

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL PRODUCT

Product Name: DICER 500 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

Product Type: Group I Herbicide/ Dicamba is a benzoic acid derivative.

Product Use: For the control of certain broadleaf weeds in winter cereals, pastures, conservation tillage, sugarcane, turf, rice and non-crop areas as per the Directions for Use.

SECTION 2 : HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature:

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R36. Irritating to eyes.

Safety Phrases: S2, S26. Keep out of reach of children. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

SUSDP Classification: S6

UN Number: None allocated

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS	Proportion (%)
Dicamba (present as dimethylamine salt)	1918-00-9	500g/L
Water	7732-18-5	to 100%

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Call The Poisons Information Centre if you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, DO NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Extinguishing Media: Not Combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific

instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this MSDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards:

No biological exposure limit allocated. No exposure standard has been established for this product.

Engineering Control: Handle in well ventilated areas, generally natural ventilation is adequate.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Australian Standards regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**

When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: PVC, rubber.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being used.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Description & colour: Amber liquid

Odour: Mild amine odour

Boiling Point: Approximately 108°C at 100kPa

Freezing/Melting Point: Approximately -5°C

Volatiles: Water component

Vapour Pressure: 2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure)

Vapour Density: No data

Specific Gravity: 1.17 – 1.18 at 20°C

Water Solubility: Completely soluble in water

pH: No data

Odour Threshold: No data

Evaporation Rate: No data

Autoignition temp: Not applicable - does not burn

Partition coefficient (octanol/water): No data

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: Strong acids, strong oxidising agents. Reaction of the concentrate or spray mix with acids will precipitate solid dicamba and largely de-activate the product and cause blockages in spray equipment. The addition of a strong alkali such as caustic soda will cause release of dimethylamine vapour. Dimethylamine is moderately toxic, LD50 (oral, rat) is 700 mg/kg and a TLV of 2 ppm (TWA) has been set.

Fire Decomposition: Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Acute toxicity: Dicamba is harmful by ingestion, by inhalation and dermal exposure. The oral LD50 for Dicamba is 757 to 1707 mg/kg in rats, 1190 mg/kg in mice, 2000 mg/kg in rabbits, and 566 to 3000 mg/kg in guinea pigs. The dermal LD50 in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg. The inhalation LC50 for Dicamba in rats is greater than 200 mg/L. Most individuals who have survived severe poisoning from Dicamba have recovered within 2 to 3 days with no permanent effects. Dicamba is very irritating and corrosive, and can cause severe and permanent damage to the eyes. The eyelids may swell and the cornea may be cloudy for a week after Dicamba is splashed in the eyes. In some individuals, Dicamba is a skin sensitizer and may cause skin burns. There is no evidence that Dicamba is absorbed into the body through the skin.

Chronic toxicity: Doses of 25 mg/kg/day in the diet administered to rats for 2 years produced no observable effects on survival, body weight, food consumption, organ weight, blood chemistry, or tissue structure. Consumption of Dicamba at high levels over a long period of time

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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: In a three-generation study, Dicamba did not affect the reproductive capacity of rats. When rabbits were given doses of 0.5, 1, 3, 10, or 20 mg/kg/day of technical Dicamba from days 6 through 18 of pregnancy, toxic effects on the mothers, slightly reduced foetal body weights, and increased loss of fetuses occurred at the 10 mg/kg dose. These data suggest that Dicamba is unlikely to cause reproductive effects in humans at expected exposure levels.

Teratogenic effects: No teratogenic effects have been shown in lab animals such as rabbits and rats exposed to Dicamba.

Mutagenic effects: Dicamba has not been shown to be a mutagen.

Carcinogenic effects: Rats fed up to 25 mg Dicamba/kg/day for 2 years showed no increased incidence of tumours. This evidence suggests that Dicamba is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Chronic exposure can lead to the development of the same symptoms as described for acute exposure.

Fate in humans and animals: Dicamba was excreted rapidly by rats, mainly in the urine, when administered orally or subcutaneously; 1 to 4% was excreted in the faeces. Mice, rats, rabbits, and dogs excreted 85% of an oral dose as unmetabolized Dicamba in the urine within 48 hours of dosing. Eventually, between 90 and 99% of the dose was excreted unmetabolized in the urine. This indicates that Dicamba is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract. When Dicamba was ingested daily in the feed, the concentrations in different organs reached a steady state within 2 weeks. When daily intake stopped, storage in the organs declined rapidly. It is therefore concluded that Dicamba does not bioaccumulate in mammalian tissues.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Dicamba is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD50 for technical Dicamba in mallard ducks is 2009 mg/kg. The 8-day dietary LC50 in mallards and in bobwhite quail is greater than 10,000 ppm.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Dicamba is of low toxicity to fish. The LC50 (96-hour) for technical Dicamba is 135 mg/L in rainbow trout and bluegill sunfish, greater than 100 mg/L in grass shrimp, and greater than 180 mg/L in fiddler crab and sheepshead minnow. The LC50 (48-hour) for Dicamba is 35 mg/L in rainbow trout, 40 mg/L in bluegill, 465 mg/L in carp, and 110 mg/L in *Daphnia magna*, a small freshwater crustacean.

Effects on other organisms: Dicamba poses little threat to wildlife. Dicamba is not toxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Dicamba is moderately persistent in soil. The half-life of Dicamba in soil is typically 1 to 4 weeks. Under conditions suitable for rapid metabolism, the half-life is less than 2 weeks. Metabolism by soil microorganisms is the major pathway of loss under most soil conditions. The rate of biodegradation increases with temperature and increasing soil moisture, and tends to be faster when soil is slightly acidic. When soil moisture increases above 50%, the rate of biodegradation declines. Dicamba slowly breaks down in sunlight. Volatilization from soil surfaces is probably not significant, but some volatilization may occur from plant surfaces. It is stable to water and other chemicals in the soil. Dicamba does not bind to soil particles and is highly soluble in water. It is therefore highly mobile in the soil and may contaminate groundwater. In humid areas, Dicamba will be leached from the soil in 3-12 weeks.

Breakdown in water: In water, microbial degradation is the main route of Dicamba disappearance. Photolysis may also occur. Aquatic hydrolysis, volatilization, adsorption to sediments, and bioconcentration are not expected to be significant.

Breakdown in vegetation: Dicamba is rapidly taken up by the leaves and roots of plants, and it is readily translocated to other plant parts. In some plant species, Dicamba accumulates in the tips of mature leaves. Desirable broadleaf plants such as fruit trees and tomatoes may be harmed during their growth and development stages. Residues of Dicamba on treated plants can disappear through exudation from the roots into the surrounding soil, metabolism within the plant, or by loss from leaf surfaces.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Instructions for the disposal of this product and its containers are listed on the product label.

For collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear® 1800 008 182 www.chemclear.com.au and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster® www.drummuster.com.au for local and State contacts.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Hazchem Code: None allocated.

Special Provisions: None allocated.

Dangerous Goods Class: None allocated.

Packaging Group: None allocated.

Packaging Method: None allocated.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSDP: Schedule 6; POISON, KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN, READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING.

AICS (Australia): All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are listed on the Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances.

APVMA Registration Number: 65687

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS contains only safety-related information sourced from the public domain and analytical results on this product:

Acronyms:

ADG Code Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

CAS number Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

Hazchem Number Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information for fire fighters

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

ASCC Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council

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NTP National Toxicology Program (USA)

R-Phrase Risk Phrase

SUSDP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons

UN Number United Nations Number

Police and Fire Brigade: Dial 000 **Poisons Information Centre (13 1126)**

Emergency contact: 04 0214 9346 (24 hours)

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