

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Metolachlor is a chloroacetanilide derivative.
Trade Name: Sabakem Metolachlor 720 EC Herbicide
APVMA Code: 67460
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: Xn, Harmful. 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: None allocated.

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

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H227: Combustible liquid.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

PREVENTION

P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

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

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P391: Collect spillage.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

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

DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Brown, mobile liquid.

Odour: Hydrocarbon odour.

Major Health Hazards: Signs of human intoxication from Metolachlor exposure include abdominal cramps, anaemia, shortness of breath, dark urine, convulsions, diarrhoea, jaundice, weakness, nausea, sweating, and dizziness. This product, if aspirated, may cause lung damage.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Metolachlor	51218-45-2	720g/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 water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. This product is classified as a C1 combustible product. 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.

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Cool closed, undamaged containers exposed to fire with water spray.

Flash point: 120°C (TCC)

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. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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: Note that this product is combustible and therefore, for Storage, meets the definition of Dangerous Goods in some states. If you store large quantities (tonnes) of such products, we suggest that you consult your state's Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations regarding their storage. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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

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

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.

The ADI for Metolachlor is set at 0.08mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 7.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, Dec 2012.

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

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

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

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Brown, mobile liquid.
Odour:	Hydrocarbon odour.
Boiling Point:	>100°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.05-1.09 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Mixes.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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: An information profile for Metolachlor is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Metolachlor is harmful by ingestion. The reported oral LD₅₀ in rats for technical grade Metolachlor is from 1200mg/kg to 2780mg/kg. It is practically nontoxic by skin exposure, with a reported dermal LD₅₀ of greater than 2000mg/kg. Technical Metolachlor is a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs, and causes slight irritation and mild eye irritation in rabbits. The 4-hour rat inhalation LC₅₀ of greater than 4.3mg/L indicates slight toxicity via this route. Human exposure most commonly occurs through skin or eye contact. Signs of human intoxication from Metolachlor exposure include abdominal cramps, anaemia, shortness of breath, dark urine, convulsions, diarrhoea, jaundice, weakness, nausea, sweating, and dizziness.

Chronic toxicity: While Metolachlor is not readily absorbed by the skin, repeated dermal exposures may create skin sensitization, especially among those who work with Metolachlor. In rats fed Metolachlor for 90 days, no effects were noted at about 90mg/kg/day. In a 2-year study of mice, a similar no-effect level was found, but doses of about 300mg/kg/day caused decreased body weight gain.

Reproductive effects: In two long-term rat reproduction studies, mating, gestation, lactation, and fertility were not affected at doses of 50mg/kg/day. However, pup weights and parental food consumption decreased at this low dose. The evidence suggests that Metolachlor is not likely to have an effect on reproduction in humans under normal circumstances.

Teratogenic effects: Metolachlor caused no birth defects in rats at maternal doses of 300mg/kg/day administered during critical periods of gestation (organogenesis), although some delayed or abnormal development in offspring was seen at this dose. These data indicate that teratogenic and developmental effects in humans are unlikely at expected levels of exposure.

Mutagenic effects: Metolachlor tested negative in two bacterial assays. Also, no mutagenicity effects were noted in a standard mouse test. From this evidence it is unlikely that the compound is mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: Male and female mice exposed to doses up to 100mg/kg/day for 18 to 20 months did not develop cancer, nor did male rats at doses of up to 150mg/kg/day over a 2-year period. From these data, it seems unlikely that Metolachlor is carcinogenic in humans.

Organ toxicity: Exposure to Metolachlor can damage the liver and cause irritation of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. It has also caused skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

Fate in humans and animals: Studies show that orally administered Metolachlor is quickly broken down into metabolites and is almost totally eliminated in the urine and faeces of goats, rats, and poultry. Metolachlor itself was not detected in the urine, faeces, or body tissues. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.	

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild 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 not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

Eye Contact:

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

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

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

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

Carcinogen Status:

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

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

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

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is not readily biodegradable. It may accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Metolachlor is moderately persistent in the soil environment. Half-lives of 15 to 70 days in different soils have been observed. Soils with significant soil water content may show more rapid breakdown.

Breakdown in water: Metolachlor is highly persistent in water over a wide range of water acidity. Its half-life at 20°C is more than 200 days in highly acid waters, and is 97 days in highly basic waters. Metolachlor is also relatively stable in water under natural sunlight.

Breakdown in vegetation: Metolachlor, applied before plants emerge, is absorbed through shoots just above the seed, and may be absorbed from the soil into and through the roots. This chemical acts by inhibiting the production of essential plant components like chlorophylls, enzymes, and other proteins. Metolachlor is a growth inhibitor affecting root and shoot growth after seeds have germinated.

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: Metolachlor, 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)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued by: Sabakem Pty Ltd

Phone: 1800 033 111 (all hours)

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

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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SAFETY DATA SHEET