

Apparent Ravage Herbicide

AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch: 6977733

Version No: 8.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Initial Date: 18/11/2013

Revision Date: 15/06/2026

Print Date: 07/08/2026

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Apparent Ravage Herbicide
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dicamba, dimethylamine salt and MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	An agricultural cereal herbicide. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.
Address	15/16 Princes Street, Newport NSW 2106 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 5820 8400
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.apparent.com.au
Email	enquiries@apparentag.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.
Emergency telephone number(s)	1800 033 111 (24 Hours)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
2300-66-5	>70	dicamba, dimethylamine salt
2039-46-5	<40	MCPA, dimethylamine salt
7732-18-5	NotSpec	water
Not Available	NotSpec	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

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	▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Following exposures to chlorophenoxy compounds:

- ▶ Acute toxic reactions are rare. The by-product of production, dioxin, may be implicated in subacute features such as hepatic enlargement, chloracne, neuromuscular symptoms and deranged porphyrin metabolism.
- ▶ Large intentional overdoses result in coma, metabolic acidosis, myalgias, muscle weakness, elevated serum creatine kinase, myoglobinuria, irritation of the skin, eyes, respiratory tract and gut and mild renal and hepatic dysfunction.
- ▶ Several cases of sensorimotor peripheral neuropathies have been associated with chronic dermal exposure to 2,4-D. For acute exposures the usual methods of gut and skin contamination (lavage, charcoal, cathartic) are recommended in the first several hours. Alkalisiation of the urine and generous fluid replacement have the added benefit of treating any myoglobinuria present. Monitor metabolic acidosis, hyperthermia, hyperkalaemia, myoglobinuria and hepatic/renal dysfunction. for 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivatives
- ▶ Gastric lavage if there are no signs of impending convulsions.
- ▶ Cautious administration of short-acting anticonvulsant drug if convulsions appear imminent.
- ▶ General supportive measures for central nervous system depression.
- ▶ If hypotension appears, search vigorously for a contributing cause (e.g. dehydration, electrolyte balance, acidosis, myocardial disturbances and hyperpyrexia).
- ▶ As appropriate, treat dehydration, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis, and hyperexia.
- ▶ To promote excretion of 2,4-D, initiate alkaline diuresis, as in salicylate poisoning by injecting sodium bicarbonate, intravenously, until the urine pH exceeds 7.5 and then infuse mannitol; renal clearance rises sharply as urine pH rises above 7.5 - above pH 8.0, it is said to be 100-fold greater than pH 6.0.
- ▶ If cardiac disturbances are suspected, monitor ECG continuously when possible. Prepare to deliver defibrillating shocks in the event of ventricular fibrillation.
- ▶ If hypotension intensifies, a trial with a vasopressor drug may be appropriate. Adrenalin (epinephrine) should be avoided because of possible fibrillation.
- ▶ If myotonia appears, a trial with quinidine may be helpful.
- ▶ Physiotherapy may be necessary for motion disorders associated with peripheral neuritis, myopathy or brain stem dysfunction.

GOSSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

In general, chlorophenoxy herbicides are rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and evenly distributed throughout the body; accumulation in human tissues is not expected. A steady-state level in the human body will be achieved within 3–5 days of exposure. The herbicides are eliminated mainly in the urine, mostly unchanged, although fenoprop may be conjugated to a significant extent. Biological half-lives of chlorophenoxy herbicides in mammals range from 10 to 33 h; between 75% and 95% of the ingested amount is excreted within 96 h. Dogs appear to retain chlorophenoxy acids longer than other species as a result of relatively poor urinary clearance and thus may be more susceptible to their toxic effects. Metabolic conversions occur only at high doses. The salt and ester forms are rapidly hydrolysed and follow the same pharmacokinetic pathways as the free acids.

Dicamba is rapidly eliminated in animals, mainly as the glucuronide.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) - hydrogen chloride - phosgene - nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

	May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	+32

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Remove all ignition sources. - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Increase ventilation. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin - Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Avoid contact with incompatible materials. - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Work clothes should be laundered separately. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Metal can or drum - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
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The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) 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 EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

	Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.
P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles
Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear almost colourless liquid with mild amine like odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (mm²/s)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m³)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation. The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of chlorophenoxy pesticide dusts or mist may produce a sore throat and burning sensations in the nasopharynx region and chest, coughing, lachrymation, rhinitis, dizziness and ataxia. Toxic effects may result following absorption from the lungs.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Continued...

Apparent Ravage Herbicide

	Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing. Chlorophenoxy compounds may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract, nausea, vomiting, chest and abdominal pain, and diarrhea. Ingestion of very large doses may produce metabolic acidosis, fever or subnormal temperature, hyperventilation, hypotension, vasodilation, flushing, sweating, cardiac arrhythmias, tachycardia, lethargy, weakness, intercostal paralysis, renal and hepatic disorders, myotonia, coma, and convulsions. Skeletal muscle damage may produce muscle twitching, aching and elevated serum enzymes and myoglobin in both blood and urine. Circulatory collapse may be fatal. Acute exposure to 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) and its derivatives and analogues may produce headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, raised temperature, low blood pressure, leucocytotoxic heart and liver injury and convulsions. All animal species tested seem to react similarly and there is only a minor difference in potency between various salts and esters of 2,4-D either as pure chemicals or as commercial preparations although the free acid exhibits a somewhat higher toxicity. In several species systemic intoxication after massive doses produces ventricular fibrillation or, if death is delayed, motor disturbances. A disinclination to move progresses to rigidity of skeletal muscles (myotonia) and ataxia (involuntary muscle movement). Severe cases show progressive apathy, depression, muscle weakness of the hind limbs, periodic clonic spasms and coma. Subacute poisonings are characterised by anorexia, eye and nose irritation, and possible epistaxis or bleeding from the mouth. Clinical reports of poisonings are rare although protracted peripheral neuropathies with myopathy appear to be characteristic. Significant cumulative toxicity does not occur with 2,4-D and most of its congeners are not metabolised and do not accumulate in body fat or in the food chain. Urinary excretion is slow with a plasma half-life of about 33 hours. Acutely toxic doses of dicamba in animals produce myotonic muscular spasms, exhaustion, urinary incontinence, dyspnea, cyanosis and, occasionally, death. Some animals exhibited minor lung haemorrhage. Recovery occurred in 2-3 days without apparent microscopic pathology. Rats fed 500 mg/kg/day for 90 days showed slightly decreased body weight gain and food consumption and evidence of reduced glycogen storage.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 2,4-D and its derivatives all penetrate intact skin of laboratory rats and man. Subacute application of 2,4-D esters and of the dimethylamine salt to rabbit skin produced only local irritation due probably to the carrier vehicle (oil). Percutaneous absorption has produced severe peripheral neuropathy in elderly patients exposed to spilled 2,4-D ester, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, anorexia, diarrhoea, swelling and aching of the extremities and muscle fasciculations progressing over a period of days to pain, paraesthesias, and severe limb paralysis. Disability was protracted and continued for several years. Application of 500 mg/kg/day dicamba to rabbit skin for 3 weeks produced moderate irritation. Dicamba has produced moderate sensitisation in guinea pigs. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Corneal injury resulting from 2,4-D exposure may be slow to heal. Dicamba was extremely irritating and produced irreversible corrosive damage in rabbit eyes.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Dicamba exposed workers exhibit muscle cramps, dyspnea, nausea, vomiting, skin rashes, loss of voice or swelling of the cervical glands. In a study with pregnant rabbits, dicamba produced maternal toxicity and slightly reduced foetal body weights and increased post-implantation loss. Workers exposed to chlorophenoxy herbicides show a significant increase in soft-tissue sarcoma, malignant lymphomas and bronchial carcinomas. Prolonged or repeated contact with solutions may result in non-allergic dermatoses. Until recently, most epidemiological studies of the effects of chlorophenoxy herbicides dealt with populations exposed in the 1950s and 1960s, when the trichlorophenol-based herbicides 2,4,5-T and fenoprop were contaminated with polychlorinated dioxins and furans, including 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD); the effects observed may therefore have been a consequence of the presence of the dioxin contaminants. In addition, most epidemiological studies on chlorophenoxy herbicides conducted to date have involved multiple exposures to chemical agents, including other

pesticides and synthetic organic compounds. In a series of case–referent studies conducted in Sweden in the late 1970s and early 1980s, strong associations were noted between soft tissue sarcomas (STS) and multiple lymphomas (including Hodgkin disease (HD) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)) and the use of chlorophenoxy herbicides by agricultural or forestry workers. The association between STS and chlorophenoxy herbicide use observed in the Swedish studies has not been confirmed in other case–referent studies. Although a number of cohort studies of occupationally exposed workers have been conducted, the small size of many of them limits their usefulness in assessing the relationship between STS and the herbicides. The risk for malignant lymphoma (HD + NHL) was almost five times greater for agricultural and forestry workers exposed to a mixture of chlorophenoxy herbicides than for controls in the case–referent study in Sweden but was not significantly elevated in a Danish cohort study of 3390 workers in a chemical plant manufacturing MCPA, dichlorprop, mecoprop, and 2,4-D, as well as other industrial chemicals and dyes

Chronic exposure to 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid(2,4-D), its salts and its esters and its analogues may result in nausea, liver function changes, contact toxic dermatitis, irritation of the airways and eyes, as well as neurological changes. Persons with chronic diseases of the central nervous system, liver, heart, kidneys, lungs and skin, as well as those with endocrinological or immunological disturbances should not be exposed to herbicides (ILO Encyclopaedia). Groups of rats receiving 2,4-D in their diets for 13 weeks showed growth retardation and decreased food intake at 150 mg/kg/day dosage and an increased serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (SGPT). A statistically significant incidence of astrocytoma was seen in the brains of male rats receiving 45 mg/kg/day for 104 weeks suggesting a possible carcinogenic effect although the prevalence of naturally occurring tumours in controls makes this result equivocal. A controversial study implicating 2,4-D as the cause of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among male Kansas residents, aged 21 years or older, was difficult to evaluate because of a number of confounding factors. Agent Orange, a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, with contamination from 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (also referred to as "dioxin" or TCDD) has been studied due to exposure of military personnel during its use as a herbicide in Vietnam. Neurological, reproductive and carcinogenic effects, purported to have occurred amongst veterans may be related to 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T but given the toxicity of the other components this remains the subject of conjecture.

Most, if not all, occupational illnesses associated with 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acids (2,4,5,-T) and its derivatives actually result from TCDD contamination.

Repeated overexposure to phenoxy herbicides may cause liver, kidney, gastrointestinal and muscular effects.

Subchronic exposure by dogs to phenoxy herbicides produced a reduction in circulating lymphocytes Teratogenic response was exhibited in mice (but not rats). Cleft palate was demonstrated. No such findings occurred in non-human primates given up to 10 mg/kg/day (containing 0.05 ppm TCDD) from gestation day 22 to 38.

The no-observed effect level (NOEL) in hamsters was 2 mg/kg 2,4,5-T

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Apparent Ravage Herbicide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >200 mg/l4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2629 mg/kg ^[2]	
MCPA, dimethylamine salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

DICAMBA, DIMETHYLAMINE SALT	[* Sandoz] for dicamba: Dicamba is moderately toxic by ingestion and slightly toxic by inhalation or dermal exposure. 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. In some individuals, dicamba is a skin sensitiser. It may cause skin burns. There is no evidence that dicamba is absorbed into the body through the skin. Reproductive Effects: In a 3-generation study, dicamba did not affect the reproductive capacity of rats When rabbits were given doses of 0, 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 fetal body weights, and increased loss of fetuses occurred at the 10 mg/kg dose. EPA has set the NOAEL for this study at 3 mg/kg/day. Teratogenic Effects: Dicamba is suspected of being a human teratogen. No teratogenic effects have been shown in lab animals such as rabbits and rats. Mutagenic Effects: Dicamba has not been shown to be a mutagen. Carcinogenic Effects: Data from laboratory studies are inadequate for EPA to determine if dicamba can increase the risk of cancer in humans. Rats fed up to 25 mg dicamba/kg/day for 2 years showed no increased incidence of tumors. Organ Toxicity: In mice, some enlargement of liver cells has occurred. A similar effect has not been shown in man. Fate in Humans and Animals: Dicamba was excreted rapidly by rats, mainly in the urine, when administered orally or subcutaneously. One to 4% was excreted in the faeces. Mice, rats, rabbits and dogs excreted 85% of an oral dose as unmetabolised dicamba in the urine within 48 hours of dosing. Eventually, between 90 and 99% of the dose was excreted unmetabolised in the urine. This indicates that dicamba is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract. Like most organic acids, dicamba is joined to glycine, or glucuronic acid in the liver. 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. Following an attempted suicide with a mixture of dicamba and 2,4-D, dicamba levels in the blood serum and urine of the victim became undetectable within 2 weeks
	Data for 52% aqueous solution: For chlorophenoxy pesticides: 551chlph WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Side-reactions during manufacture of the parent compound may result in the production of trace amounts of polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbon(s). Halogenated phenols, and especially their alkali salts, can condense above 300 deg. C . to form polyphenoxyphenols or, in a very specific reaction, to form dibenzo-p-dioxins

Polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAHs) comprise two major groups. The first group represented by the halogenated derivatives of dibenzodioxins (the chlorinated form is PCDD), dibenzofurans (PCDF) and biphenyls (PCB) exert their toxic effect (as hepatocarcinogens, reproductive toxicants, immunotoxicants and procarcinogens) by interaction with a cytosolic protein known as the Ah receptor. In guinea pigs the Ah receptor is active in a mechanism which "pumps" PHAH into the cell whilst in humans the reverse appears to be true. This, in part, may account for species differences often cited in the literature. This receptor exhibits an affinity for the planar members of this group and carries these to the cellular nucleus where they bind, reversibly, to specific genomes on DNA. This results in the regulation of the production of certain proteins which elicit the toxic response. The potency of the effect is dependent on the strength of the original interaction with the Ah receptor and is influenced by the degree of substitution by the halogen and the position of such substitutions on the parent compound.

The most potent molecule is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) while the coplanar PCBs (including mono-ortho coplanars) possess approximately 1% of this potency. Nevertheless, all are said to exhibit "dioxin-like" behaviour and in environmental and health assessments it has been the practice to assign each a TCDD-equivalence value.

The most subtle and important biological effects of the PHAHs are the effects on endocrine hormones and vitamin homeostasis. TCDD mimics the effect of thyroxine (a key metamorphosis signal during maturation) and may disrupt patterns of embryonic development at critical stages. Individuals from exposed wildlife populations have been observed to have altered sexual development, sexual dysfunction as adults and immune system suppression. Immunotoxic effects of the PHAHs (including the brominated congener, PBB) have been the subject of several studies. No clear pattern emerges in human studies however with T-cell numbers and function (a blood marker for immunological response) increasing in some and decreasing in others.

Developmental toxicity (e.g. cleft palate, hydronephrosis) occurs in relatively few species; functional alterations following TCDD exposure leads to deficits in cognitive functions in monkeys and to adverse effects in the male reproductive system of rats.

Three incidences have occurred which have introduced abnormally high levels of dioxin or dioxin-like congeners to humans. The explosion at a trichlorophenol-manufacturing plant in Seveso, Italy distributed TCDD across a large area of the country-side, whilst rice-oil contaminated with heat-transfer PCBs (and dioxin-like contaminants) has been consumed by two groups, on separate occasions (one in Yusho, Japan and another in Yu-cheng, Taiwan). The only symptom which can unequivocally be related to all these exposures is the development of chloracne, a disfiguring skin condition, following each incident. Contaminated oil poisonings also produced eye-discharge, swelling of eyelids and visual disturbances. The Babies born up to 3 years after maternal exposure (so-called "Yusho-babies") were characteristically brown skinned, coloured gums and nails and (frequently) produced eye-discharges. Delays in intellectual development have been noted. It has been estimated that Yu-cheng patients consumed an average level of 0.06 mg/kg body weight/day total PCB and 0.0002 mg/kg/day of PCDF before the onset of symptoms after 3 months. When the oil was withdrawn after 6 months they had consumed 1 gm total PCB containing 3.8 mg PCDF. Taiwanese patients consumed 10 times as much contaminated oil as the Japanese patients (because of later withdrawal); however since PCB/PCDF concentration in the Japanese oil was 10 times that consumed in Taiwan, patients from both countries consumed about the same amount of PCBs/PCDFs. Preliminary data from the Yusho cohort suggests a six-fold excess of liver cancer mortality in males and a three-fold excess in women.

Recent findings from Seveso indicate that the biological effects of low level exposure (BELLEs), experienced by a cohort located at a great distance from the plant, may be hormetic, i.e. may be protective AGAINST the development of cancer. The PHAHs do not appear to be genotoxic - they do not alter the integrity of DNA. This contrasts with the effects of the many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (or more properly, their reactive metabolites). TCDD induces carcinogenic effects in the laboratory in all species, strains and sexes tested. These effects are dose-related and occur in many organs. Exposures as low as 0.001 ug/kg body weight/day produce carcinoma. Several studies implicate PCBs in the development of liver cancer in workers as well as multi-site cancers in animals. The second major group of PHAH consists of the non-planar PCB congeners which possess two or more ortho-substituted halogens. These have been shown to produce neurotoxic effects which are thought to reduce the concentration of the brain neurotransmitter, dopamine, by inhibiting certain enzyme-mediated processes. The specific effect elicited by both classes of PHAH seems to depend on the as much on the developmental status of the organism at the time of the exposure as on the level of exposure over a lifetime.

NOTE: Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on workers occupationally exposed to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Such surveillance should emphasise

- ▶ demography, occupational and medical history
- ▶ health advice, including recognition of photosensitivity and skin changes
- ▶ physical examination if indicated
- ▶ records of personal exposure including photosensitivity

Animal Metabolism – MCPA is rapidly absorbed and eliminated from mammalian systems. Rats eliminated nearly all of a single oral dose within 24 hours, mostly in urine with little or no metabolism. In another rat study, three quarters of the dose was eliminated within two days. All was gone the by the eighth day. Humans excreted about half of a 5 mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day five. Cattle and sheep fed MCPA in low to moderate doses in the diet for two weeks had no residues from levels less than about 18 mg/kg. The major metabolite of MCPA is 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol in the free and conjugated form, which is formed in the liver

WATER No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

DICAMBA, DIMETHYLAMINE SALT & MCPA, DIMETHYLAMINE SALT

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Continued...

Apparent Ravage Herbicide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1300-1900mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	3h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>33mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/L	4
MCPA, dimethylamine salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	60-110mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	192.87mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	71mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.07-0.81mg/L	4
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

for chlorophenoxy herbicides:

Environmental fate:

Residues of chlorophenoxy herbicides in the environment are the consequence of the direct application of these compounds to agricultural and non-agricultural areas. Biodegradation is the primary route of elimination from the environment; photolysis and hydrolysis also contribute to their removal.

The chlorophenoxy herbicides are considered to have only marginal potential for leaching to groundwater. In basic waters, phenoxy herbicide esters are hydrolysed to the anionic forms; in acidic waters, photodegradation or vaporisation predominates, depending on the ester.

Chlorophenoxy herbicides may be transported in the atmosphere in the form of droplets, vapour, or powder following application by spraying.

Chlorophenoxy herbicides may be present in food as a result of their direct application to crops; however, concentrations are normally low

The group of acidic herbicides, including the phenoxy acids, possess functional groups that ionise in aqueous systems yielding pKa values of less than 4. The behaviour of these materials is closely correlated with their acid character. The most significant factor with respect to soil mobility is the organic content of the soil which readily absorbs these compounds. Furthermore in acidic systems these compounds are also absorbed by clay particles. The esters and ethers are expected to behave differently from the acid forms although hydrolysis may influence subsequent binding. In general the esters and ethers are considered non-persistent in the environment.

for dicamba:

Kow 3.98 (pH 5), 0.16 (pH 7), 0.58 (pH 9)

Ecotoxicology:

Dicamba is of low toxicity to aquatic organisms

Birds Acute oral LD50 for mallard ducks 2000 mg/kg

Eight day dietary LC50 for mallard ducks and bobwhite quail >10000 mg/kg diet

Fish LC50 (96 h): for rainbow trout and bluegill sunfish 135 mg/l

Bees Non-toxic.

Daphnia EC50 (48 h): 110 mg/l

Environmental fate:

Breakdown of Chemical in Soil and Groundwater: Dicamba does not bind to soil particles (Koc = 2 g/ml) and is highly soluble in water. It is therefore highly mobile in the soil and may contaminate groundwater. Its leaching potential increases with precipitation and the volume applied.

Metabolism by soil microorganisms is the major pathway of loss under most soil conditions ; the principal metabolite is 3,6-dichlorosalicylic acid.

Under conditions amenable to rapid metabolism DT50 <14 d, Koc = 2.

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. Volatilisation 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. In humid areas, dicamba will be leached from the soil in 3-12 weeks. The half-life if dicamba in soil has varied from 4 to 555 days with the typical half-life being 1 to 4 weeks. Under conditions suitable to rapid metabolism, the half-life is less than 2 weeks. At an application rate of 6.7 kg/HA, no dicamba remained in the soil after one year.

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

Breakdown of Chemical 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, tomatoes, etc.) may be harmed during their growth and development stages. In wheat the major metabolite is 5-hydroxy-2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid; 3,6-dichlorosalicylic acid is also a metabolite.

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

MCPA and its formulations are rapidly degraded by soil microorganisms and it has low persistence, with a reported field half-life of 14 days to 1 month, depending on soil moisture and soil organic matter. Decreased soil moisture and microbial activity, as well as increased soil organic matter, will prolong the field half-life for MCPA.

Water – MCPA is relatively stable to light breakdown, but can be rapidly broken down by microorganisms. In sterilized water, it takes about five weeks for half of the compound to degrade due to the action of sunlight. In rice paddy water, however, MCPA is almost totally degraded by aquatic microorganisms in under two weeks.

Transport

MCPA readily leaches in most soils, but its mobility decreases with increasing organic matter. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil.

Metabolism

Mode of Action – MCPA works by concentrating in the actively growing regions of a plant (meristematic tissue) where it interferes with protein synthesis, cell division and ultimately the growth of the plant .

Plant Metabolism – MCPA is absorbed, translocated, and actively broken down by vegetation. The metabolite found in plants is 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
MCPA, dimethylamine salt	LOW (LogKOW = 0.74)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: - Reduction - Reuse - Recycling - Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (ADG)

14.1 UN number or ID number	3082				
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dicamba, dimethylamine salt and MCPA, dimethylamine salt)				
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	9	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
14.6 Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>274 331 335 375 AU01</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3082
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14.2 UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains dicamba, dimethylamine salt and MCPA, dimethylamine salt)	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6 Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082	
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dicamba, dimethylamine salt and MCPA, dimethylamine salt)	
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6 Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 375 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Not Applicable
MCPA, dimethylamine salt	Not Applicable
water	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Not Applicable
MCPA, dimethylamine salt	Not Applicable
water	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

dicamba, dimethylamine salt is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Chemicals with non-industrial uses removed from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (old Inventory)	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	
MCPA, dimethylamine salt is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Chemicals with non-industrial uses removed from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (old Inventory)	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	
water is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	

Additional Regulatory Information
Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
Canada - NDSL	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt; water)
China - IECSC	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
Korea - KECI	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (water); No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
Mexico - INSQ	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; MCPA, dimethylamine salt; water)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/06/2026
Initial Date	18/11/2013

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
8.1	15/06/2026	Transport Information, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Apparent Ravage Herbicide

- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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