

Garden King Grubkil Lawn Grub & Beetle Killer

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Substance: Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphorus compound.
Trade Name: **Garden King Grubkil Lawn Grub & Beetle Killer**
Product Use: Domestic (garden) insecticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **June, 2003**
Revision Date: **May, 2008**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. However, this is a C1 Combustible Liquid and for storage meets the definition of Dangerous Goods.

Risk Phrases: R21/22, R36/37/38. Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Safety Phrases: S20, S23, S36, S38, S45, S24/25. When using, do not eat or drink. Do not breathe spray mists. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show this MSDS where possible). Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSDP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear yellow liquid.

Odour: Mild mercaptan/solvent odour.

Major Health Hazards: Chlorpyrifos is harmful to humans. 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. Signs and symptoms associated with mild exposures to organophosphate and carbamate pesticides include: headache, fatigue, dizziness, loss of appetite with nausea, stomach cramps and diarrhoea; blurred vision associated with excessive tearing; contracted pupils of the eye; excessive sweating and salivation; slowed heartbeat, often fewer than 50 per minute; rippling of surface muscles just under the skin. These symptoms may be mistaken for those of flu, heat stroke or heat exhaustion, or upset stomach.

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. 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.

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Ingestion:**Short term exposure:** Symptoms are described fully above.**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.**Carcinogen Status:****ASCC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by ASCC.**NTP:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.**IARC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	50g/L	0.2	not set
Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent		>60%	not set	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 ASCC 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 MSDS with you when you call.

Atropine tablets 0.6mg and activated charcoal should be available in the area where this product is used, or in a nearby unlocked medicine cabinet. If swallowed, splashed on skin or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If 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: If irritation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. 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. In severe cases, symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

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. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 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. See instructions above about treatment with atropine.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product is classified as a C1 combustible product. There is a slight 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 are likely to be irritating if inhaled.

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

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Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire,

call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Approx 65-70°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: C1

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 eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, 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).

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. 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 MSDS 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 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: Note that this product is combustible and therefore, for Storage, meets the definition of Dangerous Goods in some states. If you store large quantities (tonnes) of such products, we suggest that you consult your state's Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations regarding their storage.

Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. 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**.

ASCC 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 2006.

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.

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Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where 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: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear yellow liquid.
Odour:	Mild mercaptan/solvent odour.
Boiling Point:	Boils in a range above about 170°C
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:	Approx 0.90-0.95
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data.
Autoignition temp:	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: Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, amines.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. 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 will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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

Acute toxicity: 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. Rats and mice given technical chlorpyrifos in the diet for 104 weeks showed no adverse effects

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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. Human volunteers who ingested 0.1 mg/kg/day of chlorpyrifos for 4 weeks showed significant plasma cholinesterase inhibition.

Reproductive effects: Current evidence indicates that chlorpyrifos does not adversely affect reproduction.

Teratogenic effects: Available evidence suggests that chlorpyrifos is not teratogenic. No birth defects were seen in the offspring of male and female rats fed 1.0 mg/kg/day during a three-generation reproduction and fertility study.

Mutagenic effects: There is no evidence that chlorpyrifos is mutagenic. No evidence of mutagenicity was found in any of four tests performed.

Carcinogenic effects: There is no evidence that chlorpyrifos is carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Chlorpyrifos primarily affects the nervous system through inhibition of cholinesterase, an enzyme required for proper nerve functioning.

Fate in humans and animals: Chlorpyrifos is readily absorbed into the bloodstream through the gastrointestinal tract if it is ingested, through the lungs if it is inhaled, or through the skin if there is dermal exposure. In humans, chlorpyrifos and its principal metabolites are eliminated rapidly.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Effects on birds: Chlorpyrifos is moderately to very highly toxic to birds.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Chlorpyrifos is very highly toxic to freshwater fish, aquatic invertebrates and estuarine and marine organisms. Cholinesterase inhibition was observed in acute toxicity tests of fish exposed to very low concentrations of this insecticide. Application of concentrations as low as 0.01 pounds of active ingredient per acre may cause fish and aquatic invertebrate deaths. 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. 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. 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: There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable, consider controlled incineration, or landfill.

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.

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Chlorpyrifos, is mentioned in the SUSDP.

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	Office Of The Australian Safety And Compensation Council
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
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.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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