

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Haloxyfop is a 2-(4-aryloxyphenoxy) propionic acid derivative
Trade Name: Sabakem Haloxyfop 520EC Herbicide
APVMA Number: 69155
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: August, 2013
This version issued: August, 2018 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**

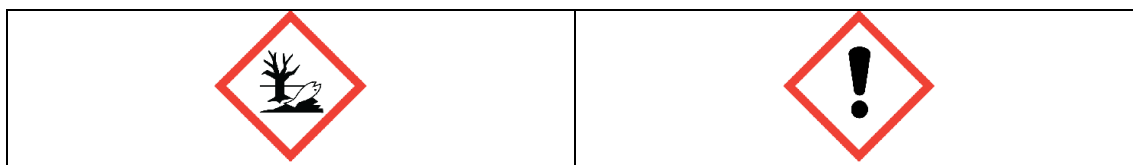
This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. Xn, Harmful. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria. However, this is a C1 Combustible Liquid so must be stored and handled as specified in AS 1940 "The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids."

SUSMP Classification: S6

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

UN Number: None allocated

**GHS Signal word: WARNING.****HAZARD STATEMENT:**

- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H320: Causes eye irritation.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

- P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
- P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
- P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

- P312: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P337: If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.
- P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.
- P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
- P391: Collect spillage.

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P370+P378: In case of fire: Suitable extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

STORAGE

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers to landfill.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear brown liquid.

Odour: Characteristic solvent odour.

Major Health Hazards: For Haloxyfop-methyl the oral LD₅₀ is 393 mg/kg for rats. The LD₅₀ is greater than 5,000 mg/kg for rabbits whose skin is exposed to Haloxyfop-methyl. Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl has an oral LD₅₀ of 518-531 mg/kg for rats. The dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 2000 mg/kg for rats and greater than 5,000 mg/kg for rabbits. Both Haloxyfop forms are non-irritating to skin and do not cause skin sensitization. They are mild eye irritants. The symptoms of toxicity in rats are reduced food intake and reduced food consumption. They may also cause liver and kidney damage. Irritating to eyes and skin, harmful if swallowed.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Haloxyfop R-methyl ester	72619-32-0	520g/L	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

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

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

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

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

Ingestion: If 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: This product is classified as a C1 combustible liquid. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

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

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Extinguishing Media: Suitable extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 92°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: C1

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 clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours. Otherwise, not normally necessary. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. 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. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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

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

SWA Exposure Limits

TWA (mg/m³)

STEL (mg/m³)

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

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: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

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

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

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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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear brown liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic solvent odour.
Boiling Point:	No specific data.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	1.71×10^{-6} kPa at 25°C (active ingredient)
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No specific data. Expected to be in the range 1.1 to 1.2
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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

Conditions to Avoid: 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: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and 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. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. May also form hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute Toxicity: For Haloxyfop-methyl the oral LD₅₀ is 393 mg/kg for rats. The LD₅₀ is greater than 5,000 mg/kg for rabbits whose skin is exposed to Haloxyfop-methyl. Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl has an oral LD₅₀ of 518-531 mg/kg for rats. The dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 2000 mg/kg for rats and greater than 5,000 mg/kg for rabbits. Both Haloxyfop forms are non-irritating to skin and do not cause skin sensitization. They are mild eye irritants. The symptoms of toxicity in rats are reduced food intake and reduced food consumption. They may also cause liver and kidney damage.

Chronic Toxicity: No Information Available.

Reproductive Effects: In rats, oral doses of 10 and 50 mg/kg/day of Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl from days 6 to 16 of pregnancy reduced the number of live offspring per litter and caused vaginal bleeding in the mother.

Teratogenic Effects: Oral doses of 50 mg/kg/day of Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl in rats between days 6 and 16 of pregnancy caused developmental abnormalities in the offspring's urinogenital system and death to the foetus. Oral doses of 7.5 mg/kg/day of Haloxyfop-methyl given to rats from days 6 to 15 of pregnancy caused delayed bone formation in the offspring.

Mutagenic Effects: No information is currently available.

Carcinogenic Effects: Studies show that 0.1 mg/kg/day of Haloxyfop-methyl for two years, the highest dose tested, does not cause cancer in rats. Similarly, 0.6 mg/kg/day for two years, the highest dose tested, is not carcinogenic to mice.

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Organ Toxicity: Doses of 100 mg/kg/day of Haloxyfop-methyl caused kidney damage in adult rats. Doses of 0.6 mg/kg/day for 2 years in mice caused reduced body weight gains and increased liver weights in mice. In dogs, 5 mg/kg/day causes a significant decrease in serum cholesterol, as well as a decrease in thyroid weight.

Fate in Humans and Animals: In rats, Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl undergoes metabolism to Haloxyfop which is excreted in faeces and urine.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Haloxyfop R-methyl Ester	Conc \geq 25%: Xn; R22
There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.	

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is harmful. In addition, product may be irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

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 a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may 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. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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

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

Effects on Birds: Haloxyfop-methyl and Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl are practically non-toxic to birds. The oral LD₅₀ is greater than 2,150 mg/kg for mallard ducks. The dietary LC₅₀ (8 day) is greater than 5,620 mg/kg for bobwhite quail.

Effects on Aquatic Organisms: Haloxyfop-methyl is practically non-toxic to fish. The LC₅₀ ranges from 96 to greater than 1000 mg/kg. Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl is moderately to highly toxic to fish. The LC₅₀ (96 hour) is 0.54 mg/l for fathead minnows, 0.28 mg/l for bluegill sunfish, and 1.8 mg/l for rainbow trout. The LC₅₀ (48 hours) for Daphnia is 4.64 mg/l.

Effects on Other Animals (Nontarget species): Haloxyfop is not toxic to bees. The contact and oral LD₅₀ (48 hours) is 100 micrograms Haloxyfop/bee.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Breakdown of Chemical in Soil and Groundwater: Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl is converted to Haloxyfop in soil. The half-life of Haloxyfop-ethoxyethyl is greater than one day on silty clay loam at 20°C. The half-life of Haloxyfop in soil is 55-100 days depending on the soil. Leaching is moderate.

Breakdown of Chemical in Surface Water: The half-life of Haloxyfop in water is 33 days for Haloxyfop at pH 5, 5 days at pH 7, and a few hours at pH 9.

Breakdown of Chemical in Vegetation: No information is currently available.

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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: Haloxyfop, 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, 7th 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)
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 "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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