



Forward Pesticide Application Program

North East Sydney

Period of coverage to:

31 January 2019

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General Information

Pesticide use is used for weed and vegetation control.

The pesticides used is a standard mixture of

- Lynx WG
- Round-up Bioactive Herbicide
- Garlon 600 Herbicide

All pesticide spraying is programmed between:

- Sunday to Friday
- 8pm – 5am

Works will be rescheduled if rain is forecasted within 24hours or the wind speed is above 15kmph.

Information Line: 1300 776 069

Warnings:

Round-up Bioactive Herbicide

Do not contaminate dams, rivers or streams with the product or used container. When controlling weeds in aquatic situations refer to label directions to minimise the entry of spray into the water.

Lynx WG

DO NOT use chlorine bleach with ammonia. All traces of liquid fertilizer containing ammonia, ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate must be rinsed with water from the mixing and application equipment before adding chlorine bleach solution. Failure to do so will release a gas with a musty chlorine odour which can cause eye, nose, throat and lung irritation. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

A nil withholding period is applicable for LYNX WG Herbicide. It is recommended, however, not to graze treated areas for 3 days to ensure product efficacy.

Forward Program

MSDS

MSDS Lynx WG

Round-up Bioactive Herbicide

Garlon Herbicide

**Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier**

Adama Australia Pty Ltd,
Suite 1, Level 4, Building B
207 Pacific Highway St Leonards, NSW 2065
ACN 050 328 973

Telephone (02)9431 7800 (office hours)
Emergency 1800 024 973 (24 hours)
Fax (02)9431 7700

Chemical nature: Metsulfuron methyl is a sulfonylurea derivative.
Trade Name: **Lynx WG Herbicide**
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **May, 2005**
This version issued: **July, 2016** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification**Statement of Hazardous Nature**

This product is classified as: Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of SWA Australia.
Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.

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

UN Number: None allocated

GHS Signal word: NONE. Not hazardous.

PREVENTION

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

- P337: If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.
- P352: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

STORAGE

- P410: Protect from sunlight.
- P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
- P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

- P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Off-white granulated solid.

Odour: No odour.

Major Health Hazards: Systemic poisoning by sulfonylurea based compounds is unlikely, unless large quantities have been ingested. No accounts of poisoning by Metsulfuron-methyl are currently available. No significant risk factors have been found for this product.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Metsulfuron methyl	74223-64-6	60	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The TWA exposure value is the 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that 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 SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess solids. Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes.

Ingestion: If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, 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.

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.

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

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

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

Flash point: Not flammable.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. 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 SDS 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 SDS 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: Keep containers dry and away from water. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits **TWA (mg/m³)** **STEL (mg/m³)**

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

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The ADI for Metsulfuron methyl is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful and that normally no special skin protection is necessary. However, we suggest that you routinely avoid contact with all chemical products and that you wear suitable gloves (preferably elbow-length) when skin contact is likely.

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

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Off-white granulated solid.
Odour:	No odour.
Boiling Point:	No specific data. Expected to decompose before boiling.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Wettable
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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: Containers should be kept dry. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: 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. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death. Hydrogen cyanide poisoning signs and symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, coma, convulsions, and death. Death results from respiratory arrest. Hydrogen cyanide gas acts very rapidly; symptoms and death can both occur quickly.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute Toxicity: Metsulfuron methyl has very low toxicity in mammals. LD₅₀ is > 5,000 mg/kg in rats. It has low dermal toxicity in tests with rabbits, with an LD₅₀ > 2,000 mg/kg, and low inhalation toxicity in rats, with a median lethal concentration in air of greater than 5 mg/L air. Moderate but reversible eye irritation has been seen in rabbits, and mild skin irritation has been observed in guinea pigs. No skin sensitization has been observed in guinea pigs.

Chronic Toxicity: A 2-year feeding study in rats resulted in a NOEL of 25.0 mg/kg/day (or 500 ppm in feed), based on decreased body weights seen at 250 mg/kg/day (5,000 ppm) which was the highest dose tested. EPA has based its reference dose (0.25 mg/kg/day) on this study.

Reproductive Effects: Multigenerational studies in rats did not result in any reproductive effects at the highest doses tested of 250 mg/kg/day.

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Teratogenic Effects: Metsulfuron-methyl did not cause developmental abnormalities to offspring of rats and rabbits fed 1000 mg/kg/day and 700 mg/kg/day respectively during gestation. These doses represent the highest dose tested for each experiment.

Mutagenic Effects: The weight of evidence presented by a battery of tests to measure mutagenicity and other adverse effects on DNA indicates that Metsulfuron-methyl is neither mutagenic nor genotoxic.

Carcinogenic Effects: Negative for rats and mice in laboratory tests, but studies may not have been at maximum tolerated dose.

Organ Toxicity: Metsulfuron-methyl is a moderate eye irritant.

Fate in Humans and Other Animals: The chemical is broken down quickly and eliminated from the body. In tests with radio labelled Metsulfuron-methyl in rats, the excretion half-lives ranged from 9 to 16 hours and 23 to 29 hours for rats administered low and high doses, respectively. It did not bioaccumulate in fish.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation

Short term exposure: Significant inhalation exposure is considered to be unlikely. Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism. Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product may be mildly irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once contact ceases.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Exposure via eyes is considered to be unlikely. This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. However, this product may be mildly irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Breakdown of Chemical in Soil and Groundwater: The breakdown of Metsulfuron-methyl in soils is largely dependant on soil temperature, moisture content, and pH. The chemical will degrade faster under acidic conditions, and in soils with higher moisture content and higher temperature. The chemical has a higher mobility potential in alkaline soils than in acidic soils, as it is more soluble under alkaline conditions. Metsulfuron-methyl is stable to photolysis, but will break down in ultraviolet light. Half-life estimates for Metsulfuron-methyl in soil are wide ranging from 14 - 180 days, with an overall average of reported values of 30 days. Reported half-life values (in days) for soil include: clay - 178 ; sandy loam - 102 ; clay loam - 70 , 14-28 , 14-105 ; silty loam - 120-180.

Breakdown of Chemical in Surface Water: The dissipation time for Metsulfuron-methyl was investigated in a mixed wood/boreal forest lake. The DT₅₀ or length of time required for half of the material to dissipate in water was >84 days when high concentrations of Metsulfuron-methyl were applied, and 29.1 days at concentrations that might be expected if the chemical is applied for forestry uses. It is stable to hydrolysis at neutral and alkaline pHs, and has a half-life of 3 weeks at pH 5.0, 25°C and >30 days at 15°C.

Breakdown of Chemical in Vegetation: Metsulfuron-methyl is rapidly taken up by plants at the roots and on foliage. The chemical is translocated throughout the plant, but is not persistent. It is broken down to non-herbicidal products in tolerant plants.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

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Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this product are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

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 Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

Contact Points:

Call Adama on (02)9431 7800 and ask for the technical manager.

Fax: (02)9431 7700

Police and Fire Brigade:

Dial 000

Emergency contact:

1800 024 973 (24 hours)

If ineffective:

**Dial Poisons Information Centre
(13 1126 from anywhere in Australia)**

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 MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. 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.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (December 2011)
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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)9251 4532

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Material Safety Data Sheet

CS: 1.7.7

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Infosafe No™ LQ29D Issue Date : April 2013 ISSUED by SINOCHEM

Product Name **ROUNDUP BIACTIVE HERBICIDE**

Classified as hazardous

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name ROUNDUP BIACTIVE HERBICIDE
Product Type Group M Herbicide
Company Name SINOCHEM INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 74 160 164 616)
Address Level 8 / 606 St Kilda Road Melbourne
Vic 3004 Australia
Emergency Tel. Australia: 1800 033 111 or +61 3 9663 2130
Telephone/Fax Number Tel: +61 3 9520 8888
Recommended Use Water soluble herbicide for non selective control of many annual and perennial weeds in certain situations.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification Classified as hazardous
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.
NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.
Risk Phrase(s) Classified as hazardous
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Safety Phrase(s) S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S39 Wear eye/face protection.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Hazard Symbol</u>	<u>Risk Phrase</u>
	Glyphosate (present as the isopropylamine salt)	1071-83-6	360 g/L		
	Alkyl polyglycoside surface active agent		5-15 %w/v		
	WATER		Balance		

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.
Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek 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 eye continuously with running water. 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 and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.
Other Information For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor at once.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use extinguishing media that are suitable for the surrounding combustible materials.
Hazards from Combustion Products Keep upwind.
This product, or spray solutions of this product, react with galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers and tanks, to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly flammable or explosive gas mixture. If involved in a major fire, could evolve oxides of nitrogen or phosphorus.

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Infosafe No™ LQ29D Issue Date : April 2013 ISSUED by SINOCHEM

Product Name **ROUNDUP BIACTIVE HERBICIDE**

Classified as hazardous

Specific Hazards This product is non-combustible. However, following evaporation of aqueous component under fire conditions, the non-aqueous component may decompose and/or burn. As a water based product, if spilt on electrical equipment the product will cause short-circuits.

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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to minimise exposure. Increase ventilation. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent material onto spillage. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. Do not dilute material but contain. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling 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. Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for Safe Storage Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards No exposure standards have been established for this material by Safe Work, Australia. However, over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels.

Biological Limit Values As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels. No biological limits allocated.

Engineering Controls Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system is required.

Respiratory Protection If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable organic vapour filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand 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 side shields, goggles or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - 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. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Personal Protective Equipment Body Protection Suitable protective work wear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Liquid

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Product Name **ROUNDUP BIACTIVE HERBICIDE**

Classified as hazardous

Odour	Not available
Melting Point	-10°C
Boiling Point	>100°C (water only)
Solubility in Water	Soluble in water.
Specific Gravity	1.17
pH Value	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Colour	Green
Volatile Component	~50% (water only)
Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Non combustible material.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to Avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible Materials	Corrosive to mild steel, galvanised and zinc. Non corrosive to stainless steel, polyethylene and plastics. Do not mix, store or apply the product or spray solutions of the product in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of phosphorus
Hazardous Reactions	Avoid contact of the concentrate with strong alkalis and alkaline materials such as lime. Such contact may release isopropylamine vapour with a strong fish like odour, which is an irritant to eyes.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	Acute toxicity data for product is given below:
Inhalation	Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.
Ingestion	Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin	May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.
Eye	Risk of serious damage to eyes. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible permanent corneal damage.
Chronic Effects	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting leading to dermatitis.
Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg for a similar product
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg for a similar product

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Infosafe No™ LQ29D Issue Date : April 2013 ISSUED by SINOCHEM

Product Name **ROUNDUP BIACTIVE HERBICIDE**

Classified as hazardous

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation LC50 (rat) (4hr) >1.3 mg/l

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Ecological data is given below.

Persistence / Degradability / Mobility Average field half life of glyphosate is 47 days.
Adsorption studies indicate that glyphosate has very low mobility.

Bioaccumulative Potential Not available

Environ. Protection Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish Not toxic to fish.
LC50 (96 hr) for rainbow trout is >989 mg/l.
LC50 (96 hr) for carp is >895 mg/l.
The above data is for the formulated product.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia EC50 (48 hr) for daphnia is 675 mg/l for the formulated product.

Acute Toxicity - Algae EC50 (72hr) for algae 150 mg/l.

Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms Birds: Not toxic to birds. LD50 for mallard ducks and bobwhite quail (diet) is >5620 mg/kg
Bees: Not toxic to bees. LD50 >100 µg/bee.
LC50 (96hr) for leopard frog tadpole is >1040 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition).

Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG):
Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

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

IMDG Marine Pollutant (MP) No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information Classified as Hazardous according to criteria of National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC), Australia.
Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule S5

Hazard Category Irritant

AICS (Australia) The listed chemicals are included in Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or otherwise notified under NICNAS.

Other Information This product is registered with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. APVMA Product Number: 48518.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of MSDS MSDS Reviewed: April 2013
MSDS Supersedes: February 2012

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Infosafe No™ LQ29D Issue Date : April 2013 ISSUED by SINOCHEM

Product Name **ROUNDUP BIACTIVE HERBICIDE**

Classified as hazardous

Literature References

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Approved criteria for classifying hazardous substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)].

National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets [NOHSC:2011(2003)].

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia.

American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
...End Of MSDS...

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**Product Name:** GARLON™ 600 HERBICIDE**Issue Date:** 16.08.2013

Dow AgroSciences (Australia) Ltd. encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

GARLON™ 600 HERBICIDE

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow AgroSciences (Australia) Ltd.
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
ABN 24 003 771 659
Level 5
20 Rodborough Rd
Frenchs Forest, NSW 2086
Australia

Customer Information Number:

1800-700-096

auscustomerservice@dow.com**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER****24-Hour Emergency Contact:**

61 3 9663 2130

Local Emergency Contact:

1800 033 882

For advice, contact a doctor (at once) or the Australian Poisons Information Centre: 131 126

Transport Emergency Only Dial 000

2. Hazards Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Not classified as hazardous to health according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australia

3. Composition Information

Component	Amount	Classification:	CAS #
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	71.1 %	Xn: R22; R43; N: R50/53	64700-56-7
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	18.7 %	Not classified.	111-90-0
Balance	10.2 %		Not available Not available

See Section 16 for full text of R-phrases.

4. First Aid Procedures

Consult the Poisons Information Centre (Ph Australia 131126) or a doctor in every case of suspected chemical poisoning. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if a patient is unconscious or convulsing regardless of cause of injury. If breathing difficulties occur seek medical attention immediately.

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Extinguishing Media to Avoid: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen fluoride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Consider feasibility of a controlled burn to minimize environment damage. Foam fire extinguishing system is preferred because uncontrolled water can spread possible contamination. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

HAZCHEM: 2X•

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contact Dow AgroSciences for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	AIHA WEEL	TWA	140 mg/m ³ 25 ppm
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	Dow IHG	TWA	2 mg/m ³ D-SEN

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene

rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 6 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 480 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

Other Information

Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:

AS/NZS 1336: Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment.

AS/NZS 1337: Eye protectors for industrial applications.

AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.

AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.

AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.

AS 2919: Industrial clothing.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Brown
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	Odorless
pH	6.7 <i>pH Electrode</i>
Melting Point	Not applicable
Freezing Point	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Flash Point - Closed Cup	95 °C <i>Closed Cup</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	1.2
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	No test data available
Solubility in water (by weight)	emulsifiable
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	1.2 g/ml @ 20 °C ANZ-01

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Sulfur oxides.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

LD50, rat, male > 2,000 mg/kg

Dermal

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to vapor.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Sensitization

Skin

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: For the active ingredient(s): Kidney. Liver. For the solvent(s): Blood. Kidney. Liver. Testes.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. For the solvent(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. For the solvent(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. For the solvent(s): Studies in laboratory animals indicate that diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (DEGEE) is not a reproductive toxicant even when given in large amounts (a few percent in the drinking water). However, at the highest doses, it caused some toxic effects in offspring of treated animals: increased liver weight, decreased brain weight, reduced sperm motility.

Genetic Toxicology

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the solvent(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information**Toxicity**Data for Component: **Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

Material is very toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 below 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species). Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 501 and 2000 mg/kg). Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 between 1001 and 5000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 h: 0.36 mg/l

LC50, fish, 96 h: 0.310 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 h, immobilization: 2.9 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: > 3.00 mg/l

EbC50, diatom Navicula sp., biomass growth inhibition, 120 h: 0.193 mg/l

EbC50, Lemna gibba, biomass growth inhibition: 2.2 mg/l

Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV)

rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), NOEC: 0.0263 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value

Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, NOEC: 1.6 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 735 mg/kg bodyweight.

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): 1890 mg/kg diet.

oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 110 ug/bee

contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees): > 100 ug/bee

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d: > 521 mg/kg

Data for Component: **Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Ictalurus catus (catfish), flow-through test, 96 h: 6,010 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 h, mortality: 1,982 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

Based on information for a similar material: ErC50, Desmodium subspicatus (green algae), static test, Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC10; Bacteria, 16 h: 4,000 mg/l

Persistence and DegradabilityData for Component: **Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

8.7 d; 25 °C; pH 7

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
18 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test	fail

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.3E-11 cm ³ /s	5.6 h	Estimated.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.21 mg/mg

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
90 %	28 d	OECD 301E Test	pass
> 90 %	5.5 d	OECD 302B Test	Not applicable

Bioaccumulative potential**Data for Component: Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.62

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 110; fish

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

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

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.54 Measured

Mobility in soil**Data for Component: Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester**

Mobility in soil: Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil., For the degradation product:, Triclopyr., Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.9E-03 Pa*m³/mole.

Data for Component: Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 20 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 2.22E-08 atm*m³/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

13. Disposal Considerations

If wastes and/or containers cannot be disposed of according to the product label directions, disposal of this material must be in accordance with your local or area regulatory authorities. This information presented below only applies to the material as supplied. The identification based on characteristic(s) or listing may not apply if the material has been used or otherwise contaminated. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste identification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. If the material as supplied becomes a waste, follow all applicable regional, national and local laws.

14. Transport Information

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT: Not dangerous goods under the ADG code when being transported in IBCs or other receptacles < 500 L (kg), (Special Provision AU01).

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Triclopyr 2-Butoxyethyl Ester

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-F

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Triclopyr 2-Butoxyethyl Ester

Hazard Class: 9 **ID Number:** UN3082 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 964

Passenger Packing Instruction: 964

Environmental Hazard: Yes

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

Poison Schedule: 6

APVMA Approval Number: 31898

16. Other Information

Risk-phrases in the Composition section

R22 Harmful if swallowed.
 R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.
 R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Revision

Identification Number: 52481 / 4069 / Issue Date 16.08.2013 / Version: Replaces May 2009

DAS Code: IWD-3483

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

Dow AgroSciences (Australia) Ltd. urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other

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