


SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Product Name:	Kenso Agcare Sulphur 800 WG Fungicide/ Miticide
Product Type:	Group M2 Fungicide
Company Name:	Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Address:	Level 1, 98 Commercial Road, Teneriffe QLD 4005
Telephone Number:	(07) 3216 1188
Emergency Telephone Number:	000 (Police or Fire Brigade) 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)
Use:	For the control of powdery mildew, rust and mites in pome and stone fruit, citrus, grapevines, kiwifruit, strawberries and some vegetables.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification:	Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia. Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code.
	
GHS Signal Word:	WARNING
Hazard statements:	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Prevention:	P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves.
Response:	P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P321: Specific treatment (see FIRST AID on this label) P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
SUSMP Classification:	None allocated
ADG Classification:	Not a dangerous good.
UN Number:	None allocated.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour:	Brown granule
Odour:	Slight odour.
Major Health Hazards:	harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, eye irritant.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS number	Proportion
Sulphur	7704-34-9	80%
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100%

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air until recovered. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on 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 decontaminate them before reuse or discard.
Eye contact:	Flush eyes immediately with plenty of fresh water for at least 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelids open. However, if irritation persists, see a doctor. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lens.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting, seek medical advice immediately. Wash mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

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

This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be toxic and corrosive if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media:

Water fog or special mixtures of dry chemical. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

Fire Fighting:

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

Flash point:

Will not burn until water component is driven off.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. 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 above.

Product spill: Sweep granules and shovel or collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling or salvage and dispose of promptly.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

When handling this product, do not eat, drink or smoke.

When mixing this product always wear a PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls buttoned at the wrist and neck.

When spraying this product, wear a face shield or goggles

After each days use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls.

If product gets on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.

Storage

Store in the closed, original container in a well-ventilated area as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. Keep from contact with fertilisers and seeds.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits TWA (mg/m³) STEL (mg/m³)

Dusts:

TWA:-ppm/ 10 mg/m³

STEL:-ppm/ -mg/m³

Ventilation:

Use local exhaust, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Controls should be sufficient so that the applicable occupational exposure limits are not exceeded.

Eye Protection:

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

Skin Protection:

The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful and that normally no special skin protection is necessary. However, we suggest that you routinely avoid contact with all chemical products and that you wear suitable gloves (preferably elbow-length) when handling this product.

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.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Granule
Colour:	Brown
Odour:	Slight odour
Boiling point (°C):	445 °C
Freezing/Melting Point:	119° C
Specific Density:	N/A
Vapour Pressure:	N/A
Vapour Density:	N/A
Water Solubility	Dispersible

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Incompatibilities:

Sulphur forms sulfides with most metals, including iron and reacts with metals in the Sodium and Magnesium groups on the periodic table.

Fire Decomposition:

Oxides of nitrogen and carbon.

Polymerisation:

This product is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Acute Oral: LD₅₀ (rat) > 5000 mg/kg

Inhalation: LC50 (rat) = 9200 mg/m³ -4h

Effects of overexposure:

Regular exposure may result in chronic bronchitis.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation

May cause irritation of the respiratory tract with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and pulmonary edema. Olfactory fatigue may occur. Can produce delayed pulmonary edema.

Skin Contact:

May cause skin irritation and possible burns.

Eye Contact:

Causes eye irritation. Effects may be delayed. May cause lacrimation tearing, blurred vision, and photophobia. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Ingestion:

May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Chronic exposure:

Prolonged overexposure to sulfur dust can produce possible skin sensitization and permanent eye damage (clouding of the lens and chronic irritation). Prolonged inhalation can cause irritation of mucous membranes.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Acute oral LC₅₀ (8d) for bobwhite quail >5000ppm

LC₅₀ (48h, static) for Daphnia >665 mg/L

Non-toxic to fish and bees

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:

Summary - Low toxicity to most other species. Sulphur is a naturally occurring element and plant nutrient.

It has a long half life in soil.

Being an inorganic substance, it is not broken down and is slowly removed by biological organisms mainly in produce.

Avoid contaminating sewerage systems because the rate of elimination is slow.

Mobility:

No information available

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the product label. These should be carefully followed.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Storage and Transport	Not a dangerous good.
UN Number (Sea Transport):	None allocated.
IMO Class/Packing Group:	None allocated.
IMO Marine Pollutant:	None allocated.
IMO Proper Shipping Name:	None allocated.
Hazchem code:	None allocated.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSMP Classification	None allocated
Packaging & Labelling	None allocated

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS 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
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
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number
GHS	Globally Harmonised System

CONTACT POINT:

Police and Fire Brigade:

Dial 000

National Poisons Information Centre:

Dial 13 11 26 (from anywhere in Australia)

For 24 hour emergency response:

Dial 0439 933 556

Ask for Murray Goodlich