



Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Substance: Blend of ingredients.
Trade Name: **Searles Mancozeb Plus**
Product Code: SMP200
Product Use: Fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **February, 2007**
Revision Date: **February, 2007**

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. Hazardous according to the criteria of ASCC.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R37, R43. Irritating to respiratory system. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Safety Phrases: S22, S28, S36, S38, S45, S24/25. Do not breathe dust. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (show this MSDS where possible). Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSDP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Yellow-brown free flowing crystalline solid.

Odour: Slight hydrogen sulfide odour.

Major Health Hazards: Mancozeb is practically nontoxic orally with reported oral LD50 of more than 5000 to more than 11,200 mg/kg in rats. Dermal it is also practically nontoxic, with reported dermal LD50 values of more than 10,000 mg/kg in rats, and more than 5000 mg/kg in rabbits. It is a mild skin irritant and sensitizer, and a mild to moderate eye irritant in rabbits. Workers with occupational exposure to Mancozeb have developed sensitization rashes. This product is a respiratory tract irritant, possible skin sensitiser.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism. Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product is an inhalation irritant.

Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but they should disappear after exposure has ceased.

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

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: 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. In addition product may be mildly irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once contact ceases.

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

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

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

Carcinogen Status:

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

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

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

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Sulfur	7704-34-9	549g/kg	not set	not set
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	235g/kg	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100%	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 ASCC 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 MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If irritation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor. 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. In severe cases, symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess solids. Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. This product, if scattered, may form flammable or explosive dust clouds in air.

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

Extinguishing Media: Not Combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water jets.

Flash point: Combustible solid.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Combustible solid.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This revision issued: February, 2007

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 dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask. Use a P1 mask, designed for use against mechanically generated particles eg silica & asbestos.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. 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 MSDS 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 MSDS 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.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. 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**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

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

Exposure limits have not been established by ASCC for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Mancozeb is set at 0.006mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.6mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2005.

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: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

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

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should 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: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Yellow-brown free flowing crystalline solid.
Odour:	Slight hydrogen sulfide odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures. Sulfur melts 113°C. Mancozeb decomposes 192-204°C
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Insoluble. Forms suspensions.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

pH:	No data.
Volatility:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data.
Autoignition temp:	No data.

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: Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Water, zinc compounds. 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: An information profile for Mancozeb is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Mancozeb is practically non-toxic orally with reported oral LD₅₀ of more than 5000 to more than 11,200 mg/kg in rats. Dermal it is also practically non-toxic, with reported dermal LD₅₀ values of more than 10,000 mg/kg in rats, and more than 5000 mg/kg in rabbits. It is a mild skin irritant and sensitizer, and a mild to moderate eye irritant in rabbits. Workers with occupational exposure to Mancozeb have developed sensitization rashes.

Chronic toxicity: No toxicological effects were apparent in rats fed dietary doses of 5 mg/kg/day in a long-term study. Impaired thyroid function was observed as lower iodine uptake after 24 months in dogs fed doses of 2.5 and 25 mg/kg/day of Mancozeb, but not in those dogs fed 0.625 mg/kg/day. A major toxicological concern in situations of chronic exposure is the generation of ethylenethiourea (ETU) in the course of Mancozeb metabolism, and as a contaminant in Mancozeb production. ETU may also be produced when EBDCs are used on stored produce, or during cooking. In addition to having the potential to cause goitre, a condition in which the thyroid gland is enlarged, this metabolite has produced birth defects and cancer in experimental animals.

reduced fertility but no indication of embryotoxic effects. It is unlikely that Mancozeb will produce reproductive effects in humans under normal circumstances.

Teratogenic effects: No teratogenic effects were observed in a three-generation rat study with Mancozeb at a dietary level of 50 mg/kg/day. Developmental abnormalities of the body wall, central nervous system, eye, ear, and musculoskeletal system were observed in experimental rats which were given a very high dose of 1320 mg/kg of Mancozeb on the 11th day of pregnancy. In view of the conflicting evidence, the teratogenicity of Mancozeb is properly known.

Mutagenic effects: Mancozeb was found to be mutagenic in one set of tests, while in another it did not cause mutations. Mancozeb is thought to be similar to Maneb, which was not mutagenic in the Ames Test. Data regarding the mutagenicity are inconclusive but suggest that Mancozeb is either not mutagenic or weakly mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: No data are available regarding the carcinogenic effects of Mancozeb. While studies of other EBDCs indicate they are not carcinogenic, ETU (a Mancozeb metabolite), has caused cancer in experimental animals at high doses. Thus, the carcinogenic potential of Mancozeb is not currently known.

Organ toxicity: The main target organ of Mancozeb is the thyroid gland; the effects may be due to the metabolite ETU.

Fate in humans and animals: Mancozeb is rapidly absorbed into the body from the gastrointestinal tract, distributed to various target organs, and almost completely excreted in 96 hours. ETU is the major Mancozeb metabolite of toxicological significance, with carbon disulfide as a minor metabolite.

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Mancozeb	Conc>=20%: Xi; R43, R37

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Effects on birds: Mancozeb is not harmful to birds, with reported -day dietary LC₅₀ values in bobwhite quail and mallard ducklings of greater than 10,000 ppm. The 10-day dietary LC₅₀ values of 6400 ppm and 3200 ppm are reported for mallard ducks and Japanese quail, respectively.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Mancozeb is moderately to highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

Effects on other organisms: Mancozeb is not toxic to honeybees.

Environmental Fate:

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This revision issued: February, 2007

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Mancozeb is of low soil persistence, with a reported field half-life of 1 to 7 days. Mancozeb rapidly and spontaneously degrades to ETU in the presence of water and oxygen. ETU may persist for longer, on the order of 5 to 10 weeks. Because Mancozeb is practically insoluble in water, it is unlikely to infiltrate groundwater.

Breakdown in water: Mancozeb degrades in water with a half-life of 1 to 2 days in slightly acidic to slightly alkaline conditions.

Breakdown in vegetation: When used as directed, Mancozeb is not poisonous to plants.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. 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 reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable, consider controlled incineration, or landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Mancozeb, is mentioned in the SUSDP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This MSDS 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
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASCC	Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
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)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS 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 MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET