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Product Name FENITROTHION 1000 Insecticide

Classified as hazardous

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name FENITROTHION 1000 Insecticide

Product Code 1200

Product Type Group 1B Insecticide

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

Address 103-105 Pipe Road Laverton North

Victoria 3026 Australia
Emergency Tel. 1800 033 498 (24hr Australia)

 Telephone/Fax
 Tel: +61 3 9282-1000

 Number
 Fax: +61 3 9282-1001

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

Directions of Use Table.

Other Information This MSDS describes, to the best of our knowledge, the properties of the

concentrated product. The physical properties and some of the assessments do not apply to the properties of the product once it has been diluted for application. Acute health effects of the diluted product are likely to be

much less severe.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classified as hazardous Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
DANGEROUS GOODS.

Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.

Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods

Code.

Risk Phrase(s) Classified as hazardous

R10 Flammable.

R22 Harmful if swallowed. R36 Irritating to eyes.

Safety Phrase(s) S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

S2 Keep out of reach of children.

Other Information Poisons Schedule S6

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Liquid

Characterization

Ingredients Name CAS Proportion

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove patient to fresh air. Obtain medical advice.

Ingestion If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show

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.

The above first aid instructions are mandated by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing via the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule. These instructions are suitable for ingestion of spray solution and small amounts of

concentrate; however, if SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS of the concentrate have been swallowed (more than about 1 teaspoon) AND if medical assistance is more than 30 minutes away, the induction of vomiting should be CONSIDERED, preferably based on MEDICAL ADVICE if a physician can be contacted by phone. All care must be taken to prevent vomit from being inhaled. Do not give anything by

mouth to a semi-conscious or unconscious person.

Skin Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.





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Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water.

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

least 15 minutes.

Seek medical advice if irritation develops or persists.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre First Aid Facilities

(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

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

Water, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Suitable

Extinguishing Media

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

Combustion **Products**

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

especially in confined spaces. **Equipment for fire**

fighters

Hazchem Code 2W

case of Fire

Emergency Action in If exposed to fire, keep container cool by spraying with water.

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

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.

Personal Protection

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

Clean-up Methods -Large Spillages

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

manufacturer.

Environmental Prevent from entering drains, waterways or sewers.

Precautions

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

foodstuffs.

Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Always read the label and any attached leaflet before use. Other Information



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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

No biological exposure limit allocated. **National Exposure**

No exposure standards have been set for this product. Standards

NOHSC has set the following exposure standard for Xylene: TLV (TWA) 350

mg/m3, STEL 655 mg/m3.

Engineering Controls

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

ignition source.

Respiratory **Protection**

If exposure to vapour or spray is expected, a half face respirator with

cartridge type A is recommended.

Personal Protective 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

Form Liquid

Clear, amber liquid Appearance Characteristic odour Odour

<0°C **Melting Point**

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

Solubility in Water Disperses in water. Not soluble.

1.24 @ 20°C **Specific Gravity**

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

Vapour Density

(Air=1)

3.2

approx 10% Volatile Component 34°C (c.c.) Flash Point Flammable. **Flammability** ~480°C **Auto-Ignition**

Temperature

Flammable Limits -

Lower 1.2 Flammable Limits -

Upper 7.1

Lower

Upper

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions.

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

such as lime. Materials

Hazardous Reactions Keep away from strong oxidising agents. Hazardous polymerisation is not possible. Hazardous

Polymerization





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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Information

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

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

The concentrate is harmful if swallowed. Ingestion

Amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling procedures and use are not

expected to cause injury.

Readily absorbed even through unbroken skin and considered the most dangerous Skin

toxic route. Negligible damage to skin is expected to occur especially when

related to the hazard from absorption.

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

significant.

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

recover within a few days after exposure ceases.

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

Acute Toxicity -

LD50 (rat) 890 mg/kg for fenitrothion

Dermal

Human Effects

Not a skin irritant. **Skin Irritation**

Skin Sensitisation Product is not a skin sensitiser.

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

may result from respiratory failure.

The Australian Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for fenitrothion for a human is Other Information

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', December 2008).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Degradability

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

Effects on the Fenitrothion is toxic to fish.

Environment

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

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

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

Other Organisms

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

> 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 rinse containers, add rinsate to the spray tank, then offer the

container for recycling/reconditioning, or puncture top, sides and bottom and

dispose of in landfill in accordance with local regulations.

drumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical





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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.

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

3017 U.N. Number

Proper Shipping ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE - (Fenitrothion)

Name

6.1 **DG Class** 3 Sub.Risk 2W **Hazchem Code Packaging Method** 3.8.6 III **Packing Group**

Considered dangerous for transport by the Australian Code for the Transport of Storage and

Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. **Transport**

EPG Number 17 **IERG Number** 3017 UN Number (Sea

Transport)

Marine Pollutant **IMO Marine**

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.

POISON Packaging &

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Labelling

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Harmful, Irritant **Hazard Category**

All of the components in this product are listed on the Australian Inventory AICS (Australia)

of Chemical Substances.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation Revised 19/11/2010

or last revision of

MSDS

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

The MSDS was reviewed. Changes made to sections: Revisions

4 - statements referring to the use of atropine tablets has been removed Highlighted

except for advice to doctor information.

...End Of MSDS...



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