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Infosafe No™ 3NU2C ISSUED by NUFARM Issue Date : May 2015

Product Name FENITROTHION 1000 Insecticide

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

FENITROTHION 1000 Insecticide

Identifier

1200 **Product Code**

Group 1B Insecticide **Product Type**

NUFARM AUSTRALIA LIMITED. (ABN 80 004 377 780) **Company Name**

103-105 Pipe Road Laverton North **Address**

Victoria 3026 Australia Tel: +61 3 9282-1000 Telephone/Fax Fax: +61 3 9282-1001 Number

Emergency phone 1800 033 498 (24hr Australia)

number

Recommended use of For the control of various insects pests crops and pastures as per the

Directions of Use Table on the label. the chemical and

restrictions on use

This Safety Data Sheet describes the properties of the concentrated product. **Other Information**

The physical properties and the assessments may not apply to the properties of

the product once it has been diluted for application.

2. Hazard Identification

OT4 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4 DT4 Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4 **GHS** classification of

the ED2A Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

substance/mixture SC-2 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

SE-2 STOT Single Exposure Category 2

SE-3RES STOT Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

FL2 Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Signal Word (s) WARNING

Hazard Statement (s) H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H315 Causes skin irritation. H371 May cause damage to organs.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. General

P102 Keep out of reach of children. **Precautionary**

P103 Read label before use. Statement (s)

Exclamation mark, Flame, Health hazard Pictogram (s)







Precautionary statement -Prevention

Precautionary

P264 Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection.

P260 Do not breathe vapours or spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P210 Keep away from heat. - No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P309+P311 IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or

doctor/physician. statement -

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Response

P330 Rinse mouth.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

 ${\tt P310\ Immediately\ call\ a\ POISON\ CENTER\ or\ doctor/physician.}$ P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all

contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Other Information Poisons Schedule S6

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization

Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Fenitrothion	122-14-5	1000 g/L
Mixed proprietary surfactants	Mixture	100-200 g/L
Xylene	1330-20-7	50-100 g/L

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Remove patient to fresh air. Obtain medical advice.

this container or label or contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Aust). Make every effort to prevent vomit from entering the lungs by careful

placement of the patient.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water.

Eye contact If in eyes, hold eyelids open and wash with copious amounts of water for at

least 15 minutes.

Seek medical advice if irritation develops or persists.

(Australia) on 13 11 26.

Advice to Doctor An anticholinesterase compound.

If the material is dissolved in solvents, e.g., petroleum solvents, vomiting may cause pulmonary aspiration. Instead, the stomach should be emptied as soon as possible by careful gastric lavage (using a cuffed endotracheal tube already in place). Artificial respiration should be started at the first sign of respiratory failure. Cautious administration of fluids is advised, as well

already in place). Artificial respiration should be started at the first sign of respiratory failure. Cautious administration of fluids is advised, as well as general supportive and symptomatic pharmacological treatment and absolute rest. As early as possible, administer 2 mg of atropine sulfate i.v. and 1000-2000 mg of pralidoxime chloride or 250 mg of obidoxime chloride (adult dose) i.v. to patients suffering from severe respiratory difficulties,

convulsions, and unconsciousness. Repeated doses of 2 mg of atropine sulfate should be given, as required, based on the respiration, blood pressure, pulse frequency, salivation, and convulsion conditions. The dose and the frequency of atropine varies with each patient, but the patient should remain fully atropinised (signs include dilated pupils, dry mouth, skin flushing). Diazepam should be given in all but the mildest cases in doses of 10 mg, s.c. or i.v., which may be repeated as required. For children, the doses are

0.04-0.08 mg of atropine/kg body weight, 250 mg of pralidoxime chloride per child, or 4-8 mg of obidoxime chloride/kg body weight. Morphine, barbiturates, phenothiazine derivatives, tranquillizers, and all kinds of central stimulants are contraindicated.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Water, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

extinguishing media

Hazards from If involved in a major fire, could evolve oxides of sulphur or phosphorous.

Combustion **Products**

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Special Protective Equipment for fire Breathable air apparatus may have to be worn if material is involved in fires

especially in confined spaces.

fighters 2W **Hazchem Code**

Other Information STOP FIRE WATER FROM ENTERING DRAINS OR WATER BODIES.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal Contain spill and absorb with clay, sand, soil or proprietary absorbent (such

as vermiculite).

Collect spilled material and waste in sealable open-top type containers for

disposal.

Dispose of at a landfill in accordance with local regulations. Dilute caustic soda or soda ash or lime for final clean up ONLY.

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

Clean-up Methods -Large Spillages

Place damaged containers in recovery bins (if available) and return to

manufacturer.

Prevent from entering drains, waterways or sewers. **Environmental**

Precautions

7. Handling and storage

Handling large quantities associated with industrial processing of this **Precautions for Safe** product may require additional controls including use of explosion proof Handling

electrical equipment, use of non-sparking tools or precautions against static

discharge.

Conditions for safe storage, including

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Keep container tightly sealed and do not store with seed, fertilisers or

foodstuffs.

any Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. incompatabilities Always read the label and any attached leaflet before use. **Other Information**

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

No biological exposure limit allocated. Occupational

No exposure standards have been set for this product. exposure limit values

Safe Work Australia has set the following exposure standard for Xylene : TLV

(TWA) 350 mg/m3, STEL 655 mg/m3.

Appropriate engineering controls Handle in well ventilated areas, generally natural ventilation is adequate. The vapour concentration of the solvent can exceed the statutory limits for workplaces. The flashpoint of the product is 34°C, therefore on hot days vapour can build up in confined spaces and may track some distance to an

ignition source.

Respiratory **Protection Personal Protective** If exposure to vapour or spray is expected, a half face respirator with

cartridge type A is recommended.

Equipment

When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear

cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat,

elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.

When using in enclosed areas, wear goggles and half face piece respirator

with combined dust and gas cartridge.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face **Hygiene Measures**

thoroughly with soap and water.

After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing and safety equipment.

Requirements

Concerning Special Training

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

9. Physical and chemical properties

Liquid Form

Clear, amber liquid Appearance Characteristic odour Odour

<0°C **Melting Point**

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Boiling Point 138°C for solvent. Fenitrothion decomposes at >140°C

Solubility in Water Disperses in water. Not soluble.

Specific Gravity 1.24 @ 20°C

pH 4 - 5 (1% in deionised water)
Vapour Pressure 18mPa @ 20°C for fenitrothion

Vapour Density 3

(Air=1)

Volatile Componentapprox 10%Flash Point34°C (c.c.)FlammabilityFlammable.Auto-Ignition~480°C

Temperature

Flammable Limits - Lower 1.2

Lower

Flammable Limits - Upper 7.1

Upper

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatible Avoid contact of the concentrate with strong alkalis and alkaline materials

Materials such as lime.

Possibility of

hazardous reactions
Hazardous Hazardous polymerisation is not possible.

Keep away from strong oxidising agents.

Polymerization

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology No harmful effects are expected if the precautions on the label and this MSDS

Information are followed.

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat) 330 mg/kg for fenitrothion

Acute Toxicity - LD50 (rat) 1077 mg/kg for fenitrothion

Dermal

Skin

Acute Toxicity - LC50 (rat) (4hr) >2.21 mg/l

Inhalation

Amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling procedures and use are not

expected to cause injury.

Inhalation Not a likely route of exposure when handling the concentrate.

When applying the product as a spray avoid breathing in spray mist.

Readily absorbed even through unbroken skin and considered the most dangerous toxic route. Negligible damage to skin is expected to occur especially when

related to the hazard from absorption.

Eve Will cause irritation, and absorption into the body system may also be

significant.

Skin Sensitisation Product is not a skin sensitiser.

Chronic Effects Regular exposure may result in lowering of cholinesterase activity which will

recover within a few days after exposure ceases.

Skin Not a skin irritant.

corrosion/irritation

Human Effects

Acute Over Exposure: It should be noted that fenitrothion is a compound of relatively low mammalian toxicity. Exposure to excessive amounts could cause intestinal cramps, tightness of the chest, blurred vision, headache, diarrhea,

salivation and convulsions.

Difficulty in breathing may be experienced, due either to congestion of the

lungs or weakness of the respiratory muscles. In very severe cases of

poisoning, muscle spasm, unconsciousness and convulsions may develop and death

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may result from respiratory failure.

Other Information The Australian Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for fenitrothion for a human is 0.002 mg/kg/day, set for the public for daily, lifetime exposure. This is based on the NOEL of 0.2 mg/kg/day, the level determined to show no effects during long term exposure for the most sensitive indicators and the most sensitive species. (Ref: Comm. Dept. of Health and Ageing, Office of Chemical

Safety, 'ADI List', June 2014).

12. Ecological information

Persistence and Average field half life of fenitrothion is 2.7 days.

degradability

The product is a marine pollutant for sea transport. **Known Harmful**

Fenitrothion is toxic to fish. Effects on the **Environment**

Environmental

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

The following is data for the active ingredient, fenitrothion. **Acute Toxicity - Fish**

LC50 (96hr) for rainbow trout is 1.3 mg/l. EC50 (48hr) for daphnia magna is 0.0086 mg/l.

Acute Toxicity -

Daphnia Acute Toxicity -Bees: Toxic to bees. LD50 0.16 µg/bee.

Other Organisms

13. Disposal considerations

On site disposal of the concentrated product is not acceptable. **Product Disposal**

> Ideally, the product should be used for its intended purpose. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic collections of unwanted chemicals (ChemClear®).

Container Disposal Do not use this container for any other purpose.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add

rinsings to the spray tank.

If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or

designated collection point.

If not recycling, 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.

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.

14. Transport information

U.N. Number

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE - (Fenitrothion) **UN proper shipping**

name

6.1 **Transport hazard** class(es) Sub.Risk 3

2W Hazchem Code 3.8.6 **Packaging Method**

III **Packing Group**

IERG Number

Considered dangerous for transport by the Australian Code for the Transport of Storage and Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Transport EPG Number

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UN Number (Sea

Transport)

IMO Marine

Marine Pollutant

3017

Pollutant

ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDES, LIQUID, TOXIC, PLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains **IMO Proper**

Fenitrothion) **Shipping Name**

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule

National and or International Regulatory **Information**

There is a legislative requirement in most States in Australia for workers to be medically monitored when using organophosphates, by:- 'estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase acivity towards the end of the day on which

organophosphates have been used'.

Ref: Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances, NOHSC:1005.

Packaging &

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Labelling

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Other Information This product is registered with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary

Medicines Authority (APVMA). APVMA product number: 32986.

16. Other Information

Revised 06/05/2015. **Date of preparation**

or last revision of

This SDS replaces document dated November 2010.

SDS

Normal Hours: Mrs Kathleen Marsh Phone: +61 3 9282 1000 Contact After Hours: Shift Supervisor Phone: 1800 033 498 Person/Point

The SDS was reviewed to include GHS requirements. Revisions

Highlighted

...End Of MSDS...

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