

Garden King Fix Ant Granular**Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company****Statement of Hazardous Nature**

This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC Australia.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

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Substance: Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphorus compound.
Trade Name: Garden King Fix Ant Granular
Product Use: Control of certain insect and similar pests in lawns and gardens
Creation Date: June 2003
Revision Date: June 2008

Section 2 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	5	0.2	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 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 should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for 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 3 - Hazards Identification

Risk Phrases: R21/22. Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Safety Phrases: S20, S24/25. When using, do not eat or drink. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSDP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Off-white granulated solid.

Odour: Mild odour.

Major Health Hazards: Chlorpyrifos is harmful to humans. Poisoning from chlorpyrifos may affect the central nervous system, the cardiovascular system, and the respiratory system. It is also a skin and eye irritant. While some organophosphates are readily absorbed through the skin, studies in humans suggest that skin absorption of chlorpyrifos is limited. Symptoms of acute exposure to organophosphate or cholinesterase-inhibiting compounds may include the following: numbness, tingling sensations, incoordination, headache, dizziness, tremor, nausea, abdominal cramps, sweating, blurred vision, difficulty breathing or respiratory depression, and slow heartbeat. Very high doses may result in unconsciousness, incontinence, and convulsions or fatality. Harmful in contact with skin, and if swallowed.

Potential Health Effects See section 11 for chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation: Short term exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Skin Contact: Short term exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Eye Contact: Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Ingestion: Short term exposure: Symptoms are described fully above.

Carcinogen Status: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by **ASCC, NTP, or IARC**

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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 MSDS with you when you call.

Atropine tablets 0.6mg and activated charcoal should be available in the area where this product is stored in commercial quantities, or in a nearby unlocked medicine cabinet. If swallowed or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If large quantities are swallowed, use of activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed. The usual instruction is to give one atropine tablet every 5 minutes until dryness of the mouth occurs.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Skin Contact: If extensive skin contact occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. See instructions above about treatment with atropine. Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed. If in doubt obtain medical advice. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Eye Contact: No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be irritating if inhaled.

Extinguishing Media: Not Combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

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 clothing including face mask, face shield and gauntlets. All skin areas should be covered. See above under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. 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. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. 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 MSDS 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 class of poison. Store packages of this product in a cool place. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does

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not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" in Section 10. 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**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)	ADI (mg/Kg/day)	NOEL (mg/Kg/day)
Chlorpyrifos	0.2	not set	0.003	0.03

ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2002.

Ventilation: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

Safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour: Off-white granulated solid.

Odour: Mild odour.

Boiling Point: Not applicable.

Freezing/Melting Point: Decomposes before melting.

Volatiles: No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.

Vapour Pressure: No data.

Vapour Density: No data.

Specific Gravity: No data.

Water Solubility: Negligible.

pH: No data.

Volatility: No data.

Odour Threshold: No data.

Evaporation Rate: No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: None known. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: No particular incompatibilities.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Water. 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 is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity data for product is not available For Chlorpyrifos: Persons with respiratory ailments, recent exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors, cholinesterase impairment, or liver malfunction are at increased risk from exposure to chlorpyrifos. Some organophosphates may cause delayed symptoms beginning 1 to 4 weeks after an acute exposure which may or may not have produced immediate symptoms. In such cases, numbness, tingling, weakness, and cramping may appear in the lower limbs and progress to incoordination and paralysis. Improvement may occur over months or years, and in some cases residual impairment will

remain. The oral LD₅₀ for chlorpyrifos in rats is 95 to 270 mg/kg. The LD₅₀ for chlorpyrifos is 60 mg/kg in mice, 1000 mg/kg in rabbits, 32 mg/kg in chickens, 500 to 504 mg/kg in guinea pigs, and 800 mg/kg in sheep. The dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 2000 mg/kg in rats, and 1000 to 2000 mg/kg in rabbits. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for chlorpyrifos in rats is greater than 0.2 mg/L.

Chronic toxicity: Repeated or prolonged exposure to organophosphates may result in the same effects as acute exposure including the delayed symptoms. Other effects reported in workers repeatedly exposed include impaired memory and concentration, disorientation, severe depressions, irritability, confusion, headache, speech difficulties, delayed reaction times, nightmares, sleepwalking, and drowsiness or insomnia. An influenza-like condition with headache, nausea, weakness, loss of appetite, and malaise has also been reported. When technical chlorpyrifos was fed to dogs for 2 years, increased liver weight occurred at 3.0 mg/kg/day. Signs of cholinesterase inhibition occurred at 1 mg/kg/day. Rats and mice given technical chlorpyrifos in the diet for 104 weeks showed no adverse effects other than cholinesterase inhibition. Two-year feeding studies using doses of 1 and 3 mg/kg/day of chlorpyrifos in rats showed moderate depression of cholinesterase. Cholinesterase levels recovered when the experimental feeding was discontinued. Identical results occurred in a 2-year feeding study with dogs. No long term health effects were seen in either the dog or rat study. A measurable change in plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase levels was seen in workers exposed to chlorpyrifos spray. However it is not expected to see symptoms in ordinary use as chlorpyrifos levels in this product are low.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Effects on birds: Chlorpyrifos is moderately to very highly toxic to birds. Its oral LD₅₀ is 8.41 mg/kg in pheasants, 112 mg/kg in mallard ducks, 21.0 mg/kg in house sparrows, and 32 mg/kg in chickens. The LD₅₀ for a granular product (15G) in bobwhite quail is 108 mg/kg. At 125 ppm, mallards laid significantly fewer eggs. There was no evidence of changes in weight gain, or in the number, weight, and quality of eggs produced by hens fed dietary levels of 50 ppm of chlorpyrifos.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Chlorpyrifos is very highly toxic to freshwater fish, aquatic invertebrates and estuarine and marine organisms. Chlorpyrifos toxicity to fish may be related to water temperature. The 96-hour LC₅₀ for chlorpyrifos is 0.009 mg/L in mature rainbow trout, 0.098 mg/L in lake trout, 0.806 mg/L in goldfish, 0.01 mg/L in bluegill, and 0.331 mg/L in fathead minnow. Chlorpyrifos accumulates in the tissues of aquatic organisms. Studies involving continuous exposure of fish during the embryonic through fry stages have shown bioconcentration values of 58 to 5100. Due to its high acute toxicity and its persistence in sediments, chlorpyrifos may represent a hazard to sea bottom dwellers. Smaller organisms appear to be more sensitive than larger ones.

Effects on other organisms: Aquatic and general agricultural uses of chlorpyrifos pose a serious hazard to wildlife and honeybees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Chlorpyrifos is moderately persistent in soils. The half-life of chlorpyrifos in soil is usually between 60 and 120 days, but can range from 2 weeks to over 1 year, depending on the soil type, climate, and other conditions. The soil half-life of chlorpyrifos was from 11 to 141 days in seven soils ranging in texture from loamy sand to clay and with soil pHs from 5.4 to 7.4. Chlorpyrifos was less persistent in the soils with a higher pH. Soil half-life was not affected by soil texture or organic matter content. In anaerobic soils, the half-life was 15 days in loam and 58 days in clay soil. Adsorbed chlorpyrifos is subject to degradation by UV light, chemical hydrolysis and by soil microbes. When applied to moist soils, the volatility half-life of chlorpyrifos was 45 to 163 hours, with 62 to 89% of the applied chlorpyrifos remaining on the soil after 36 hours. In another study, 2.6 and 9.3% of the chlorpyrifos applied to sand or silt loam soil remained after 30 days. Chlorpyrifos adsorbs strongly to soil particles and it is not readily soluble in water. It is therefore immobile in soils and unlikely to leach or to contaminate groundwater. TCP, the principal metabolite of chlorpyrifos, adsorbs weakly to soil particles and appears to be moderately mobile and persistent in soils.

Breakdown in water: The concentration and persistence of chlorpyrifos in water will vary depending on the type of formulation. For example, a large increase in chlorpyrifos concentrations occurs when emulsifiable concentrations and wettable powders are released into water. As the pesticide adheres to sediments and suspended organic matter, concentrations rapidly decline. The increase in the concentration of insecticide is not as rapid for granules and controlled release formulations in the water, but the resulting concentration persists longer. Volatilization is probably the primary route of loss of chlorpyrifos from water. Volatility half-lives of 3.5 and 20 days have been estimated for pond water. The photolysis half-life of

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chlorpyrifos is 3 to 4 weeks during midsummer in the U.S.A. Its change into other natural forms is slow. Research suggests that this insecticide is unstable in water, and the rate at which it is hydrolyzed increases with temperature, decreasing by 2.5- to 3-fold with each 10 C drop in temperature. The rate of hydrolysis is constant in acidic to neutral waters, but increases in alkaline waters. In water at pH 7.0 and 25°C, it had a half-life of 35 to 78 days.

Breakdown in vegetation: Chlorpyrifos may be toxic to some plants, such as lettuce. Residues remain on plant surfaces for approximately 10 to 14 days. Data indicate that this insecticide and its soil metabolites can accumulate in certain crops.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of empty container by wrapping in paper, placing in plastic bag and putting in garbage.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are to be found in the public AICS Database.

Section 16 - Other Information

This MSDS 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
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASCC	Australian Safety & Compensation Council
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Number	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS 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 MSDS 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.

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