Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Sabakem Pty Ltd **Phone: 03 9629 3979**
Suite 809, Level 8, 2 Queen St **www.sabakem.com**
Melbourne VIC 3000 AUSTRALIA **Emergency: 1800 033 111**

Chemical nature: Soluble concentrate containing thiram
Trade Name: **Sabakem Thiram 600 SC Fungicide**
APVMA Code: **87238**
Product Use: Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **January, 2019**
This version issued: **June, 2024** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Emergency telephone: **Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26 (24 hours)**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia criteria.

ADG Classification:

Not subject to the provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail when transported by road or rail in; packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01). However, if transported by Air or Sea, this provision does not apply, and the product is classed as Dangerous (Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG respectively. See details below and in Section 14 of this SDS.

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Acute Oral Toxicity Category 4
Acute Inhalation Toxicity Category 4
Skin Irritation Category 2
Serious eye irritation Category 2A
Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2

The following health hazard categories fall outside the scope of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Category 1

GHS Signal word: WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENT(S):

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S):

PREVENTION

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314: Get medical advice if you feel unwell.
P321: Specific treatment (see the label).
P330: Rinse mouth.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391: Collect spillage.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc. (% w/v)
Thiram	137-26-8	60.0

Other components are not considered hazardous in this formulation and therefore are not required to be disclosed according to the WHS Regulations.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre or call a doctor.

First Aid Facilities: Eyewash and normal washroom facilities. Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being used.

Major Health Hazards: Thiram is irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. It is a skin sensitizer. Symptoms of acute inhalation exposure to Thiram include itching, scratchy throat, hoarseness, sneezing, coughing, inflammation of the nose or throat, bronchitis, dizziness, headache, fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, and other gastrointestinal complaints. Persons with chronic respiratory or skin disease are at increased risk from exposure to Thiram. Ingestion of Thiram and alcohol together may cause stomach pains, nausea, vomiting, headache, slight fever, and possible dermatitis. May cause serious damage to health by prolonged exposure, may cause serious damage to eyes, may cause heritable genetic damage, harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.
Flammability Class: No data.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters: When fighting a major fire wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective equipment.

Hazchem Code: •3Z (bulk transport only)

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Environmental precautions: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses with absorbent material. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: 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 SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to diavisposal.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self-contained breathing apparatus. Suitable materials for protective clothing include PVC, Nitrile. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should

comprise, as a minimum, protective goggles. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product however, 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 suitable respirator. Refer to section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Conditions for Safe Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. 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

Exposure Standards Following is the exposure standard limits for the individual hazardous component Thiram as available and published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

Ingredients	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)
Thiram	1	not set

Notation: Sen – known to act as sensitisers, caution should be exercised where exposure to these substances can occur.

Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation of the working area.

Respiratory Protection: Ensure the work environment remains clean and that vapours and mists are minimised. Use an approved vapour respirator under conditions where exposure to the substance is apparent (e.g. generation of high concentrations of mist or vapour, inadequate ventilation, development of respiratory tract irritation) and engineering controls are not feasible, consult AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 for further information.

Eye and Face Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. See Australian/New Zealand Standard Industrial Eye Protection: AS1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for more information. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities should be provided in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. PVC or rubber gloves. See Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161 for more information. When selecting gloves for use against certain chemicals, the degradation resistance, permeation rate and permeation breakthrough time should be considered. Occupational protective clothing (depending on conditions in which it has to be used, in particular as regards the period for which it is worn, which shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the risk, the frequency of exposure to the risk, the characteristics of the workstation of each worker and the performance of the protective clothing). See Australian/New Zealand Standard Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 and Occupational Protective Footwear: AS/NZS2210 for more information.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Description & colour:	Liquid, no data regarding colour
Odour:	No data.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Flash Point:	No Data.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.

Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	No data.
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

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: 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.
This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Conditions to Avoid: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity: Product causes acute toxicity via oral and inhalation route. Product is harmful if swallowed or inhaled.
Following is the acute toxicity data available for the active constituent Thiram:
Acute oral toxicity - LD50 (Rat): 620-1900 mg/kg; LD50 (Mice): 1500-2000 mg/kg; LD50 (Rabbit): 210 mg/kg;
Acute dermal toxicity - LD50 (Rat, Rabbit) > 1000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity - LC50 (Rat) > 500 mg/L, 4 hr

Thiram is harmful by ingestion and inhalation and by dermal absorption. Acute exposure in humans may cause headaches, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, and other gastrointestinal complaints. In rats and mice, large doses of Thiram produced muscle incoordination, hyperactivity followed by inactivity, loss of muscular tone, laboured breathing, and convulsions. Most animals died within 2 to 7 days. Symptoms of acute inhalation exposure to Thiram include itching, scratchy throat, hoarseness, sneezing, coughing, inflammation of the nose or throat, bronchitis, dizziness, headache, fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, and other gastrointestinal complaints. Persons with chronic respiratory or skin disease are at increased risk from exposure to Thiram. Ingestion of Thiram and alcohol together may cause stomach pains, nausea, vomiting, headache, slight fever, and possible dermatitis. Workers exposed to Thiram during application or mixing operations within 24 hours of moderate alcohol consumption have been hospitalized with symptoms.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.
Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
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.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Thiram has been found to be mutagenic in some test organisms but not in others. This product may cause heritable genetic damage. Women who are pregnant or who are likely to become pregnant in the near future should avoid using this product.

Carcinogenicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.
When administered to mice at the highest dose possible, Thiram was not carcinogenic. Dietary levels as high as 125 mg/kg/day for 2 years did not cause tumours in rats. These data indicate that Thiram is not carcinogenic.
Thiram is classified by IARC as Group 3 - Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive Toxicity: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.
Very high oral doses of approximately 1200 mg/kg/day Thiram to mice on days 6 to 17 of pregnancy caused resorption of embryos and retarded foetal development. In another study, doses of 132 mg/kg/day for 13 weeks produced infertility in male mice, while doses of 96 mg/kg/day for 14 days delayed the oestrous cycle in females. The feeding of 50 mg/kg/day Thiram from day 16 of pregnancy to 21 days after birth caused reduced growth and survival of the pups. Pups that were transferred to untreated dams at birth remained healthy, while pups transferred from untreated to treated dams showed toxic effects. These data suggest that reproductive effects occur at high doses not likely to be experienced by humans.
Teratogenic effects: Cleft palate, wavy ribs, and curved long leg bones were observed in the offspring of mice that ingested very high Thiram doses of 1200 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 17 of pregnancy. Maternal doses of 125 mg/kg/day Thiram were teratogenic in hamsters, causing incomplete formation of the skull and spine, fused ribs, abnormalities of the legs, heart, great vessels, and kidneys. Developmental toxicity was observed in a three-generation study of rats fed 5.0 mg/kg/day. These data suggest that high doses are required to cause teratogenic effects.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)—single exposure: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)—repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Based on classification principles, the classification criteria are not met.

Chronic Health Effects: Symptoms of chronic exposure to Thiram in humans include drowsiness, confusion, loss of sex drive, incoordination, slurred speech, and weakness, in addition to those due to acute exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to Thiram can also cause allergic reactions such as dermatitis, watery eyes, sensitivity to light, and conjunctivitis. Except for the occurrence of allergic reactions, harmful chronic effects from Thiram have been observed in test animals only at very high doses. In one study, a dietary dose of 125 mg/kg/day Thiram was fatal to all rats within 17 weeks. Oral doses of about 49 mg/kg/day to rats for 2 years produced weakness, muscle incoordination, and paralysis of the hind legs. Rats fed 52 to 67 mg/kg/day for 80 weeks exhibited hair loss, and paralysis and atrophy of the hind legs. Symptoms of muscle incoordination and paralysis from Thiram poisoning have been shown to be associated with degeneration of nerves in the lower lumbar and pelvic regions. Day-old white leghorn chicks fed 30 and 60 ppm for 6 weeks exhibited bone malformations. At doses of about 10% of the LD50 for 15 days, Thiram reduced blood platelet and white blood cell counts, suppressed blood formation, and slowed blood coagulation in rabbits.

Additional toxicological information:
The ADI for Thiram is set at 0.004mg/kg/day & the corresponding NOEL is set at 0.4mg/kg/day (Data from Australian ADI List, March 2017). ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level.
Organ toxicity: Studies have shown evidence of damage to the liver by Thiram in the form of decreased liver enzyme activity and increased liver weight. Thiram may also cause damage to the nervous system, blood, and kidneys.
Fate in humans and animals: In the body, carbon disulfide is formed from the breakdown of Thiram and does contribute to the toxicity of Thiram to the liver. Thiram is not a member of the ethylene(bis)dithiocarbamate (EBDC) chemical family, and thus it should not generate ethylene thiourea (ETU).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid contaminating waterways.

Toxicity data on Thiram is available:
Acute Toxicity LC50 (trout): 0.13 mg/L; LC50 (carp): 4 mg/L; LC50 (bluegill sunfish): 0.23 mg/L
Acute Toxicity LC50 (Japanese quail) > 5000 ppm; LC50 (pheasants): 2800 ppm; LC50 (mallard ducks): 673 ppm

Effects on aquatic organisms: Thiram is highly toxic to fish. and Thiram is not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.
Effects on birds: Thiram is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD_{50} for the compound in red-winged blackbirds is greater than 100 mg/kg.
Effects on other organisms: Thiram is nontoxic to bees.

Persistence and Degradability:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Thiram is of low to moderate persistence. It is nearly immobile in clay soils or in soils high in organic matter. Because it is only slightly soluble in water (30 mg/L) and has a strong tendency to adsorb to soil particles, Thiram is not expected to contaminate groundwater. The soil half-life for Thiram is reported as 15 days. Thiram degrades more rapidly in acidic soils and in soils high in organic matter. In a humus sandy soil, at pH 3.5, Thiram decomposed after 4 to 5 weeks, while at pH 7.0, Thiram decomposed after 14 to 15 weeks. Thiram persisted for over 2 months in sandy soils but disappeared within 1 week from a compost soil. The major metabolites of Thiram in the soil are copper dimethyldithiocarbamate, dithiocarbamate, dimethylamine, and carbon disulfide. In soil, Thiram will be degraded by microbial action or by hydrolysis under acidic conditions. Thiram will not volatilize from wet or dry soil surfaces.
Breakdown in water: In water, Thiram is rapidly broken down by hydrolysis and photodegradation, especially under acidic conditions. Thiram may adsorb to suspended particles or to sediment.

Breakdown in vegetation: No data are currently available.

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data.

Mobility in Soil: The half-life in soil is 15 days.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 http://www.chemclear.com.au/ and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster http://www.drummuster.com.au/ where you will find contact details for your area.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Road and Rail Transport

Australian Special Provisions; AU01: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the description of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
(a) packaging's that do not incorporate a receptacle exceeding 500 Kg (L); or
(b) IBCs.

Marine Transport:

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

UN Number:	3082
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (CONTAINS THIRAM)
Transport Hazard Class:	9
Packaging Group	III
IMDG EMS Fire:	F - A
IMDG EMS Spill:	S - F
Environmental hazards:	Yes.
Additional Information:	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg.

Air Transport:

IATA provision SP A197: Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the description of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported air in; packages that have inner packages (plastic bottles, glass bottles, plastic bags) of 5 L for UN3082 and 5 kg for UN3077 or less.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

APVMA Approval no.: 87238

Poison schedule (SUSMP): Schedule 6

AICIS: All the constituents of this material are either listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC), not required due the nature of the chemical as they are excluded as an industrial chemical or have been assessed under the Industrial Chemicals Act 1989 as amended.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Issue Date: June 2024

Reason(s) for issue: Five-year update and updated to latest GHS requirements.

Key abbreviations or acronyms:

ADG Code - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7th edition)
AICIS – Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (formerly NICNAS)
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
APVMA – Agricultural Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Australia
CAS number - Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
GHS - Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition) 2017
Hazchem Code - Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice (June 2023)
STEL - Short term exposure limit means the average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over a 15-minute period. The STEL should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour working day.
SUSMP - Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
SWA - Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
TGA – Therapeutic Goods Australia
TWA - Time-weighted average means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.
UN Number - United Nations Number
WHS – Workplace Health and Safety

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD STATEMENT: INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document “Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice” ((June 2023) and GHS Revision 7