

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

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**Chemical nature:** Blend of Diflufenican and MCPA in a suitable solvent system.  
**Trade Name:** Sabakem Reckon-M 275EC Selective Herbicide  
**APVMA Code:** 69242  
**Product Use:** Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:** August, 2013  
**This version issued:** December, 2019 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. Xi, Irritating. 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:** S5

**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.
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H320: Causes eye irritation.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H360D: May damage the unborn child.
- H411: 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.
- P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

**RESPONSE**

- P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- 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.
- P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
- P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

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

**STORAGE**

P405: Store locked up.

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

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

**DISPOSAL**

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

**Emergency Overview**

**Physical Description & colour:** Clear, dark brown liquid.

**Odour:** Characteristic ester odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, if aspirated, may cause lung damage, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking, may damage the unborn child.

**Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Diflufenican	83164-33-4	25g/L	not set	not set
MCPA (as ethyl hexyl ester)	29450-45-1	250g/L	not set	not set
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	150g/L	103	309
Liquid Hydrocarbon		325g/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:** If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**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.

**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:** 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 are likely to be toxic and corrosive if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** 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:** 74°C  
**Upper Flammability Limit:** 6.7%  
**Lower Flammability Limit:** 0.8% (hydrocarbon solvent)  
**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 no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. 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 G cartridge, suitable for agricultural chemicals. 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**.

<b>SWA Exposure Limits</b>	<b>TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>STEL (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103	309

The ADI for Diflufenican is set at 0.2mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 16.3mg/kg/day.

The ADI for MCPA is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1.1mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, June 2013.

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:** 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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Protective Material Types:** There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable.

**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 used.

### Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear dark brown liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Characteristic ester odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	176-200°C at 100kPa
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	4.25 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> mPa @ 25°C (Diflufenican)
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.063
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Emulsifiable.
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water distribution:</b>	4.9 (Diflufenican) 5.37 (MCPA, 2EHE) (log P <sub>ow</sub> octanol/water)
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	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:** Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

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

**Fire Decomposition:** Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Water. 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

#### Local Effects:

**Target Organs:** There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

An information profile for MCPA is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

**Acute toxicity:** MCPA acid is harmful via ingestion, with reported oral LD<sub>50</sub> values for the technical product in rats ranging from 700 mg/kg to 1160 mg/kg and ranging in mice from 550 to 800 mg/kg. It is harmful via the dermal route as well, with reported dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values ranging from greater than 1000 mg/kg in rats to greater than 4000 mg/kg in rabbits.

**Chronic toxicity:** Dietary levels of approximately 50 mg/kg/day and 125 mg/kg/day over 7 months caused reduced feeding rates and retarded growth rates in rats. White blood cell counts and ratios were not affected, but some reductions in red blood cell counts and haemoglobin did appear to be associated with exposure to MCPA at oral dose levels of approximately 20 mg/kg/day. In the same study, oral doses of approximately 5 mg/kg/day caused increased relative kidney weights, and oral doses of approximately 20 mg/kg/day caused increased relative liver weights. Another study in rats showed no effects on kidney or liver weights over an unspecified period at oral doses of 60 mg/kg/day, but oral doses of 150 mg/kg/day did cause reversible increases in these weights over a course of 3 months. Very high dermal doses of 500 mg/kg/day caused reduced body weight, and even higher dermal doses of 1000 and 2000 mg/kg/day resulted in increased mortality and observable changes in liver, kidney, spleen, and thymus tissue.

**Reproductive effects:** A two-generation rat study at doses of up to 15 mg/kg/day affected reproductive function. It is unlikely that humans will experience these effects under normal exposure conditions.

**Teratogenic effects:** Offspring of pregnant rats fed low to moderate doses of MCPA (20 to 125 mg/kg) on days 6 to 15 of gestation, had no birth defects. Teratogenic effects in humans are unlikely at expected exposure levels.

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**Mutagenic effects:** MCPA is reportedly weakly mutagenic to bone marrow and ovarian cells of hamsters, but negative results were reported for other mutagenic tests. It appears that the compound poses little or no mutagenic risk.

**Carcinogenic effects:** All of the available evidence on MCPA indicates that the compound does not cause cancer. Forestry and agricultural workers occupationally exposed to MCPA in Sweden did not show increased cancer incidence.

**Organ toxicity:** Target organs identified in animal studies include the liver, kidneys, spleen, and thymus. Farm worker exposure has resulted in reversible anaemia, muscular weakness, digestive problems, and slight liver damage.

**Fate in humans and animals:** MCPA is rapidly absorbed and eliminated from mammalian systems. Rats eliminated nearly all of a single oral dose within 24 hours, mostly through urine with little or no metabolism. Humans excreted about half of a 5 mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day 5.

**Diflufenican:**

NOAEL: rat = 500 ppm or 25 mg/kg/day (2 years); mice = 500 ppm or 60-73 mg/kg/day (2 years)

NOEL : dog = 100 mg/kg/day

**Chronic toxicity**

**Mutagenicity:** Not mutagenic

**Reproduction toxicity NOEL (rat) = 200 ppm (3 generation)**

Teratogenicity: NOEL (rat) > 1,000 mg/kg/day

NOEL (rabbit) > 1,000 mg/kg/day

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Conc>=10%: Xi; R36/38
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Eye irritation – category 2A</li><li>Skin irritation – category 2</li><li>Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – category 3</li><li>Reproductive toxicity – category 1B</li></ul>	
MCPA	Conc>=25%: Xn; R22; R38; R41
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Acute toxicity – category 4</li><li>Acute toxicity – category 4</li><li>Acute toxicity – category 4</li><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1</li><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1</li></ul>	
Diflufenican	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 3</li></ul>	

### Potential Health Effects

**Inhalation:**

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition 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:** Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

**Eye Contact:**

**Short Term Exposure:** This product is 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

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

**Effects on birds:** MCPA is moderately toxic to wildfowl; the LD<sub>50</sub> of MCPA in bobwhite quail is 377 mg/kg.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** MCPA is only slightly toxic to freshwater fish, with reported LC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 117 to 232 mg/L in rainbow trout. MCPA is practically nontoxic to freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine and marine organisms.

**Effects on other organisms:** It is nontoxic to bees, with a reported oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 104µg/bee.

### Environmental Fate:

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** 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. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil.

**Breakdown in water:** It is relatively stable to light breakdown, but can be rapidly broken down by microorganisms. In rice paddy water, MCPA is almost totally degraded by aquatic microorganisms in under 2 weeks.

### Diflufenican:

**Mobility** Low mobility.

**Persistence/degradability** Half-life time (t<sub>1/2</sub>): 105-210 days.

### Ecotoxicity :

**Birds:** Bobwhite quail LD<sub>50</sub> > 2,150 mg/kg

Mallard duck LD<sub>50</sub> > 4,000 mg/kg

**Fish:** LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hours) rainbow trout = 56-100 mg/L

carp = 105 mg/L

algae > 10 mg/L

LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hours) daphnia > 10 mg/L

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

Birds: Low toxicity.

Bees: Not toxic.

## 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 ingredients: MCPA, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone are mentioned in the SUSMP.

## Section 16 - Other Information

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

### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (Feb 2016)

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