

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Statement of Hazardous Nature:

Not hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

Company: Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Address: H / 177 Old Cleveland Road, Coorparoo
 Queensland 4151
Telephone Number: (07) 3847 4288
Facsimile Number: (07) 3847 4188
Emergency Telephone Number: 000 (Police or Fire Brigade)
131126 (Poisons Information Centre)

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Kenso Agcare Ken-gran 750 WG Selective Herbicide
Other names: None
UN Number: Not regulated
Hazchem Code: Not regulated
Dangerous Goods Class: None
Poison Schedule: Unscheduled
Manufacturer's Product Code: None
Use: Herbicide

Physical Description/Properties

Form: Granules
Colour: Off white
Odour: Mild odour
Melting point (°C): Not available
Boiling point (°C): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure: Not applicable
Flashpoint: Not applicable

Other Properties

Chemical group: sulfonylurea

Ingredients

Chemical entity	CAS number	Proportion
Triasulfuron	82097-50-5	75%
Inerts		25%

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Health Effects No LD₅₀ information is available for this product.

Acute:

Swallowed: This product, while believed to be not harmful, is likely to cause headache and gastric disturbance such as nausea and vomiting if ingested in significant quantities. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

Eye: Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once product is removed.

Skin: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

Inhaled: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Chronic:

Not available

First Aid

Swallowed:	The product is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. Seek medical attention if necessary.
Skin:	Wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
Eyes:	Immediately irrigate with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
Inhaled:	Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest until fully recovered.

Advice to Doctor

No specific requirements. Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards

None established for formulated product.

The ADI for Triasulfuron is set at 0.005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2002.

Engineering Control

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Personal Protective Measures

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust or spray mist. When preparing spray solution, wear PVC/rubber apron or cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles or face-shield. After use and before eating, drinking and smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face and contaminated clothing.

Flammability

Fine dust dispersed in air (particularly in confined spaces) may ignite if exposed to high temperature ignition source.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION**Storage**

Store in the closed, original container in a well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Transport

Considered non-hazardous by Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

Spills and Disposal

Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures. 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. 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. 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazards**Dangerous decomposition or Combustion Products****Thermal 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. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death. Hydrogen cyanide poisoning signs and symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, coma, convulsions, and death. Death results from respiratory arrest. Hydrogen cyanide gas acts very rapidly; symptoms and death can both occur quickly.

Incompatibilities

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products

None known

Hazardous reactions

None known

Extinguishing Media

Extinguish fire with foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide or water spray/fog.

OTHER INFORMATION**Toxicity Data:**

Triasulfuron:

LD₅₀ Oral, Rat >5000mg/kg

LD₅₀ Dermal, Rat = >2000mg/kg

LC₅₀ Inhalation, Rat = >5.18mg/L/4hr

Effects on Birds: Triasulfuron has very low avian toxicity. The oral LD₅₀ value for quail and ducks is greater than 2150 mg/kg

Effects on Aquatic Organisms: The chemical has very low toxicity to aquatic organisms. 96-hour LC_{50} values are greater than 100 mg/l in rainbow trout, carp, catfish, sheepshead minnow and bluegill sunfish. 96 hour toxicity tests with the freshwater invertebrate *Daphnia magna* resulted in a LC_{50} of greater than 100 mg/l. Effects on Other Animals: Triasulfuron has very low acute toxicity to honey bees with a topical LD_{50} of greater than 100 µg/bee. The LC_{50} for earthworms is greater than 1,000 mg/kg soil (14 day). The EC_{50} (5-14day) for Algae are as follows: for *Selenastrum* 0.035, for *Scenedesmus* 0.77, for *Anabaena* 1.7 and for *Navicula* >100mg/L

Environmental fate:

Animals: In animals, mainly excreted in the urine in unchanged form. DT_{50} in forage is about 3 days. In straw and grain, no residues were detectable at harvest time.

Soil/environment: The degradation behavior in soil is determined by the soil type, pH and especially temperature and moisture content. Field studies with silty loam, clay loam and sandy loam showed a median DT_{50} of 19 days, varying with soil type.

CONTACT POINT:

Police and Fire Brigade:	Dial	000
National Poisons Information Centre:	Dial	13 1126 (from anywhere in Australia)
For 24 hour emergency response:	Dial	0439 933 556
		Ask for Murray Goodlich