



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPREADWET 1000 NZ

Infosafe No.: X0278

Version No.: 1.0

ISSUED Date : 1/05/2025

ISSUED by: DKSH AGRISOLUTIONS NEW
ZEALAND LIMITED

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

SPREADWET 1000 NZ

Product Code

OFF LINE

Company Name

DKSH AGRISOLUTIONS NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Address

119 Carbine Road, Mt Wellington, Auckland 1060
NEW ZEALAND

Telephone/Fax Number

Telephone: +64 9 2593777

Emergency Phone Number

0800 154 666

Email

regaffairs.anz@dksh.com

Recommended uses and any restrictions on use or supply

Agriculture adjuvant

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4

Serious eye damage Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity–repeated exposure: Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 3

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H373 May cause damage to organs (kidney/liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure by ingestion/by inhalation

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Health hazard, Exclamation mark

**Precautionary Statement–Prevention**

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement–Response

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary Statement–Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Characterization

Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether	166736-08-9	50-65 %
Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated	68439-50-9	10-<22 %
2-(2-butoxyethoxy) ethanol	112-34-5	5-15 %
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated propoxylated	103818-93-5	0.5-<2.5 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous, including water		Balance

Other Information

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated [68439-50-9]

Alternative CAS number: 9002-92-0

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First-aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product will burn if exposed to fire.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, foodstuffs, clothing and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

No Exposure Limit Established

Biological Limit Values

No biological limits allocated.

Other Exposure Information

Supplier's information:

Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

TWA: 35 ppm

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid
Colour	Colourless	Odour	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Fully miscible
pH	6.0 - 7.5 (1%)	Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Refer to Section 9: Kinematic Viscosity and Dynamic Viscosity
Volatile Component	10 - 20%	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Density	1.0 g/L	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Explosion Properties	Not available	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available	Dynamic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not available		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

Based on the composition not expected to be reactive.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, open flames and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including: carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

LD50 (rat): > 300 - 2000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

LD50 (mouse): 4940 mg/kg

Source: Data on Lauryl Alcohol EO (4)

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

LD50 (rat): 3305 mg/kg

LD50 (mouse): 2410 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

The toxicity of polyoxyethylene lauryl ether to the skin was determined by the closed patch test. It was harmful to the blood vessel of the dermal layer but had little effect on the epidermal layer.

Source: Toxnet (Toxicology Data Network) Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

LD50 (rabbit): 2764 mg/kg

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Inhalation

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

Skin

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.

Eye

Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether
Primary skin irritation
Species: Rabbit
Result: Non-irritant
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether
Primary irritations of the mucous membrane
Species: Rabbit
Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether
Skin sensitising effects were not observed in animal studies.

Guinea pig maximisation test
Species: Guinea pig
Result: Non-sensitising.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether
The substance was not mutagenic in bacteria.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol
In vitro genetic studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Developmental toxicity:
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol
Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the foetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

Reproductive toxicity:
2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. However, body weights of newborn animals were decreased.

STOT - Single Exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs (kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure by ingestion.
May cause damage to organs (liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood, kidney, liver.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

Based on available information, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute): Category Acute 3

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute): Category Acute 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic): Category Chronic 3

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated propoxylated

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute): Category Acute 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic): Category Chronic 1

Persistence and degradability

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria).

Elimination information:

> 60% CO₂ formation relative to the theoretical value (28 d).

Result: Readily biodegradable.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B; ISO 9439; 92/69/EEC, C.4-C

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

BOD (Aerobic):

Dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated, present at 30 mg/L, reached 74% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 100 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test. Dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated, present at 2 - 5 mg/L, exhibited mean values of 74, 77 and 84% of its theoretical BOD in 30 days using an activated sludge inoculum at www mg/L in the Closed Bottle test.

References: Toxnet (Toxicology Data Network) Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

Readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10 day window: Not applicable

89 - 93% biodegradability in 28 days.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C

10 day window: Not applicable

100% biodegradability in 28 days.

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B

Mobility

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

Assessment transport between environmental compartments:

The substance will not evaporate into the atmosphere from the watersurface. Adsorption to solid soil phase is possible.

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

The estimated K_{oc} value of 150 of dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated suggests it is expected to have high mobility in soil (SRC).

References: Toxnet (Toxicology Data Network) Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

Mobility in soil: Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilisation from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (K_{oc} between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (K_{oc}): 2 (estimated)

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.52E-09 atm*m³/mole (25 °C) (estimated)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether
Accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.

Alcohols, C12-14, ethoxylated

An estimated BCF of 81 was calculated in fish for dodecyl alcohol, ethoxylated (SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 3.40 and a regression-derived equation. According to a classification scheme, this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate (SRC).

References: Toxnet (Toxicology Data Network) Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1 (measured)

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

LC50 (Brachydanio rerio): 10 - 100 mg/l/96h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from substances/products of a similar structure or composition.

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill sunfish)): 1300 mg/l/96 static

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

EC50 (Daphnia magna): > 10 - 100 mg/l/48h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202, Part 1

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

EC50 (Daphnia magna (water flea), immobilisation): > 100 mg/l/48h static

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus): > 10 - 100 mg/l/72h

EC10 (Desmodesmus subspicatus, long term effect): > 1 mg/l/72h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

ErC50 (Scenedesmus sp., growth rate inhibition): > 100 mg/l/96h static

ErC50 (Scenedesmus sp., biomass growth inhibition): > 100 mg/l/96h static

Acute Toxicity - Bacteria

2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) ethanol

EC50 (bacteria): 255 mg/L static

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Other Information

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

This product does not fulfil the criteria for PBT (Persistent/bioaccumulative/toxic) and vPvB (very persistent/very bioaccumulative).

Adsorbable organically-bound halogen (AOX):

Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, mono(2-propylheptyl) ether

This product contains no organically-bound halogen.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a combustible substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal.

Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed.

Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected.

In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Container Disposal:

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service.

Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous.

In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Special Precautions for User

Not available

UN Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

Hazard Class

None Allocated

Packing Group

None Allocated

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

None Allocated

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

None Allocated

IATA/ICAO Packing Group

None Allocated

IMDG UN Number

None Allocated

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

IMDG Hazard Class
None Allocated

IMDG Packing Group
None Allocated

IMDG Marine pollutant
No

Transport in Bulk
Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information
Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.
Group Standard: Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

HSNO Approval Number
HSR002503

Tolerable exposure limit (TEL)
Not available

Environmental exposure limit (EEL)
Not available

Certified Handler
Not available

Tracking
Not required

Controlled Substance Licence Requirements
Not available

Montreal Protocol
Not Listed

Stockholm Convention
Not Listed

Rotterdam Convention
Not Listed

Agricultural Compounds, including Veterinary Medicines (ACVM)
Not available

Global Inventory Status

Country/Region Inventory	Status Description	Country/Region Inventory	Status Description
New Zealand (NZIoC)	All components of this product are listed on the Inventory or exempted.		

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS
SDS Created: May 2025

Literature References
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.
Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods—Model Regulations.

Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.

Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017. (EPA Consolidation)

Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Contact Person/Point

IMPORTANT ADVICE: An SDS summarizes 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. The information contained in this SDS is believed to be correct but is not guaranteed. Prior to using the product(s) referred to in this SDS, each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including its use in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact the supplier listed in section 1 of the SDS. 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. DKSH Agrisolutions New Zealand Limited does not accept any other liability either directly or indirectly for any losses suffered in connection with the use and application of the product whether or not in accordance with any advice, specification, recommendation or information given by it.

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END OF SDS

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