

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME **Imtrade MOGUL® 570 VeripHy® EW Miticide**
APVMA Product Code: 92367

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone 1800 171 799
Fax 1800 171 788
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Web site <http://www.imtrade.com.au>
Product Use: Agricultural miticide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **February, 2022**
This version issued: **First issue: December, 2022** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia
Product type: Miticide containing propargite.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 6.1: Toxic Substances.

UN Number: 2902, PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains PROPARGITE)



GHS Signal word: **DANGER**

Flammable Liquids - Category 4

Skin Corrosion /Irritation - Category 2

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 1

Acute Toxicity Inhalation - Category 3

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Hazardous to Aquatic Environment Short Term/Chronic - Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H227: Combustible liquid.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H331: Toxic if inhaled.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

PREVENTION

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P220: Keep or store away from combustible materials.

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

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.

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

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RESPONSE

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep 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.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, to extinguish.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Opaque yellow liquid.

Odour: No data.

Major Health Hazards: Adequate data are not available to fully assess the toxicity of Propargite, however, Safe Work Australia classifies it as toxic if inhaled. While, in general, propargite is not highly toxic it is a primary eye and skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage, causes skin irritation, suspected of causing cancer, toxic if inhaled. This product is a cumulative poison. Minor exposures over a period of time may lead to serious health problems.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Propargite	2312-35-8	570	not set	not set
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	<100	10	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 1 L	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 SWA 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 SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice.

Skin Contact: Seek urgent medical attention. Flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 60 minutes, by the clock. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this SDS and take their advice). Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed.

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SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustible liquid. The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam. Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include butyl rubber. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective 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. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. 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 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 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. Take special care if handling this product over extended periods as it is a cumulative poison.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. 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**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Ethylene glycol	10	not set

The ADI for Propargite is set at 0.002mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 2mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake

NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, March 2017.

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.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

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Eye Protection: Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available 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: butyl rubber.

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 should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Opaque yellow liquid.
Odour:	No data.
Boiling Point:	100°C at 100kPa
Flash point:	>65°C (Closed cup)
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data.
Flammability Class:	Flammable Category 4 (GHS), C1 combustible (AS 1940)
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	Approx 1.10
Water Solubility:	Dispersible.
pH:	5-9 (1% aqueous mixture)
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable for liquids.

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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep isolated from combustible materials. 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.

Fire Decomposition: 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.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Toxicity:**
- Acute Oral Toxicity (Rat): 2200 mg/kg
 - Acute Dermal Toxicity (Rabbit): 3.16(1.63-6.15) mL/kg
 - Acute Inhalation: > 2.5 mg/L - Primary Eye Irritation: Corneal effects that were not reversible after 14 days were observed in four of six rabbits.
 - Dermal Sensitization: Inconclusive - Subchronic Dermal Toxicity: Inconclusive
- Chronic Effects
- Teratogenicity (Rabbit): Maternal NOEL = 2 mg/kg/day. Maternal LEL s 6 mg/kg/day (reduced body weight gain). Developmental Toxicity NOEL = 2 mg/kg/day developmental (increased resorption, reduced body weight, and delayed ossification). A/D ratio = maternal LEL/Developmental = 2/2 = 1.
 - 3-Gen. Reproduction (Rat): Noel > 300 ppm. Additional data is required. Only one dose used throughout the study.
 - Mutagenicity: Inconclusive. Additional categories of mutagenicity testing are required.

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- Chronic Feeding/Oncogenicity (Dog): NOEL = 900 ppm (HDT). No adverse effects were observed by the hematology, blood chemistry determinations or urine examinations. - Feeding/Oncogenicity: Inconclusive. The study is classified as Supplementary because too few animals were examined histologically at 900 and 2000 ppm. This study needs to be repeated. - Metabolism: Inconclusive. Additional data is required.

- Other Toxicological Effects

- Propargite is not an organophosphate chemical

therefore, it does not have a neurotoxic potential, and a neurotoxicity study is not required.

- Major Routes of Exposure - There is a potential for dermal, ocular and inhalation exposure from mixing concentrates and applying spray mixtures. Physiological and biochemical behavior characteristics

- Foliar Absorption: Data are not available to evaluate the effects of propargite in plants.

- Translocation: Data are not available to evaluate the translocation in plants.

- Mechanism of Pesticidal Actions: Mode of activity involves residual killing action.

This product may affect lungs, gastrointestinal system, eyes, skin. Ingredients in this product have an established TWA, so exposure by inhalation should be avoided.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient

Health Hazard Statement Codes

Propargite

H351, H331, H315, H318, H410

- Carcinogenicity – Category 2
- Acute Toxicity – Category 3
- Skin Irritation – Category 2
- Eye Damage – Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic) – Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute) – Category 1

Ethylene Glycol

H302, H335

- Acute Toxicity – Category 4
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is toxic, but symptoms are not available. However product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is corrosive to eyes. It will cause severe pain, and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues. Unless exposure is quickly treated, permanent blindness and facial scarring is likely.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Product is not classified as acutely toxic through ingestion. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

Long Term Exposure: Long term minor exposures to this product may cause serious health effects.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: Propargite is classified by SWA as a Category 2 Carcinogen, suspected to be carcinogenic to humans. See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. This product is not readily biodegradable; it may accumulate in the soil or water and cause long term problems.

Air: Propargite has very negligible vapour pressure (3.89×10^{-8} mmHg); therefore, it is not readily volatilized into the atmosphere.

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Water: Propargite is a hydrophobic compound with very low water solubility, 0.5 ppm at 25°C. Its organic adsorption coefficient values (K_{oc}) varied from 4128 to 8553 cm³/g, increasing with higher organic matter content in soil. The data indicate that propargite moderately binds to soils with low organic matter and strongly binds to soils with high organic matter. It also has a high octanol/water partition coefficient (log K_{ow} = 3.66), suggesting that this compound readily binds to soils and other suspended matter in water. Therefore, propargite has a low potential to leach in soil and reach ground water. Propargite hydrolyzes slowly in water at pH 7 and below; it hydrolyzes more rapidly at pH 9. The aqueous hydrolysis half-lives of propargite in aqueous buffer were 120-702 days, 48- 78 days and 2-3 days at pH 5, 7 and 9, respectively. The half-lives for propargite in light and in darkness are almost identical, indicating that aqueous photolysis plays a negligible role in the degradation of propargite in water. The major degradation products of propargite in water are 2- [4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-cyclohexanol (propargite glycol ether) and p-tert-butylphenol.

Soil: The fate of propargite in soil can be affected by many factors including its physicochemical properties, application rate, soil type, moisture content, climate and runoff. The organic adsorption coefficient values of propargite, 4128 – 8553 cm³/g, suggest that propargite moderately binds to soil particles and strongly to soils with high organic contents. The photodegradation half-life of propargite on a sandy loam soil is approximately 75 days and the only identified degradation product is propargite glycol ether. The anaerobic metabolism half lives for propargite at 1 and 10 ppm are 4.5 months and 12 months, respectively. Under aerobic conditions, the half-life is 40 days. Field dissipation tests have been conducted for propargite in a wide variety of soils and conditions. No residues over detection level of 0.10 ppm was found below 6 inches and the estimated half-lives ranged from 64 to 122 days, meaning that propargite is moderately persistent in soil.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: 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 separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, we suggest that you contact a specialist disposal company to arrange disposal. Disposal by untrained personnel may cause a dangerous incident.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 2902, PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains PROPARGITE)

Hazchem Code: 2X

Special Provisions: 61, 223, 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 6.1: Toxic Substances.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 6 Toxic Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 3 (Flammable Liquids where the Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes, 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids, except where the flammable liquid is nitromethane), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 7 (Radioactive Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods)

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS/AIIC: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations.

The following ingredients: Propargite, Ethylene glycol, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

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 (7 th edition)
AICS/AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

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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)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made the user should contact Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the event of an emergency, 000. 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.

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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" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7
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End of Report

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