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## PREDRILL 500 HERBICIDE

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION: PRODUCT IDENTIFIER AND CHEMICAL IDENTITY

<b>Product Identifier</b>	<b>Predrill 500</b>
<b>Active Constituent</b>	<b>500 g/L TRIALLATE</b>
<b>Solvent</b>	<b>471 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON</b>
<b>Other means of Identification</b>	Agricultural herbicide.  AVPMA registered number: 67102
<b>Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on due</b>	For the control of Wild oats in Wheat, Triticale, Chickpeas, Barley, Peas, Linseed, Lupins, Canola (Rapeseed), Faba beans and Safflower as per Directions for Use.
<b>Suppliers name, address and phone number:</b>	Grow Choice Pty Ltd 113 Fitzroy Street   TAMWORTH NSW 2340 Phone: 02 6766 3979 1800 817 676 Fax: 02 6766 2922   Email: <a href="mailto:admin@growchoice.com.au">admin@growchoice.com.au</a>
<b>Emergency phone number:</b>	In Case Of Emergency Dial 000
<b>Poisons Information Centre</b>	Phone: 13 11 26 and speak to a Poisons Information Specialist. Fax: +61 2 9845 3597 <a href="http://www.chw.edu.au/poisons/contact.htm">http://www.chw.edu.au/poisons/contact.htm</a>

### SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (cont. page 2)

- ☞ Classified as **HAZARDOUS** in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (the GHS).
- ☞ Considered non-dangerous for road and rail transport by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods Road and Rail (August 2014 edition) in packages 500kg (L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01).
- ☞ Considered **DANGEROUS** for transport by sea and air in accordance with the IMDG Code 37-14 (refer Section 14)

**SUSMP Classification:** S5

**ADG Classification:** Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

**UN Number:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

<b>Classification of the hazardous chemical</b>	Flammable liquids Category 4 Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4 Aspiration Hazard Category 1 Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 2 Skin Sensitisation Category 1  Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1
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**GHS symbol**



**Signal word**

**DANGER**

**General Precautionary Statements.**

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
Keep out of reach of children.  
Read label before use

<b>Hazard</b>	H227: Combustible liquid.
<b>Statements</b>	AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. H302: Harmful if swallowed. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H320: Causes eye irritation. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>Prevention Statements</b>	P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. P261: Avoid breathing 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.
<b>Response Statements</b>	P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. 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. P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice. P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice. P381: Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. 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.
<b>Storage Statements</b>	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.
<b>Disposal Statements</b>	P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical ingredients:	Component	CAS No	Proportion
CAS number and other unique identifiers:	Triallate	2303-17-5	500
Concentration of ingredients:	Liquid hydrocarbon	64742-94-5	471

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (cont. page)

#### General Information:

Call The Poisons Information Centre, 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand), if have been or suspect you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. Keep this SDS or Label with you when you call the Poisons Information Centre or attend a hospital/medical centre.

<b>Swallow</b>	If swallowed, <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water if patient is conscious. Seek urgent medical attention.
<b>Eye:</b>	If product gets in eyes, remove contact lenses if wearing and wash it out immediately with water for several minutes. Seek medical attention.
<b>Skin:</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if concerned.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Move affected person to fresh air and keep at rest until recovered. If inhaled remove to fresh air and keep at rest. Obtain medical advice if at all worried. If not breathing give artificial respiration and get medical attention as soon as possible.

## SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** The major hazard is inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There would be minimal risk of an explosion 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. Refer to Section 8 for PPE.

**Extinguishing Media:** carbon dioxide, dry chemical, and foam or water fog. Alcohol resistant foam or normal foam can be used. 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 full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Fire fighters should wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus (AS/NZS 1715/1716) and full protective gear. Keep unnecessary people away. If it can be done safely, remove intact containers from the fire. Bund area with sand or earth to prevent contamination of drains or waterways. Dispose of extinguishing agent and spillage safely later. Contamination of water bodies should be avoided.

<b>Flash point:</b>	69.5°C
<b>Upper Flammability Limit:</b>	No data.
<b>Lower Flammability Limit:</b>	No data.
<b>Auto ignition temperature:</b>	No data.
<b>Flammability Class:</b>	Flammable Category 4 (GHS), C1 combustible (AS 1940)

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	In case of spillage it is important to take all steps necessary to: Instruct and ensure all bystanders to keep away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid eye and skin contact; Do not breath dust;
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Ensure adequate ventilation; Avoid contamination of waterways. Refer to Section 8 for Personal Protection Equipment (PPE). Reposition any leaking containers so as to minimise leakage.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Dam and absorb spill with an absorbent material (eg sand or soil) or proprietary absorbent such as vermiculite.  Shovel the absorbed spill into drums.  Collect in a suitable, closed container to dispose and clean the spilled area with water.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Safe work practices are recommended. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear appropriate PPE (refer Section 8). Do not spray under high wind conditions. <b>Hygiene measures:</b> When using products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, drinking, smoking/using tobacco, chewing gum, using the toilet or applying cosmetics. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:**

Keep out of reach of children, unauthorised persons and animals.  
Store in tightly sealed original containers in a dry secure place away from fertilizers, feed and food.  
Store out of direct sunlight and extreme temperature.  
Always read the label and any attached leaflet before use.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Control parameters – exposure standards, biological monitoring**

The ADI for Triallate is set at 0.005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.5mg/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.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Control process conditions to avoid contact. Use in a well-ventilated area only. Use local exhaust ventilation to keep exposure levels below the exposure limits above. Keep stored in original container in a cool, well ventilated area, keeping the lid closed at all-times whilst in storage.

**Personal protective equipment (PPE)**

When opening the container, preparing the spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length PVC chemical resistant and face shield or goggles.

When using the prepared spray cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and optional once chemical is prepared for use, elbow length PVC chemical resistant and face shield or goggles if protected from spray drift/contamination.

Face and Eye Protection: Face shield or goggles.

Clothing: Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat.

Gloves: Elbow-length chemical resistant PVC gloves.

Respiratory: If airborne concentrations are likely to exceed the exposure standards above or if exposed to dust, an AS/NZS 1715/1716 approved respirator should be worn.

Recommended to use Australian and New Zealand Standard PPE:

Overalls AS 3765, Clothing for protection against Hazardous chemicals

Gloves: AS/NZS 2161, Industrial safety gloves and mittens (not electrical and medical gloves)

Goggles and face shield As/NZS 1337, Eye protectors for industrial applications.

Footwear AS/NZS 2210, Occupational protective footwear

Respirators AS NZS 1715 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices  
AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices

**Requirements Concerning Training**

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

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Appearance:**

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Amber to brown coloured liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Solvent odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	160°C at 100kPa
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	45%
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Negligible at 25°C
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.053
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Emulsifiable.
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coefficient Oil/water distribution:</b>	4.6 (log P octanol/water)
<b>Auto ignition temp:</b>	No data.

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (cont. page 5)

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. Contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

**Chemical Stability:** Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and direct sunlight.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong oxidising agents, strong acids and strong bases.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Oxides of carbon and other hazardous compounds.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (cont. page 6)

**Toxicity:** An information profile for Triallate is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

**Acute toxicity:** The oral LD<sub>50</sub> for technical Triallate in rats is 800 to 2165 mg/kg, and in mice is 930 mg/kg. The oral LD<sub>50</sub> in rats for emulsifiable concentrate formulations is 2700 mg/kg, and for granular formulations is greater than 12,000 mg/kg. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> for technical Triallate is 8200 mg/kg in rabbits, and 3500 mg/kg in rats. The inhalation 4-hour LC<sub>50</sub> in cats is 0.4 mg/L. In rats fed Triallate at doses of 50 to 2000 mg/kg, abnormal behaviour was observed at doses of 100 mg/kg and above. No changes in nerve tissue occurred. At doses of 600 mg/kg and above, death and reduced body weight occurred. Although Triallate is a carbamate, it does not inhibit cholinesterase activity.

No symptoms occurred, and cholinesterase activity was not affected in rats fed single doses of 1500 and 3000 mg/kg.

**Chronic toxicity:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to Triallate may cause symptoms similar to those caused by acute exposure. Oral doses of 100 mg/kg/day Triallate to hamsters for 22 months resulted in decreased body weight gain, changes in blood chemistry, slight anaemia, increased liver weights, and decreased spleen weights. Mice fed 3 and 12.5 mg/kg/day Triallate for 2 years exhibited increased liver and heart weights, changes in the liver and spleen, and mineralization in the brain and cornea. No adverse effects were observed in dogs fed 1.5, 5, and 15 mg/kg/day Triallate for 2 years.

**Reproductive effects:** Reduced body and pup weights, reduced pregnancy rate and length, reduced pup survival, and effects on other reproductive parameters occurred when rats were fed 30 mg/kg/day Triallate during mating, pregnancy, and nursing for two successive generations. This suggests that Triallate can cause reproductive effects at high doses.

**Teratogenic effects:** No birth defects were observed in the offspring of rabbits given Triallate doses of 5, 15, and 45 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 28 of pregnancy. These and other data indicate that Triallate is not teratogenic.

**Mutagenic effects:** No genetic changes occurred in tests using live animals (fruit flies, hamsters, and mice). In tests using bacterial and animal cell cultures, both positive and negative results have been reported. This suggests that Triallate is either non-mutagenic or weakly mutagenic.

**Carcinogenic effects:** Several long-term feeding studies showed no incidence of tumours. Triallate did not produce tumours in rats fed up to 12.5 mg/kg/day for 2 years. No tumours appeared when hamsters were fed dietary doses of up to 100 mg/kg Triallate for 22 months. These data indicate that Triallate is not carcinogenic.

**Organ toxicity:** Changes in the cellular processes of the brain, liver and spleen were observed in pigs given triallate. Studies on other species have indicated the thymus, kidneys and reproductive organs are potential targets as well.

**Fate in humans and animals:** In general, thiocarbamates, are rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract, readily broken down into metabolites, and then excreted by treated animals. It is rarely possible to detect thiocarbamates in the blood. A single oral dose of 500 mg/kg of Triallate was rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract of rabbits. It was then found to be present in all organs tested within 15 to 20 minutes after dosing. The largest amount of the herbicide accumulated in the liver, lungs, kidneys, and spleen. All traces were gone by the 7th day. Triallate was reported to be completely eliminated from the body of rabbits within 7 to 10 days.

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Triallate	Conc>=25%: Xn; R22; R48/22; R43
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Acute toxicity - category 4</li><li>Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - category 2</li><li>Skin sensitisation - category 1</li><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1</li><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1</li></ul>
Liquid Hydrocarbon	Conc>=10%: Xn; R65
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Aspiration hazard - category 1</li></ul>

Triallate is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

### Potential Health Effects

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

**Inhalation:**

**Short term exposure:** High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term exposure:** Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**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:** Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**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:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

**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.

**Effects on birds:** Triallate is slightly toxic to relatively nontoxic to birds. The acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> for Triallate in bobwhite quail is 2251 mg/kg. The 8-day dietary LD<sub>50</sub> is greater than 5000 ppm in both mallards and bobwhite quail.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** Triallate is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. The 48-hour EC<sub>50</sub> in *Daphnia magna* is 0.06 to 0.10 mg/L for the 95% technical material and the LC<sub>50</sub> is 0.05 to 0.07 mg/L for the 46% emulsifiable concentrate. The 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> in algae is 0.12 mg/L. The 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> for technical material has been reported as 0.62 mg/L in rainbow trout (1.0 mg/L for the emulsifiable concentrate), and 1.7 mg/L in channel catfish (1.1 mg/L for the emulsifiable concentrate). When technical Triallate concentrations were measured in bluegill sunfish over a 7-week period, marked bioaccumulation occurred. The concentration in the fish was 1600 times the ambient water concentration. However, after 2 weeks in water without triallate, the compound was nearly completely eliminated by the fish.

**Effects on other organisms:** Triallate is nontoxic to bees.

**Environmental Fate:**

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** Triallate has a moderate persistence in the soil environment. It adsorbs strongly to loam and clay soils and is not readily dissolved in water. This indicates that Triallate is not likely to move through the soil, even though it has an average soil half-life of 82 days. However, if there is significant moisture and/or a low level of organic matter in the soil, leaching and groundwater contamination may be possible.

**Mobility in Soil:** Triallate is not readily soluble in water, and is strongly adsorbed to soil particles. Triallate has low mobility in soil, but leaching may occur depending on conditions.

**Breakdown in water:** Triallate is stable to ultraviolet degradation and will probably be found adsorbed to suspended sediment in the water column or in hydrosols due to its slight water solubility and its ability to bind to particulates. Typical breakdown times in hydrosols may be longer than in terrestrial systems due to lower oxygen availability for microbial degradation.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** Studies indicate that Triallate does not bio accumulate in plants. Triallate is absorbed and metabolized by plants.

**Birds:** LD<sub>50</sub> bobwhite quail: >2251mg/kg

**Fish:** LC<sub>50</sub> rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 1.2mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 1.3mg/L

**Algae:** EC<sub>50</sub> *Selenastrum capricornutum* 0.12mg/L

**Daphnia:** EC<sub>50</sub> 0.43mg/L

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal of product

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®).

### Disposal of Container

Do not use this container for any other purpose. Triple rinse containers; add rinsate to the spray tank, then offer the container for recycling/reconditioning, or puncture top, sides and bottom and dispose of in landfill in accordance with local regulations. 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. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, puncture or shred and bury containers in local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

## 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,**

**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.

**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

**Poisons Schedule:** S5

**Packaging & Labelling:** CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

**Hazard Category:** Harmful, Irritant

## SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Date of Review This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was completed 17 January 2017

### Acronyms:

AVPMA: Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.  
GHS: Globally Harmonised system of Classification and Labelling of chemicals  
HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System  
NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  
CAS No.: unique numerical identifier assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)  
STEL Exposure standard - short term exposure limit.  
AS/NZS: Australian Standards and New Zealand Standards for Personal protective equipment  
ADI: Acceptable Daily Intakes For Agricultural And Veterinary Chemicals  
ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods  
IMDG: International Maritime Code of Dangerous Goods  
IATA: International Air Transport Association

End of SDS

### DISCLAIMER:

This SAFETY DATA SHEET has been developed according to the Work Health and Safety Regulations (WHS Regulations) Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals December 2011. The data, information and recommendations herein ("information") are represented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof. The purpose of this SAFETY DATA SHEET is to describe product in terms of their safety requirements. Grow Choice Pty Ltd makes no representation of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose of application, or of any other nature with respect to the information or the product to which the information refers ("the product"). The information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purpose prior to the use of the product. The physical data shown herein are typical values based on the material tested. These values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as guaranteed specification for the product or specific lots thereof.

Due care should be taken to make sure that the use or disposal of this product and/or its packaging is in compliance with Relevant Federal, State and Local Government regulations.