MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET		
AUSOIL PTY LTD		Product: AUSOIL 23 EC
Date of Issue: JUNE 2011		Page 1 of Total 6
		ODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
	USOIL Pty Ltd	
ADDRESS: 3	86 North Creek Road	ad, LENNOX HEAD. NSW 2478 Australia

Trade Name:AUSOIL 23 ECTELEPHONE:+612 66874 162AH EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:13 1126 in AustraliaSubstance:Tea Tree WaterCreation Date:JUNE 2011Product Code:AUSOIL 23 EC

FAX: ABN: Product Use: Revision Date:

+612 8569 0611 86 091 472 258 Aerial spray of crops JUNE 2012

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This product is **NOT classified as HAZARDOUS** according to criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Australia. This product is **NOT classified as Dangerous Goods** according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. This product is **NOT classified as a Scheduled Poison** according to the SUSDP. **Approved Criteria** Not hazardous

Classification UN Number Shipping Name Hazchem Code	none allocated none allocated none allocated	ADG Classification ADG Subsidiary Risk Packing Group	none allocated none allocated none allocated
SUSDP Classification EMERGENCY OVERVIE	none allocated		
Colour Physical Description Major Health Hazards	Clear to translucent Soluble plant oil None known	Odour Viscosity	Fragrant Viscous liquid

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from NOHSC publication "List of Designated Hazardous Substances" or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the NOHSC publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances".

Ingredients:	CAS Number:	Proportion:	Exposure Standards TWA	Exposure Standards STEL
Tea tree oil (Melaleuca alternifolia)	68647-73-4	23% w/w	not set	not set
Emulsifier(Natural)	61791-12-6	18% w/w	not set	not set

Water 7732-18-5 59% w/w not set not set The **TWA** exposure value is the Time Weighted Average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The **STEL** (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Scheduled Poisons	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. (Phone Australia 131126 or New Zealand 03 474 7000).
First Aid Facilities	Normal washroom facilities.
Skin contact	Wash skin with water. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor) if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice (e.g. ophthalmologist).

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Ingestion Inhalation	person. Rinse mouth thoroug occurs, give further water to a Remove victim to fresh ai comfortable position, keep	NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious hly with water immediately. Give water to drink. If vomiting chieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice (e.g. doctor). r away from exposure. Allow patient to assume most warm and to rest. Seek immediate medical advice (e.g.
Advice to Doctor	doctor). Treat symptomatically. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. None known.	

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards	Water based. If involved in a fire will emit toxic fumes.
Extinguishing Media Fire Fighting	Use carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher, water fog or fine water spray. Keep containers exposed to extreme heat cool with water spray. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area - move upwind of fire.
Flash Point	Not combustible.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures	No HAZCHEM code.
Occupational Release	Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. For large spills, or tank rupture, stop leak if safe to do so. Wear appropriate protective equipment as in section 8 below to prevent skin and eye contamination. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard and should be absorbed into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), which then can be put into appropriately labeled drums for disposal by an approved agent according to local conditions. Residual deposits will remain slippery. Wash area down with excess water. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers closed at all times. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash
	hands with water after handling.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation. Store away from incompatible materials (Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times – check regularly for leaks.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits	National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by National Occupational Health &
	Safety Commission:
	Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for specific product.
	See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.
	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for specific product.
	See SECTION 3 for Exposure Limits of individual ingredients.

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Biological Limit Value Engineering Controls

None established for product.

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below exposure standards. Avoid generating mists of the product. Use only in a well-ventilated area.

Personal Protective Equipment This product is not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia. Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection



Skin Protection



Protective Materia Types Respirator Generally not required to handle the product.

The use of safety glasses with side shield protection, goggles or face shield is recommended to handle in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

Generally not required to handle the product.

Overalls, work boots and elbow length gloves are recommended for handling the concentrated product (as per AS/NZS 2161, or as recommended by supplier) in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc.

Material suitable for detergent contact – Butyl rubber, Natural Latex, Neoprene, PVC, and Nitrile.

Generally not required to handle the product.

Where high contaminant spray mist or vapour levels exist, ie, approaching the exposure limit, the following additional equipment is required: For short elevated exposures, eg, spillages:- Appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator as per the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 (Respiratory protective devices). For prolonged exposure and confined spaces:- full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus (if vapour levels exceed the Exposure Limit by more than ten times, air supplied apparatus should be used).

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Odour Boiling Point Vapour Pressure Flash Point Water Solubility Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Viscosity Evaporation Rate Soluble oil fragrant odour Approximately 100 °C. Not available Not combustible Miscible in all proportions. 0 % v/v. Not available. Not available. Colour Specific Gravity Freezing Point Vapour Density Flammable Limits pH Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution Odour Threshold Per Cent Volatile Clear to translucent 0.98 - 1.02 @ 25 °CApproximately 0 °C Not available. Not available 6.0 - 8.0 neat Not available. Not available. Ca 85 % v/v.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	None known.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents and reducing agents.
Hazardous	Product can decompose on combustion to form Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide,
Decomposition	and other possibly toxic gases and vapours.
Products	
Hazardous Reactions	None known.

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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT MIXTURE INFORMATION				
Local Effects	Mild irritant: eye and ingestion.			
Target Organs	Eyes, mucous membranes.			
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFI	FECTS			
Ingestion				
short term exposure	Ingestion of large amounts may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. Pure Melaleuca Oil is considered toxic. However, formulations under 25% are considered non-toxic. This product is less than 25% tea tree oil.			
long term exposure	No information available.			
Skin contact	Not a skin irritant. In rare cases skin contact may cause some irritation during use. 1.5% of the population may experience an allergic reaction to 100% Melaleuca Oil. This usually takes the form of reddening of the skin, a burning sensation and occasionally blistering. Melaleuca Oil is generally considered a non-irritant in inert formula's below 10% concentration, and considered non-toxic at levels of less than 25% concentration. Industry studies indicate allergic reaction to products containing less than 10% Melaleuca Oil is rare, and usually involves some redness of the skin			
short term exposure	Not a skin irritant. In rare cases skin contact may cause some irritation during use. 1.5% of the population may experience an allergic reaction to 100% Melaleuca Oil and Eucalyptus Oil. This usually takes the form of reddening of the skin, a burning sensation and occasionally blistering. Melaleuca Oil and Eucalyptus Oil are generally considered a non-irritant in inert formula's below 10% concentration, and considered non-toxic at levels of less than 25% concentration. Industry studies indicate allergic reaction to products containing less than 10% Melaleuca Oil is rare, and usually involves some redness of the skin.			
long term exposure	No known effects.			
Eye contact				
short term exposure	Eye contact may cause stinging, blurring, tearing, pain.			
long term exposure	No information available.			
Inhalation				
short term exposure	Not an inhalation hazard when used as directed. Inhalation of generated mists or aerosols may produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation.			
long term exposure	No information available.			
Carcinogen Status				
NOHSC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.			
NTP	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.			
IARC	No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.			
Medical conditions aggra				
CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INGREDIENTS				
<u>NOTE</u> : This information relates to each individual ingredient, when evaluated as pure undiluted chemical.				
	al proportions of ingredients present in this product.			
Ingredients	R-Phrases.			

Non hazardous 100% None allocated

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish toxicity	None available for specific product.		
Algae toxicity	None available for specific product.		
Invertebrates toxicity	None available for specific product.		
Toxicity to Bacteria	None available for specific product.		
OECD Biological	Individual components stated to be biodegradable.		
degradation			
General	Product miscible in all proportions with water. D		

Product miscible in all proportions with water. Do not discharge bulk quantities into drains, waterways, sewer or environment. Inform local authorities if this occurs.

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SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal

The small quantities contained in wash solutions (when used as directed) can generally be handled by conventional sewage systems, septics, and grey water systems. As with any chemical, do not put down the drain in quantity. To dispose of quantities of undiluted product, refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Transfer product residues to a labelled, sealed container for disposal or recovery. Waste disposal must be by an accredited contractor.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number			
Shipping Name			
Hazchem Code			
Packaging Method			
Segregation			

none allocated none allocated none allocated none allocated none allocated

ADG Classification ADG Subsidiary Risk Packing Group Special Provisions

none allocated none allocated none allocated none allocated

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS

All ingredients present on AICS.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Labeling Details				
HAZARD	Not hazardous			
RISK PHRASES	None allocated			
SAFETY PHRASES	None allocated			
SUSDP	None allocated			
ADG Code	None allocated			
Acronyms				
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Schedul	ing of Drugs and Poisons.		
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.			
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.			
UN Number	United Nations Number.			
R-Phrases	Risk Phrases.			
HAZCHEM	An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.			
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.			
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA).			
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer.			
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.			
TWA	Time Weighted Average			
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit			
Literature References	List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1999)]			
	Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – Sixth Edition. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons.			
National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd E [NOHSC:2011(2003)]				
				Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1999)]
	Material Safety Data Sheets - ind			
	HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Worksafe Data Base.			
Revision Information	New Issue to standard: 2nd Editi			
Note	Safety Data Sheets are updated f			
Contact Point	Regulatory Affairs Manager.	Telephone	02 6687 4162	
Issue Date	JUNE 2011	Supersedes Issue Date	First issue	

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This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact the supplier.