

SAFETY DATA SHEET BLOCKADE G

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Identification of the product/preparation:

Product Name: BLOCKADE G
Product Description: Granular nematicide
Product Type: Nematicide/insecticide
Registration Number: L7552
Active Ingredient: Oxamyl

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Relevant uses: A granular remedy for protection of potatoes, tobacco, and tomatoes against root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.), and the protection of bananas and sugarcane against nematodes.

The product should not be used for any other purpose or in any other manner contrary to the information supplied on the product label.

RESTRICTED USE AGRICULTURAL REMEDY:

THIS REMEDY IS RESTRICTED DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY. THIS REMEDY MAY ONLY BE SOLD TO AND USED BY A REGISTERED PEST CONTROL OPERATOR, OR BY SOMEONE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A REGISTERED PEST CONTROL OPERATOR, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE PEST CONTROL OPERATOR'S SCOPE OF REGISTRATION, AND ONLY AS DIRECTED ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet:

Klub M5 (Pty) Ltd
Co. Reg. Nr.: 2006/023059/07
18 Aschenberg Street
Chamdor, Krugersdorp
+27 11 769 1300

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

Tygerberg Poison Information Centre
(24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Helpline)
+27(0) 861 555 777

Griffon Poison Information Centre
(24 Hour Poisoning Emergency Helpline)
+27(0) 82 446 8946

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the mixture:

The product is classified as hazardous according to the requirements in South Africa – GHS classification and labelling of chemicals – SANS10234, and the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents - 2021.

Hazard Class	Category	Hazard Statement Number
Acute Toxicity Oral	2	H300
Acute Toxicity Inhalation	3	H331
Carcinogenicity	2	H351

2.2. Label elements

South Africa, GHS Classification and Labelling of Chemicals – SANS10234, Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents – 2021, and 11th Edition of the UN Purple Book.

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements:

Statement Number	Hazard Statement
H300	Fatal if swallowed.
H331	Toxic in contact with skin.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements:

General – Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
Prevention – Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P203	Obtain, read, and follow all instructions before use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapours, or spray.
P264	Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or with adequate ventilation.
P280	Wear protective clothing, gloves, eye, and face protection.
Response – Statement Number	Precautionary Statement
P316	Get emergency medical help immediately.
P318	IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P301 + P316	IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

P304 + P340

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**Storage –
Statement Number**

P405

P403 + P233

Precautionary Statement

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal –
Statement Number**

P501

Precautionary Statement

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulatory requirements to a licensed waste management facility.

2.3 Other Hazards:

Exposure to dust – prevent formation of dust.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Mixture:

**IUPAC/Chemical Name-
Active ingredient:**

Methyl 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]-2-oxoethanimidothioate

CAS Number:

23135-22-0

Molecular Formula:

C₇H₁₃N₃O₃S

Chemical Family:

Carbamate ester

Formulation:

Granular

3.2 Ingredients with Hazard Concerns (GHS):

According to UN GHS criteria.

Hazardous Component	CAS Number	Weight - %	GHS Classification
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	10 to 20%	Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 2. Acute Toxicity Inhalation, Category 2. Acute Toxicity Dermal, Category 4. Aquatic Toxicity Chronic, Category 2.
Phosphoric acid – 80.0%	7664-38-2	< 5%	Metal Corrosion, Category 1. Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 4. Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1B. Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Category 1.
Magnesium Aluminium Silicate (Attapulgate)	12174-11-7	30 to 40%	Carcinogenicity, Category 2.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures:

General:	Call a physician or poison control centre immediately if ingested. Remove all contaminated clothing and move the affected person out of the contamination area. Keep the person warm, calm, and covered up. First aid personnel should always pay attention to their own safety. Provide this SDS to medical personnel for treatment.
Eye contact:	Rinse/flush the eyes gently with water from the eye wash fountain for several minutes (at least 15 minutes), while holding the eyelids apart. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from the eye and moving the eyelids. If present, remove contact lenses if easy to do so. Continue rinsing without rubbing the eyes. Obtain immediate medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.
Skin contact:	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash off thoroughly with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes under the safety shower. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs and persists.
Inhalation:	Immediately move the patient to fresh air. If breathing is difficult have qualified personnel administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if victim ingested or inhaled the product; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on the left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Eye contact:	May cause irritation in sensitive individuals.
Skin contact:	May cause irritation in sensitive individuals.
Inhalation:	Toxic if inhaled. Symptoms may include headache, fatigue, breathing difficulties, excessive sweating, slow pulse, blurred vision, muscle twitching, vomiting, abdominal pain, constriction of pupils and coma.
Ingestion:	Fatal if swallowed. Symptoms may include headache, fatigue, breathing difficulties, excessive sweating, slow pulse, blurred vision,

muscle twitching, vomiting, abdominal pain, constriction of pupils and coma.

Notes:

Exposure to Oxamyl can cause rapid severe poisoning. Oxamyl is a potent cholinesterase inhibitor and symptoms of exposure to the product/poisoning produces effects associated anticholinesterase activity.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treatment/Note to physician:

Oxamyl is a cholinesterase inhibitor carbamate. Cholinesterase-inhibiting effects are short-term and reversible.

Antidote: As early as possible administer (by qualified persons) atropine sulphate as an antidote to patients suffering from severe respiratory difficulties, convulsions, and unconsciousness until complete atropinisation. Maintain atropinisation until patient recovers.

NOTE: The dose and frequency varies with each patient.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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|---|---|
| 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media: | Use water spray, alcohol resistant foam, powder, or carbon dioxide (CO ₂). |
| 5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media: | High volume water jet as it may scatter and spread the fire. |
| 5.3 Special protective equipment and precautionary measures for fire-fighters: | In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes or vapours. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit. |
| 5.4 Specific hazard arising from the product: | Fires involving the product may produce irritating or toxic products of combustion including oxides of carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur as well as ammonia. |
| 5.5 Additional provisions: | Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. Act in accordance with the site's Internal Emergency Plan. Contain the spread of the fire-fighting media. Keep container cool by spraying with water. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations. |

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures: | Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces. Contain spills if it can be done without risk and clean-up immediately. |
|--|--|

Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate the area of the spill or leak, especially when in confined areas. Do not breathe in dust and avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothes. Evacuate personnel to a safe area if and when necessary.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material as it could be slippery when spilt.

Wear appropriate protective and anti-static clothing recommended in Section 8 of the SDS including chemical impermeable gloves.

6.2 Environmental precautions:

Prevent spillage or further leakage if safe to do so.

Prevent contact with soil and entry to sewers, drains, and water courses in case of accidental spillage.

Do not allow the spilt product to spread to other areas - keep the spilt material contained and isolated.

Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities if the spilt product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, water ways, soil, or air).

6.3 Methods for cleaning up:

For small spills, sweep/vacuum up and place into a labelled waste container with a shovel. Close, seal, and label the container. Dispose of collected spilt material as hazardous waste. Clean the contaminated surface with water to remove any residues of the spilt product. Keep the wash water out of drains, sewers, and waterways.

For large spills, do not wash away into sewers. Prevent dust formation by covering with a tarpaulin. Contain and collect spilt product in suitable, labelled containers for proper disposal as hazardous waste.

If spill is in water, contain contaminated water for disposal as hazardous waste.

6.4 Reference to other sections:

See Section 1 for Emergency Contact Information.

See Section 8 for Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

See Section 13 for Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:

Provide good ventilation in the work area. Prevent contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wear protective clothing and equipment during handling as described in Section 8 of the SDS.

If clothing gets contaminated with the product, change to clean clothing promptly. Do not take contaminated work clothing home as this could contaminate family members.

Do not eat or drink during use. Wash the hands, face, and arms thoroughly after handling with soap.

Keep containers closed when not in use.

Do not permit smoking in use or storage areas.

Locate emergency showers and eye-rinsing facility near the work/handling area. Maintain good normal industrial hygiene and housekeeping practices in areas where the product is used/handled.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store locked up in properly labelled containers. The entrance to storage facilities should be granted only to appropriately trained personnel. Always keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Check storage containers regularly for leaks.

The formulation is stable if stored well ventilated, out of direct sunlight, cool and free of moisture and high humidity. Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons, and animals. Protect containers from physical damage. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Avoid cross contamination with other agricultural products.

Store away from incompatible materials like strong acids and bases. Especially incompatible with strong reducing agents such as hydrides.

It is recommended to have appropriate spill control kits equipped with spill clean-up equipment near storage areas (see Section 6).

Store in accordance with national and local regulations.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Components with workplace control parameters – national occupational exposure limits:

No occupational exposure limit for Oxamyl has been established by the South African Department of Employment and Labour. This ingredient could however pose a health risk. The South African exposure limits for phosphoric acid as well as air borne and respirable dust (due to the granulated form of the product, and its calcinated clay content) are included below:

Component	Type	Control Parameter	Update	Basis
Total Air Borne Dust	OEL-eight- hour TWA	10 mg/m ³	2021	South African RELs*
Total Respirable Dust	OEL-eight- hour TWA	5 mg/m ³	2021	South African RELs*
Phosphoric acid	OEL-eight- hour TWA	2 mg/m ³	2021	South African RELs*
	OEL-STEL/C	6 mg/m ³		

*REL: Recommended Exposure Limit.

OEL - eight-hour TWA: Occupational Exposure Limit- Time Weighted Average. Calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

OEL - STEL/C: Occupational Exposure Limit – short Term Exposure Limit /Ceiling Limit. Peak airborne concentration determined over the shortest analytically practicable period, which does not exceed 15 minutes.

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls:

Use with adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations as low as possible. If engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain the airborne concentrations of dust adequately so that employees may be harmed, suitable respiratory protection must be selected and used.

8.3 Exposure controls:

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product, and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

In operations where the risk assessment indicates that there could be exposure, an approved respirator (half/full face mask) with a particulate filter and an organic vapour cartridge or supplied air respirator should be used. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form, and concentration. Always follow the respirator's manufacturer's instructions regarding wearing and maintenance. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin and hand protection: Select skin and hand protection based on the task being performed and the risks involved with the task.

Elbow length impervious chemical resistant gloves recommended for hand protection (e.g., butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, etc.). Consider the glove penetration time - information on glove penetration time is available from the manufacturer of the glove. The gloves should be replaced immediately in case of damage or signs of wear. It is recommended to use preventative skin protection (skin cream).

Impervious coveralls, apron, shoes, and socks are required to prevent skin contact and contamination of personal clothing. Overalls must be buttoned to the neck and sleeves worn over the gloves.

Eyeface protection: Safety eyewear compliant with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to dust. Splash resistant safety goggles and a face shield are recommended when a full-face respirator is not used.

General safety and hygiene measures:

The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how the product is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that all control systems are properly designed and maintained.

Handle the product in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

An eye wash fountain and safety shower should be available in the workplace and must be easily accessible.

Keep the product away from food, drink, and animal feeding stuffs. Wash the hands and/or face before breaks, eating, smoking, or using the lavatory and at the end of the shift/working period.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Physical state:	Solid – granular
Odour:	Slightly pungent
Colour:	Grey
Storage stability:	Stable
Shelf life:	24 months
Boiling Point/boiling range:	No data available
Melting point:	No data available
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Density/specific gravity:	No data available
Vapour Pressure (Pa):	No data available
pH:	Not applicable
Flash Point (°C):	Does not flash
Flammability:	No data available
Flammable limits-lower and upper:	No data available
Viscosity kinematic/dynamic:	No data available
Solubility:	Does not mix with water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Explosive properties:	No data available
Oxidizing properties:	No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:	The product is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
10.2 Chemical stability:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Stable under normal ambient conditions of use, storage, and transport.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:	None known under conditions of normal use.
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	Extreme temperatures (> 50 °C) or storage without ventilation. Heat and sources of ignition.
10.5 Incompatible materials:	Avoid contact with materials like strong acids and bases. Especially incompatible with strong reducing agents such as hydrides.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:	Fires involving the product may produce irritating or toxic products of combustion including oxides of carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur as well as ammonia.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on likely routes of exposure:

Occupational exposure to the product may occur through inhalation and dermal contact with the product at workplaces where it is produced or used.

11.2 Information on toxicological effects:

Acute Toxicity:

No experimental toxicological data available for the product. Assessment of toxicological effects are based on the ingredients.

The product is classified as Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 2 (Fatal if swallowed), and Acute Toxicity Inhalation, Category 3 (Toxic if inhaled).

Assessment of acute toxicity:

Product/Ingredient Name	Dose Acute -	Species	Result
BLOCKADE G	24.24 mg/kg	Rat	ATE _(MIX) Oral
Oxamyl	2.5 mg/kg	Rat (female)	LD ₅₀ Oral
Phosphoric acid	1 530 mg/kg	Rat	LD ₅₀ Oral
BLOCKADE G	> 2 000 mg/kg	Rabbit	ATE _(MIX) Dermal
Oxamyl	2 960 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD ₅₀ Dermal
BLOCKADE G	0.54 mg/L	Rat	ATE _(MIX) Inhalation (Dust/Mist)
Oxamyl	0.056 mg/L	Rat	LC ₅₀ Inhalation (Dust/Mist)

Corrosion/Irritation –Dermal/Skin:

Assessment of corrosion/irritation effects on skin:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for skin corrosion/irritation.

Damage/Irritation – Eye:

Assessment of corrosion/irritation effects on eye:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for eye damage/irritation.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

Assessment of sensitization:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for respiratory or skin sensitization.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

Assessment of mutagenicity:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for germ cell mutagenicity.

Carcinogenicity:

Assessment of carcinogenicity:

Based on available data the classification criteria are met for carcinogenicity.

Magnesium Aluminium Silicate (Attapulgate): There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of attapulgate. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of long attapulgate fibers > 5 µm. There is inadequate evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of short attapulgate fibers < 5 µm.

Reproductive toxicity:

Assessment of reproduction toxicity:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for reproductive toxicity.

Developmental toxicity:

Assessment of teratogenicity:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for developmental toxicity.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):

Assessment of STOT (single):

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for STOT SE.

Repeated dose toxicity and Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for STOT RE.

Aspiration hazard:

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met for aspiration toxicity.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:

See Section 4 and Section 10 of the SDS.

Other information on adverse health effects:

No additional information available for the product.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity:

The product is not harmful to the aquatic environment.

No eco-toxicological data available for the formulated product. This ecological assessment is based on data available for the active ingredient Oxamyl.

Active Ingredient: Oxamyl

Species and genus	Exposure (hours/days)	Result in fresh water	Data source
Fish – (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	96h	Acute LC ₅₀ : 4.2 to 5.6 mg/L	Pesticide Manual

Fish – (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	28d	Chronic NOEC: 0.5 mg/L	Pesticide Properties Database
Invertebrates – (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48h	Acute EC ₅₀ : 0.318 mg/L	Pesticide Manual
Invertebrates – (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	21d	Chronic NOEC: 0.027 mg/L	Pesticide Properties Database
Algae – (<i>Pseudokrichneriella subcapitata</i>)	72h	Acute EC ₅₀ : > 60.7 mg/L (growth)	Pesticide Properties Database
Algae – Green	96h	Chronic NOEC: 0.5 mg/L	Pesticide Properties Database

12.2 Other Environmental and Adverse Effects:

Environmental Effect	Environmental effect applicable to the ingredient	Description
Persistence and Degradability	Oxamyl	Oxamyl is not readily biodegradable – it has estimated half-lives of several days to several weeks. Half-lives of oxamyl in soil ranges from 11 days in loamy sand to 415 days in fine sand under aerobic conditions, and 6 days in silt loam under anaerobic conditions. Oxamyl dissipates in the soil environment by chemical- and microbial-influenced degradation and by leaching. Hydrolysis depends on the pH. Oxamyl was found to be stable at pH 4.7 for at least 11 days and hydrolyzed slowly in neutral solution; at pH 9, hydrolysis was rapid. Photolysis appears to be significant in acidic surface water but not on soil.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Oxamyl	Oxamyl does not bio-accumulate and is not expected to be persistent in soil or water systems. An estimated BCF of 3.1 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.
Mobility in Soil	Oxamyl	If released to soil, oxamyl is expected to have very high mobility based upon K _{OC} values ranging from 6 to 10. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is not expected to be an important fate process.
Other Adverse Effects	Oxamyl	Long term risk to earthworms is high. Oxamyl is extremely toxic to mammals, birds and bees.

Data source: PubChem and ETOXNET.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste handling and disposal:

Avoid and minimize the generation of waste.
 Dispose product related waste in accordance with all local regulations and prevent the contamination of water, food, or feed by storage or disposal of the waste. Do not use empty containers for any other purpose. The product or empty containers must not be disposed of as part of general waste.
 Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will supply general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers.

13.2 General container handling:

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Empty containers and offer for recycling if an available option. Puncture and flatten container (where practical) and dispose of as hazardous waste.
 Contaminated packaging: Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and disposed of in the same manner as the product.

13.3 Additional special precautions:

The product and its container must always be disposed of in a safe manner.
 Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Land Transport (ADR/RID)	Inland Waterways (AND/ADNR)	See Transport (IMDG)	Air Transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)
UN Number	2757	2757	2757	2757
UN Proper Shipping Name	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Contains Oxamyl < 20%, Phosphoric acid < 5%, Attapulgit < 40%)	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Contains Oxamyl < 20%, Phosphoric acid < 5%, Attapulgit < 40%)	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Contains Oxamyl < 20%, Phosphoric acid < 5%, Attapulgit < 40%)	CARBAMATE PESTICIDE, SOLID, TOXIC (Contains Oxamyl < 20%, Phosphoric acid < 5%, Attapulgit < 40%)
Transport Hazard Class	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Transport Hazard Class Pictograms				
Packaging Group	III	III	III	III
Environmental Hazard	NO	NO	NO	NO

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 South Africa Legislation:

Relevant regulatory information regarding authorization, Safety Data Sheets, Occupational Exposure Limits, Hazardous Substances, Dangerous Goods Transport and Waste:

Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993. Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents - 2021.
 Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947).
 Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947)
 Regulations Relating to Agricultural Remedy. 25 August 2023.

Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No.15 of 1973).

SANS11014: 2010. Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products – Content and Order of Sections.

SANS10206: 2020. The Handling, Storage and Disposal of Pesticides.

SANS10228: 2022 - The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes. National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008.

SANS10234: 2024. Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS).

National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996).

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Text of the hazard statements mentioned in Section 3:

Hazard Class & Category	Hazard Statement Number	Hazard Statement
Corrosive to Metals	H290	May be corrosive to metals.
Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 2.	H300	Fatal if swallowed.
Acute Toxicity Oral, Category 4.	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Acute Toxicity Dermal, Category 4.	H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1B.	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation, Category 1.	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Acute Toxicity Inhalation, Category 2.	H330	Fatal if inhaled.
Acute Toxicity Inhalation, Category 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2.	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
Aquatic Toxicity Chronic, Category 2.	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

16.2 Key to Abbreviations:

AND	European Provisions concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by inland Waterways
ADR	The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE _(MIX)	Acute Toxicity Estimate for the mixture
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
ECHA	European Chemicals Association
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA	International Air Transport Association

ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
Log _{Pow}	Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose 50
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50
RID	The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SANS	South African National Standards
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
UN	United Nations

16.3 Disclaimer:

The information on this Safety Data Sheet is not a specification; it does not guarantee specific properties. The information is intended to provide general guidance as to health and safety based upon our knowledge of the handling, storage, and use of the product. It is not applicable to unusual or non-standard uses of the product nor where instructions or recommendations are not followed. All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy, and no responsibility is accepted for errors and omissions or the consequence thereof.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET