ref: Comm. Dept. of Health and Ageing, Office of Chemical Safety, 'ADI List', March2022).

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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### Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and degradability

Not available

### Mobility

Not available

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

### Other Adverse Effects

Not available

### Environmental Protection

Spray drift can cause damage, read the label for more information.

Do not spray on vegetation where honeybees are foraging. Do not contaminate dams, waterways or sewers with this product or the containers which have held this product.

### Acute Toxicity - Fish

Methomyl:

LC50 (rainbow trout): 3.4 mg/l/96h

LC50 (bluegill sunfish): 0.9 mg/l/96h

### Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Methomyl:

EC50 (daphnia): 0.032 mg/l/48h

### Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

Methomyl:

Birds: Toxic to birds. LD50 (mallard duck): >15.9 mg/kg

Bees: Toxic to bees. LD50 (bees) 0.1 µg/bee.

### Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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### Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8—Exposure controls and personal protection.

#### Product Disposal:

On site disposal of the concentrated product is not acceptable. Ideally, the product should be used for its intended purpose. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic collections of unwanted chemicals (ChemClear®).

#### Container Disposal:

Do not use this container for any other purpose. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal at an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Empty containers and product should not be burnt. drumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health



chemical containers. If the label on your container carries the drumMUSTER symbol, triple rinse the container, ring your local Council, and offer the container for collection in the program. Returnable containers: empty contents fully into application equipment. Replace cap, close all valves and return to the point of supply for refill or storage.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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### Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 Flammable Liquids and subsidiary Division 6.1 Toxic Substances. Dangerous Goods are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Division 2.1: Flammable Gases.  
(Division 2.1 and Class 3 are incompatible in transport if both are in tanks or other receptacles with a capacity individually exceeding 500 L)
- Division 2.3: Toxic Gases
- Class 3, If Class 3 is Nitromethane.
- Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances
- Division 5.1: Oxidising substances
- Division 5.2: Organic peroxides
- Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted
- Class 8: Corrosive substances (if the dangerous goods are cyanides and the Class 8 dangerous goods are acids)

And are incompatible with food and food packaging in any quantity.

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Class/Division: 3(6.1)

UN No: 2758

Proper Shipping Name: Carbamate pesticide, liquid, flammable, toxic flashpoint less than 23°C

Packing Group: II

EMS : F-E, S-D

Special Provisions: 61, 274

Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Class/Division: 3(6.1)

UN No: 2758

Proper Shipping Name: Carbamate pesticide, liquid, flammable, toxic flashpoint less than 23°C

Packing Group: II

Packaging Instructions (passenger & cargo): Y341

Packaging Instructions (cargo only): 364

Hazard Label: Flammable Liquid, Toxic

Special Provisions: A4

### ADG U.N. Number

2758

### ADG Proper Shipping Name

CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC flash point less than 23°C

**ADG Transport Hazard Class**

3

**ADG Subsidiary Hazard**

6.1

**ADG Packing Group**

II

**Hazchem Code**

•3WE

**IERG Number**

16

**Special Precautions for User**

Not available

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

Yes

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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**Regulatory Information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Classified as a Scheduled 7 Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Schedule 7 Poisons should be available only to specialised or authorised users. Special regulations restricting their availability, possession, storage or use may apply.

Flammable liquid, category 2 according to WHS Schedule 11, item 6.

Acute toxicity, category 2 according to WHS Schedule 11, item 33.

**Poisons Schedule**

S7

**Montreal Protocol**

Not listed

**Stockholm Convention**

Not listed

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not listed

**International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)**

Not available

**Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994**

Not available

**Basel Convention**

Not available

**Other Information**

This product is registered with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). APVMA product number: 47336.

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

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**Date of Preparation**

SDS created: May 2022

**Version Number**

1.0

**Literature References**

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. (7th revised edition)

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) March 2022.

**Contact Person/Point**

Normal hours: SDS coordinator : Phone +61 3 9282 1000

After hours: Shift supervisor : Phone 1800 033 498

**User Codes**

User Title Label	User Codes
Task #	3899

**END OF SDS**

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