



Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

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Emergency Response Number: 1800 790 914 24/7

Chemical nature: Aqueous concentrate containing dicamba as the dimethylamine salt

Trade Name: **Agsure Dicamba 500 Herbicide**

APVMA Code: 83003

Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.

Creation Date: **April, 2017**

This version issued: **April, 2017** 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: Xn, Harmful. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: WARNING

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Serious eye irritation Category 2/2A

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Acute Category 3

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

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.

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**DISPOSAL**

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear, almost colourless liquid

Odour: Mild characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: Symptoms of poisoning with Dicamba include loss of appetite (anorexia), vomiting, muscle weakness, slowed heart rate, shortness of breath, central nervous system effects (victim may become excited or depressed), benzoic acid in the urine, incontinence, cyanosis (bluing of the skin and gums), and exhaustion following repeated muscle spasms. In addition to these symptoms, inhalation can cause irritation of the linings of the nasal passages and the lungs, and loss of voice. May cause serious damage to eyes, harmful if swallowed.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Dicamba as the dimethylamine salt	1918-00-9	500*	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients including water	secret	to 1 L	not set	not set

*Dicamba dimethylamine salt is present at sufficient concentration to give 500 g/L dicamba.

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

The SWA 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 may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated 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**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: 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 15 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 swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

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

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

Fire Fighting: When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear a fully encapsulated splash suit complete with self contained breathing apparatus.

Flash point: Will not burn until water component is driven off.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber and PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, 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).

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 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: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. 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. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. 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**. Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Dicamba is set at 0.03mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 3mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, March 2016.

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 vapours and mists are minimised.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product. See below for suitable material types.

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

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour: Clear, almost colourless liquid

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Odour:	Mild characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	Approx 1.18
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	As for water.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	Does not burn.

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

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

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. Symptoms of poisoning with Dicamba include loss of appetite (anorexia), vomiting, muscle weakness, slowed heart rate, shortness of breath, central nervous system effects (victim may become excited or depressed), benzoic acid in the urine, incontinence, cyanosis (bluing of the skin and gums), and exhaustion following repeated muscle spasms. In addition to these symptoms, inhalation can cause irritation of the linings of the nasal passages and the lungs, and loss of voice. 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 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 foetuses 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.

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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.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient**Risk Phrases**

Dicamba

Conc>=25%: Xn; R22; R41

- Acute toxicity - category 4
- Eye damage - category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 3

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: 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 irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

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. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

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

This product is harmful to aquatic organisms. Insufficient data to be sure of status.

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

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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

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.

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 formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Dicamba is mentioned in the SUSMP.

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 (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
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
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

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" (Feb 2016)

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)8321 8866

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Issued by: Elders Rural Services Australia Limited

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Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)