Seedworx Stix-1

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Seedworx Stix-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses | Seed Coating |

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>Centor Oceania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>76 Coleman Road Carrum Downs, 3201 VIC Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 8779 2172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.centorgroup.com/centor-oceania">http://www.centorgroup.com/centor-oceania</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@centoroceania.com">info@centoroceania.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 8779 2105 (9 am to 5 pm AEST) |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Poisons Schedule | Not Applicable |
| GHS Classification | Not Applicable |

Label elements

| GHS label elements | Not Applicable |

SIGNAL WORD

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

Response

Storage

Continued...
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact
- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with water.
  - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact
- If skin or hair contact occurs:
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
  - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation
- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acid smoke.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
**Major Spills**

- Minor hazard.
  - Clear area of personnel.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
  - Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
  - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
  - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
  - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
  - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
  - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Safe handling**

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

**Other information**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

- Store in IBC container/pail.
- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seedworx Stix-1</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATERIAL DATA**

**Exposure controls**

- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
- The basic types of engineering controls are:
  - Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
  - Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
  - Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued...
### Personal protection

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsortion for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Eye and face protection

- Chemical goggles
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsortion for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

### Skin protection

- See Hand protection below

### Hands/feet protection

- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
- See Other protection below

### Body protection

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Overall.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

### Other protection

- Not Available

### Thermal hazards

- Not Available

**Recommended material(s)**

**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

* "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".*

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

**Seedworx Stix-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A = Best Selection
B = Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C = Poor to Dangerous Choice for short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation - * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualifed practitioner should be consulted.

**Respiratory protection**

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZ 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Minimum</td>
<td>AX-AUS</td>
<td>AX-AUS</td>
<td>AX-PAPER-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 x ES</td>
<td>AX-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>AX-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>AX-PAPER-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 x ES</td>
<td>AX-2</td>
<td>AX-2</td>
<td>AX-PAPER-2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ^ - Full-face
A/All classes = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| Appearance | Coloured (Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Violet, Orange, Silver, Black and Gold) viscous pourable liquid; miscible with water. |

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*Continued...*
### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity**
See section 7

**Chemical stability**
Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**
See section 7

**Conditions to avoid**
See section 7

**Incompatible materials**
See section 7

**Hazardous decomposition products**
See section 5

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Inhaled**
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

**Ingestion**
The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion." This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

**Skin Contact**
The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

**Eye**
Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

**Chronic**
Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Legend:**
- Data required to make classification available
- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data Not Available to make classification
Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
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</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

CONTACT POINT
Centor Member Test Address Testy phone

Other information

Continued...
Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.