CLYPHOSATE SGW

A post weed emergence, non-selective, Reg. No.19-C-90-138 non-residual translocated herbicide with no soil activity for the control of most perennial and annual weeds. Also a sugarcane ripener.

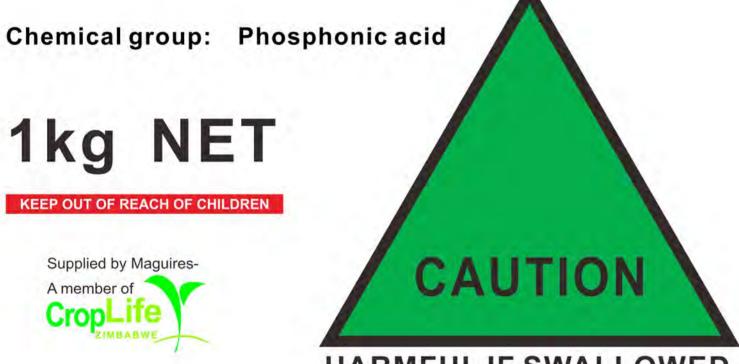
Composition:

Mass/mass

Ammonium salt of glyphosate. 75% (Contains 680g/kg glyphosate acid)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN





HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

TO CAUSE A HAZARD IN THE USE, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL OF THIS SUBSTANCE IS AN OFFENCE.

Manufactured by:

NOVA AGRO (HK) LTD 6TH FLOOR WYNDHAM PLACE 44 WYNDHAM STREET CENTRAL HONG KONG

Registration held by:

MAGCHEM (PVT) LIMITED 2274 TILBURY ROAD, WORKINGTON. HARARE.ZIMBABWE

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

- Wear protective clothing, boots, rubber gloves and face shield when handling the product. KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

- KEEP APART FROM FOOD AND FOODSTUFFS.
 KEEP UNDER LOCK AND KEY.
 DO NOT inhale spray mist.
 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
 Prevent spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

 Prevent spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams or other areas not under treatment.

 DO NOT eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing or applying or before washing hands and face and changing clothes.

 Wash contaminated clothing, boots, rubber gloves and face shield when handling the product.

 Wash contaminated clothing daily.

 Wash with soap and water after use and accidental skin contact.

 Clean all equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers not boreholes.

EMPTY CONTAINER DISPOSAL—invert the empty container over the spray tank or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter, rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10% of the container. Add the rinsings to the contents of the spray tank. DO NOT use for any other purpose. Return the container for recycling. Dispose of the wash water at a site for the disposal of pesticides.

DECONTAMINATION OF SPRAYER

Clean applicator thoroughly after use and ensure that all traces of Glyphosate SG are removed. Make use of the following

nethod;
a)Drain and rinse tank, spray boom and hoses with clean water for at least 10 minutes
b)Fill tank with clean water and add it to 1 litre household bleach (5%) or 1.5 Litres of household bleach (3.5%) per 200 Litres
of water. Rinse hoses and spray boom and leave in tank for 15 minutes whilst agitating. Drain through nozzle outlets,
c) Repeat step (b) and thereafter, rinse thoroughly with clean water and dispose of the wash water at a site designated for the

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Should accidental poisoning occur, call a doctor and show him this label.
In case of contact, wash contaminated skin and hair immediately with soap and water, flush eyes immediately with copious amounts of water.

In case of accidental ingestion: lavage stomach with isotonic saline solution or 5% sodium bicarbonate: instill 30g of activated charcoal in 100ml of water, sodium sulphate or magnesium sulphate (0.25g/kg) may be used as a cathartic; do not administer fats, oil laxatives or milk products.

- Always use clean water.

 Rain or irrigation within 6-8 hours of application can reduce efficacy.

 GLYPHOSATE symptoms are slow to appear, hence the product takes at least two week for maximum effect.

 For best results GLYPHOSATE must be applied to vigorously growing weeds. Do not apply to stressed or dorman weeds.

 5. Pre-plant weed control sprays on sandy soil (<10% clay) should take place 7 days before transplanting seedlings.

 6. An excessive layer of dust on weed foliage will reduce efficacy.

 7. Spray drift or direct contact onto leave of desirable plants can result in serious damage.

 8. Do not mix, store or apply this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks as the material will react with such containers to produce hydrogen, an explosive gas.

a) Weed suppression:

GLYPHOSATE SG can be applied to mature weeds at reduced rates ranging from 250 – 380g/ha to stop weed growth. The
period of weed suppression will depend on the rate used. On average this can range from 2-3 weeks. The duration of growth
suppression can be extended by further sprays. These must take place before excessive foliar growth occurs and seed heads

b) Weed control:
The low initial rate controls immature weeds in the vegetative state. Germination and establishment of the subsequent population takes 6-14 weeks depending on rainfall and/or irrigation. Mature weeks treated at the lower rates will be suppressed long enough to be fully controlled by the subsequent treatment for the new establishing generation of weeds. In case full control of mature weeds is required at the initial treatment, then the higher rate should be used.

ANNUAL WEEDS CONTROLLED -

BROADLEAF WEEDS		GLYPHOSATE SG (kg/ha)		
		1-12 leaves	12 + leaves to pre-flowering	Flowering
		0.4	0.52	0.8
Alternanthera punpensi Amaranthia hybridus i Amaranthia hybridus i Amaranthia hybridus i Amaranthia himbergii Arctotis venusta Argemone subfusiformis Bidens phissa subtasiformis Bidens phissa Cenis turbinate Chenopodium album Chenopodium album Chenopodium antibrosicidas Chenopodium carinatum Chenopodium carinatum Chenopodium carinatum Chenopodium carinatum Chenopodium carinatum Chenopodium carinatum marvense Citriutius Ianatus Cottul atonella Citriutius Ianatus Perinatum Africanium Amelikango spanium eficianium Amelikango spanium processoria pharantium undulatum Spendopaphalaim undulatum Sp	Khaki bur weed Cape pilyweed Thority pilyweed Thority pilyweed Fire State daisy Wille flowered Mexican poppy Blackjack Erect Beerhavia Wille Bossel ool American gooseloot Green gooseloot American gooseloot Mettig-leaved Canada thistil Bittet apple Colula Wild cusumber Large thorn apple Large thorn apple Called Gieselia Cudweed Pepper cress Medica Wild gooseberry Cudweed Wild gooseberry Cudweed Jindulate Cudweed Jindulate Cudweed Com spury			
BROADLEAF WEEDS (cont.)		1-12 leaves	12 + leaves to pre-flowering	Flowering
		0. 52	0.8	1.0
Arciothesa calentula Conyas Banadanaix Conyas Banadanaix Correngus disymus Correngus disymus Crinalana sphaerocarpa Emas australis Fumara muralinus Holiscous cannabinus Holiscous cannabinus Holiscous cannabinus Holiscous cannabinus Holiscous cannabinus Holiscous cannabinus Challa pas-caprae Portulaca celeracaa Schabinis pinnala Sanecio aburchelli Sessimum triphytlum Sessimum triphytlum Sessimum triphytlum	Cape marigold Horsewed Heabane Tall fleabane Swinocross Mealle crotalaria Spany emex Fruntory Fruntory Vellow sorrel Purslane Dwarf marigold Mollens-disease- plant Wid deseane Wid deseane Sowthiste			



BROADLEAF WEEDS (cont.)

Oxans spp. Oxyganum sinuadum Parthenium hysterophorus Polyganum aviculare	Domonia weed Prostrate knotweed			
Raphanus raphanistrum Senecia apitalius Sida cordifolia Sida rhombifolia	Wild radish Heartieal sida Arrowleat sida			
Solanum nigrum Tephrosia polystachya Trianthema portulacastrum Verbena officinalis	Deadly nightshade European verbena			
ANNUAL GRASSES(cont.)		1-12 leaves	12 + leaves to	Flowering
		0.4	0.52	0.8
Ayerna spp. Ayerna spp. Ayerna falue Briza maxima Bromus dinadrus Eleusina Indica Eleusina Indica Eleusina Indica Eleusina murinum Labium mulifloram Hordeum murinum Labium mulifloram Panicum achinzii Poa annia Rhyschehytrum repena. Sacale careale Sarghum bicalor Fragus racomosus.	Wild oats Common wild oats Cummon wild oats Cummon wild oats Cummon wild oats Hipput brome Goose grass Oats-seed grass Wild bartey Hallon ryegrass Osweel buffalo grass Wilnter grass Natal red-top Rye Wild grain Lutte carrot-seed grazs			
ANNUAL GRASSES(cont.)		1-12 leaves	12 + leaves to pre-flowering	Flowering
		0. 52	0.8	1.0
Chloris virgata Paspalum urvillei (seedlings) Phalaris canariaesis Phalaris minor Setaria pallide-fusca Setaria verticillala Triticum aestivum Zea mays	Feathertop chloris Tall paspalum Ganary grass Little-seeded canary grass Red bristla grass Sticky bristle grass Volunteer wheat Volunteer wheat			
ANNUAL GRASSES(cont.)		1-12 leaves	12 + leaves to pre-flowering	Flowering
		0.8	1. 0	2.1
Bothriochloa Insculpta Brachiaria eruciformis Dactylotechnim aegyptium Digitaria sanguinalis Echmochloa colona Echmochloa crus-galli Eragrostis ciliaris Eragrostis ciliaris Eragrostis virese Hateropogon contontus Hyparthenis parensis	Sweet signal grass Crowfoot Crab finger-grass Marsh grass Barnyard grass Chilean love grass Common spear grass			
Pantcum maximum Paspalum urvillei Pseudobrachiaria deffexa Setaria sphacelala	Common bullalo grass Tali Paspalum False signal grass			
Themeda triandra Tragus berteronianus	Red grass Small carrol-seed grass			
Urochioa mosambicensis	Bushveld herringbone grass			
Urochloe panicoides Trystechia leucatrix	Herringbone grass			

GLYPHOSATE SG is not persistent in the soil

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

- GLYPHOSATE SG contains adequate built in wetter.
 Operate, calibrated sprayer at 100-200 kPa.
- 3. Apply in range of 50-300//ha. Use low volumes, e.g. 50-100//ha (fit low volume/low pressure nozzles) for best results.

 4. For perennial weed control remove the competitive annual weeds to allow maximum
- exposure of the weed to the application of GLYPHOSATE SG. If weeds are slashed or mown down allow for sufficient re-growth before treatment.
- 5. For aerial application, apply 20-50 ℓ mixture/ha. Wind speed should not be more than 10 km/h and relative humidity should be at least 40%.

COMPATIBILITY.

GLYPHOSATE is compatible with various herbicides including Metsulfuron-methyl Dicamba and Oxyfluorfen. It is compatible with MCPA and 2.4-D but these should be used only for annual weed control. However, it should not be used with fast acting non-systemic desiccants e.g. paraquat whose mode of action will interfere with systemic translocation.

The excellent results which this herbicide normally yield are not however warranted or guaranteed as the effectiveness depends on weather, soil condition, application techniques, and other factors outside the control of the manufacturers and supplier. No warranty whatsoever, whether express or implied, is therefore given concerning the effectiveness of this herbicide and responsibility is specifically excluded for any damage, injury or loss of any kind during or resulting from its handling, use or storage whether or not such has been in accordance with directions. This product is warranted to consist of the

Date of Manufacture: MAR. 2021 Batch No.: 21 MAR. 2021

Manufactured by:

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NOVA AGRO

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT : GLYPHOSATE EFFECTIVE DATE : October 2006

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SUPPLIER : NOVA AGRO (HK) LTD

(Reg. No. 1023146) 28/F Tesbury Centre 28 Oueen's Road East

Wanchai HONG KONG

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Spillages : 00263 4 704173

Poisonings:

Poison Info Centre : (+27) 21-938 6084 (office hours) (South Africa) (+27) 21-931 6129 (after hours)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE

Trade Name: GLYPHOSATE

Active ingredient: Glyphosate

Chemical Name: N- (phosphonomethyl)glycine

CAS No: 38641-94-0 Chemical Family: Phosphanoglycine

(Organophosphorous herbicide) Organophosporous herbicides are structurally different from OP insecticides and their ACHE

inhibiting power is very weak. **Chemical Formula:** C₆H₁₇N₂O₅P (Mol. wt.: 228.2)

NIOSH/RTECS no: MC1075000 **UN no:** 2902

Use: Non-selective, systemic herbicide

absorbed through the leaves.

Hazchem class: 6.1

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON

INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components: Glyphosate **Symbols:** Not applicable **Risk-Phrase(S):** R 20/22, R 36

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Main hazard: Toxic if large amounts ingested.

Toxicity class: WHO Table 5; EPA III.

A low toxicity herbicide.

Flammability: Gives off irritating or toxic fumes

(gases) in a fire.

Biological hazards: Skin contact, ingestion and

inhalation.

Eye contact: May cause moderate eye irritation. **Skin contact:** Minimally toxic. Non-irritating to

skin.

Ingestion: Minimally toxic.

Inhalation: Minimally toxic by inhalation.

Reproductive hazard: See section 11. **Carcinogenicity:** See section 11. **Mutagenicity:** See section 11. **Neurotoxicity:** See section 11.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES AND PRECAUTIONS

Organophosporous herbicides are structurally different from OP insecticides and their ACHE-inhibiting power is

very weak

Symptoms of glyphosate poisoning include: headache, lethargy, diarrhoea, weakness and collapse. Nausea after ingestion has

been observed.

Inhalation:

Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and

supportively. Obtain medical advice if necessary.

Skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods. Gently wipe off excess chemical. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap. Seek medical

advice if necessary.

Eye contact:

Immediately flush the eyes with gently flowing lukewarm water or saline solution for 20 minutes, holding the eyelid(s) open.

Seek medical attention if necessary.

Ingestion:

Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce

vomiting. Remove by gastric lavage and catharsis.

Give oxygen if respiration is depressed. Do not perform gastric lavage if victim is unconscious. Administration of gastric lavage and oxygen should be performed by qualified medical personnel. Seek medical advice immediately showing container and label.

Advice to physician:

There is no specific antidote. Treat symptomatically and supportively as and when required. Remove by gastric lavage and catharsis, but not if victim is unconscious. Give oxygen if respiration is depressed.

respiration to depression.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing agents:

Extinguish **small fires** with carbon dioxide, dry powder, or alcohol-resistant foam. Water spray can be used for **larger fires** or cooling of unaffected stock, but avoid the accumu-

lation of polluted run-off from the site.

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Firefighting:

Remove container from fire area if possible. Contain fire control water for later disposal. Use a recommended extinguishing agent for the type of surrounding fire.

Keep material out of sewers and water sources. Avoid inhalation of hazardous vapours. Keep upwind.

Special hazard:

No fire hazard. Slight explosion hazard.

Personal protective equipment:

Fire may produce irritating or poisonous vapours (toxic oxides of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus), mists or other products of combustion. Fire-fighters and others that may be exposed should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (SPILLAGE)

Personal precautions:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not inhale fumes. For personal protection see Section 8.

Environmental precautions:

Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. When the product contaminates public waters, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Small spills:

For small liquid spills, soak up with sand or other suitable noncombustible absorbent material, such as sawdust, and place into containers for subsequent disposal.

Large spills:

For large spills, contain liquid far ahead of spill. Contain spillage and contaminated water for subsequent disposal. Do not flush spilled material into drains. Keep spectators away.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS Handling:

Harmful by inhalation or if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, prolonged contact with skin, and inhalation of spray and fumes. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking or using the toilet.

Remove clothing immediately if the herbicide gets inside. Then wash skin thoroughly using a non-abrasive soap and put on clean clothing. Do not apply directly to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Water used to clean equipment must be disposed of correctly to avoid contamination.

Storage:

Store in its original labeled container in shaded, well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks and other sources of ignition. Do not store in galvanized steel or unlined steel containers. Not to be stored next to foodstuffs and water supplies. Keep out of

reach of children and animals. Local regulations should be complied with.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits: TLV not established.

Engineering control measures: It is essential to provide adequate ventilation. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational safety, environmental, fire and other applicable regulations. If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Respirator:

An approved respirator suitable for protection from dusts and mists of pesticides is adequate. Limitations of respirator use specified by the approving agency and the manufacturer must be observed.

Clothing:

Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance.

Gloves:

Employee must wear appropriate synthetic protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Eye protection:

The use of safety goggles is recommended.

Emergency eye wash: Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, the employer should provide an eye wash fountain or appropriate alternative within the immediate work area for emergency use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear golden yellow to amber liquid.

Odour: Mild halide odour.

Explosive properties: No thermal sensitivity.

Oxidising properties: None.

pH: 4.94 (1 % solution).

Viscosity: The mean measured viscosity range was:

46.5 - 46.9 cP (25°C).

19.7 - 20.2 cP (45^oC).

Surface tension: 47.6 mN/m of a 1 g/l solution). The product

is considered to be surface active.

Relative density:

 1.1658 ± 0.0002 g/cm³ at 20° C

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Storage stability: Stable for 2 years under normal warehouse

conditions. Stable to light. Stable at 0°C and 54°C

Suspensibility: Not applicable.

Dilution stability: Stable in aqueous solutions at 20^oC. During 18 hours, a 5% aqueous solution was homo-geneous and

showed no phase separation Solubility in water: Complete. **Solubility in organic solvents:**

(Data for 62 % technical concentrate)

n-heptane: < 13.5µg/l. o-xylene: $< 108 \mu g/l.$ 1,2-dichloroethane: $< 13.5 \mu g/l$. 326 mg/l. methanol: $< 13.5 \mu g/l.$ acetone: $< 13.5 \mu g/l.$ ethyl acetate:

Partition-coefficient in n-octanol / water:

(Data for 62 % technical concentrate)

 P_{ow} : 0.0189 ± 0.0000629. Flash point: None.

Boiling point: No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Glyphosate reacts strongly (possibly violent exothermic reaction) with strong alkalis. Photodecomposition is negligible. Glyphosate is stable to light and also stable up to 60 °C. Glyphosate may be photolabile in natural waters, with calcium or other metal ions acting as catalysts for the process.

Incompatibility:

Product is relatively stable in neutral, weakly acidic and weakly alkaline media, but reacts strongly (and possibly violently) with strong alkalis. Mixing with other products may reduce the activity of glyphosate.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Toxic oxides of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus are released when the product decomposes on heating.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral LD50: > 5000 mg/kg in rats. > 5000 mg/kg in rats. Acute dermal LD50: 1.16 mg/l air for rats. Acute inhalation LC₅₀ (4 h):

Acute skin irritation: The product is not irritating to skin

(rabbit).

Acute eye irritation: The product is considered to be nonirritating, but an irritant for conjunctival redness.(rabbit).

Dermal sensitisation: The product is considered to be a

dermal sensitiser (guinea pig).

Carcinogenicity: Animal studies did not detect any carcinogenic effects. No human information available.

Animal studies did not detect any **Teratogenicity:**

teratogenic effects. No human information available.

Mutagenicity: Animal studies did not detect any

mutagenic effects. No human information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION **ECOTOXICOLOGY:**

Birds: Low toxicity to birds. Acute oral LD50:

> 2 00 mg/kg (bobwhite quail).

Fish: May pose a hazard to fish. LC₅₀ (96 hr): 35.9

mg/l (rainbow trout)

Bees: Non-toxic to bees.

> Oral LD50 (72 h): >180µg formulation/bee. Dermal LD50 (72 h): >200µg formulation/

Daphnia: Very low toxicity to Daphnia magna.

EC₅₀ (48 h): >71.8mg/l.

Low toxicity to *Selenastrum capricornutum*. Algae:

> EьC50 (72 h): 1.4mg/l. ErC50 (72 h): 1.8mg/l.

Not toxic to earthworms. LC50 (14d): >1000 **Earthworms:**

mg/kg of soil.

Degradability:

Strongly adsorbed to soil and therefore becomes practically immobile. Microbial degradation is the major cause of loss from soil, with liberation of carbon dioxide. The principal metabolite is aminomethylphosphonic acid. In soil the half life of the product is less than 60 days.

Mobility:

The product is practically immobile and is unlikely to leach.

Accumulation:

The product shows little or no tendency to bioaccumulate and poses no long term threat to wildlife.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Pesticide disposal:

Waste resulting from the use of this product that cannot be reused or reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable local procedures. Hydrolysis under alkaline conditions is a suitable method to dispose of small quantities of the product. After hydrolysis, dilute and dispose of in pits or landfill. Comply with any local legislation applying to waste disposal.

Package product wastes:

Emptied containers retain vapour and product residues.

Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. Combustible containers should be



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disposed of in pesticide incinerators. Non-combustible containers must first be triple-rinsed with water, punctured and recycled or disposed of.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NUMBER: 2902

ADR/IRD: Substance ID no. 2902 Hazard ID

no. 60 Label: 6.1

IMDG/IMO: Packaging group: III Label of class:

6.1 Marine pollutant

Shipping name: Pesticide, liquid, toxic, n.o.s

(Glyphosate)

AIR/IATA

Shipping name Pesticide, liquid, toxic, n.o.s (Glyphosate)

Class 6.1

Hazard Label Toxic Packaging Group III

Passenger Aircraft 611 (max 60 litre)

Y611 (max 2 litre)

Cargo Aircraft 618 (max 220 litre)

DOT classification For DOT regulatory information, if required, consult transportation regulations or product shipping papers..

Tremcard number TEC(R)-61G43c

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Symbol: Not applicable **Indication of danger:** Harmful.

Risk phrases:

R 20/22 Harmful by inhalation or if

swallowed.

R 36 Irritating to eyes.

Safety phrases:

S 2 Keep out of reach children.

S 36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing,

gloves and eye/face protection.

In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice

unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where

possible).

S 61 Avoid release to the environment.

National legislation: In accordance with 91/155/EEC Directive and with French standard T 01-102 and the South African Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (act. No. 85 of 1993)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

All information and instructions provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are based on the current state of

scientific and technical knowledge at the date indicated on the present MSDS and are presented in good faith and believed to be correct. This information applies to the PRODUCT AS SUCH. In case of new formulations or mixes, it is necessary to ascertain that a new danger will not appear. It is the responsibility of persons in receipt of this MSDS to ensure that the information contained herein is properly read and understood by all people who may use, handle, dispose or in any way come in contact with the product. If the recipient subsequently produces formulations(s) containing this product, it is the recipients sole responsibility to ensure the transfer of all relevant information from this MSDS to their own MSDS.

REFERENCES

- Applicable own physical and chemical, toxicity and ecotoxicity research studies.
- *The Pesticide Manual*; Tenth Edition; Editor Clive Tomlin; Crop Protection Publications, 1994.
- *Pestline*; Material Safety Data Sheets for Pesticides and Related Chemicals; Volume II; Occupational Health Services Inc., 1991.
- MICROMEDEX, INC., Volume 34.