SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Apparent Dicamba 700 Herbicide

Other Names: Dicamba, Group C Herbicide.

Use: Agricultural herbicide for the control of broadleaf weeds in crops.

Company: Apparent Ptv Ltd

Address: Suite G.08, 762 Toorak Road, Hawthorn East, Vic. 3123.

PO Box 3092, Cotham PO, Kew, Vic 3101

ACN/ABN: 143 724 136 **Telephone Number:** 03 9822 1321 Fax Number: 03 9817 7845 **Emergency Contact:** 0411 227 338

Email: wwardell@bigpond.net.au

SECTION 2

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia. Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code.

GHS Classification:

Eye damage/irritation: Category 1.

Hazard statement:

H318 Causes severe eye damage.

Signal Word: DANGER

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Pictogram:



SECTION 3

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

CHEMICAL CAS NUMBER PROPORTION

Dicamba (present as the sodium salt)

1982-69-0 700 g/kg Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous Balance

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SECTION 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

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FIRST AID

Ingestion: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13

11 26. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with water and give water

to drink.

Eye contact: If in eyes, gently brush granules away immediately, and rinse with clean water until

chemical is removed. Seek medical advice. Ensure irrigation under eyelids by

occasionally lifting them. Do not try to remove contact lenses unless trained.

Skin contact: If on skin gently brush granules away. Wash skin with soap and water. If irritation

occurs and persists, seek medical advice. Irritation of the skin is not expected. Launder

contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If effects persist, seek medical advice.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote.

SECTION 5

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazard: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Product is combustible.

Extinguishing media: Alcohol resistant foam, CO₂ or dry chemical. Soft stream water fog if no alternatives. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water jets. Contain all runoff.

Hazards from combustion products: On burning will emit toxic and irritant fumes. Fire will produce black smoke containing hazardous products of combustion.

Precautions for fire-fighters and special protective equipment: Isolate fire area. Evacuate downwind residents. Firefighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or smoke. Do not breathe smoke or vapours generated.

SECTION 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergence procedures / Material and methods for containment and cleanup procedures:

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Isolate and post spill area. Keep out unprotected persons and animals. Wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. Large spills should be dyked or covered to prevent dispersal. If possible, granules may be recovered and used for their intended use. Vacuum shovel or pump spilled material into an approved container and dispose of as listed in section 13 or according to the Australian Standard 2507 - Storage and Handling of Pesticides. Keep out animals and unprotected persons.

Material and methods for containment and cleanup procedures: To clean spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a solution of soap, water and acetic acid/vinegar. Follow this with a neutralisation step of washing the area with a bleach or caustic soda ash solution. Finally, wash with a strong soap and water solution. Absorb, as above, any excess liquid and add both solutions to the drums of waste already collected. Do NOT allow spilled product or wash solution to enter sewers, drains, dams, creeks or any other waterways.

This product is a herbicide and spills can damage crops, pastures and desirable vegetation. Prevent from entering drains, waterways or sewers. Use earthen bunds or absorbent bunding to prevent spreading of spillage.

SECTION 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Ensure containers are kept closed until using product. Corrosive, attacks the eyes. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. In case of contact with eyes, wash it out immediately using plenty of clean water.

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE (Continued)

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

Conditions for Safe Storage: Keep out of reach of children. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. DO NOT store near food, feedstuffs, fertilisers or seed. DO NOT dispose of any undiluted chemical on-site.

SECTION 8

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Issued: July 2014

Exposure Guidelines: No exposure standard for this product has been established by Safe Work Australia.

Biological Limit Values:

No biological limit allocated.

Engineering controls:

Keep containers closed when not in use. No special engineering controls are required, however make sure that the work environment remains clean and that vapours are minimised.

Personal Protective equipment (PPE):

<u>General</u>: When opening container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. In case of contact with eyes, wash it out immediately using plenty of clean water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

<u>Personal Hygiene</u>: Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination. Wash skin before eating, drinking or smoking. Shower at the end of the workday.

SECTION 9

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Granular solid.

Odour: Weak odour.

Boiling point: No data available.

Freezing point: No data available.

Bulk density: No data available.

Solubility in Water: Product disperses in water.

pH: No data available.

Flammability: Non flammable, non combustible liquid.

Flashpoint (°C): Not flammable.

Poisons Schedule: This product is a schedule 6 (S6) poison.

Formulation type: Water Dispersible Granule (WG).

SECTION 10

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Product is considered stable in ambient conditions for a period of at least 2 years after manufacture.

Conditions to avoid: Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Strong acids, strong bases and strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: This product is will decompose when burnt. On burning will produce black smoke containing toxic and irritating fumes. Do not breathe smoke or vapours generated.

Hazardous reactions: Polymerisation is unlikely.

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SECTION 11

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No specific data is available for this product as no toxicity tests have been conducted on this product. Information presented is our best judgement based on similar products and/or individual components. As with all products for which limited data is available, caution must be exercised through the use of protective equipment and handling procedures to minimise exposure.

Potential Health Effects:

ACUTE EFFECTS

Swallowed: Low acute oral toxicity; the acute oral LD_{50} (rat) > 2000 mg/kg (Dicamba).

Eye: This product is a severe eye irritant. In addition, the granules can cause physical

discomfort if in the eye.

Skin: Low acute dermal toxicity. The dermal LD_{50} (rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg (Dicamba).

Inhaled: Low acute inhalation toxicity. Acute inhalation $LC_{50} > 5$ mg/L/4hr (Similar product). Avoid

inhalation of spray mists as respiratory irritation may occur.

Long Term Exposure:

Chronic toxicity: No data available on this formulation. Myotoxic muscular spasms, urinary incontinence and if excessive dyspnea, cyanosis and exhaustion. Consumption of Dicamba at high levels over a long period of time has been shown to cause changes in the liver and a decrease in body weight in rats. In mice, some enlargement of liver cells has occurred.

Reproductive effects: The data indicates no reproductive effects.

Mutagenic effects: The data suggests that dicamba is not mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: The data suggests that dicamba is not carcinogenic.

Fate in humans and animals: In mice some enlargement of liver cells has occurred. This effect has not been shown in human studies. Data indicates that dicamba does not bioaccumulate in mammalian tissues.

SECTION 12

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Toxicology: Dicamba is only slightly toxic to birds. The LC $_{50}$ (8-day dietary) > 20,000 mg/kg for bobwhite quail and pheasant and > 4640 mg/kg for mallard ducks. Dicamba is not toxic to bees LD $_{50}$ > 100 µg/bee. Dicamba is moderately toxic to fish LC $_{50}$ (96 hr) = 1.14 mg/L for Rainbow trout. LC $_{50}$ (48 hr) = 2.66 mg/L for *daphnia magna*. The concentration which is lethal to fish in water, the LC $_{50}$ (96 hours), is 3 mg/kg for rainbow trout and 4 mg/kg for bluegill sunfish, carp, and perch. Toxic to algae EC $_{50}$ (72hr) = 2.4 µg/L for *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*.

Environmental Fate: Dicamba is readily adsorbed in soils with high organic or clay content. The half-life in soil is 14-28 days. Depending on the application rate, the residual activity of Dicamba in soil is 3 to 10 weeks. It is slightly mobile to immobile in soils. Data indicate that it will not leach in agricultural soils. In water, Dicamba is not volatile. It will adsorb to sediment and suspended particulate matter. Half-lives of 180-240 days have been reported for degradation of Dicamba in pond and river sediment. It may be subject to very slow hydrolysis and biodegradation in water.

SECTION 13

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Spills and Disposal: Persons involved in cleanup require adequate skin protection - see section 8. Keep material out of streams and sewers. Vacuum, shovel or pump waste into an approved drum. To decontaminate spill area, tools and equipment, wash with detergent and water and add the solution to the drums of wastes already collected and label contents. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic collections of unwanted chemicals (ChemClear®). Dispose of drummed wastes, including decontamination solution in accordance with the requirements of Local or State Waste Management Authorities.

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (Continued)

Disposal of empty containers: When the container is empty, shake any residual material into the spray tank. Shred and bury empty packaging in a local authority landfill. If no such landfill is available, bury the packaging below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

DrumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers. If the label on your container carries the drumMuster symbol, triple rinse the container, ring your local Council, and offer the container for collection in the program.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Issued: July 2014

Transport: Apparent Dicamba 700 WG Herbicide is not classified as a Dangerous Goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code or the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classified as a hazardous substance according to criteria of Safe Work Australia. (Xn).

Under the Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), this product is a schedule 6 poison.

This product is registered under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994. Product Registration No. 69471.

Product is not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code (7th Ed), the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code or the International Air Transport Association (IATA). *Requirements concerning special training:*

Check State or Territory regulations that require people who use pesticides in their job or business to have training in the application of the materials.

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 16 July 2014. Valid for 5 years. (First issue).

Key to abbreviations and acronyms used in this MSDS:

ADG Code: Australian Dangerous Goods Code (for the transport of dangerous goods by Road and

Rail).

Carcinogen: An agent which is responsible for the formation of a cancer.

Genotoxic: Capable of causing damage to genetic material, such as DNA.

HSIS: Hazardous Substances information System.

Lacrimation: The production, secretion, and shedding of tears.

Lavage: A general term referring to cleaning or rinsing.

Mutagen: An agent capable of producing a mutation.

Myotoxic: Having a toxic effect on muscle.

NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

OCS: Office of Chemical Safety.

Pneumonitis: A general term that refers to inflammation of lung tissue.

PPE: Personal protective equipment.

Teratogen: An agent capable of causing abnormalities in a developing foetus.

TWA: The Time Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a

five day working week over an entire working life.

Safe Work Australia: Formally known as Australian Safety & Compensation Council (ASCC) which

was formally known as the National Occupational Health & Safety

Commission (NOHSC).

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SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

References

- 1. "Search Hazardous Substances". HSIS. Safe Work Australia website. (2014).
- "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances" 3rd Ed. NOHSC Áustralia. [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]. October 2004.
- 3. Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). United Nations, 2009.

This SDS summarises 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. 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 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 this company.

End SDS

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