

Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

Chemical nature:	Blend of herbicide ingredients in water solution.
Trade Name:	Amgrow Chemspray Weed Control Multiweed All Purpose Lawn Weeder
Product Use:	Selective herbicide to control Mullumbimby couch and other broadleaf weeds in lawns.
Issued By:	Amgrow Pty Ltd B2a, 3-29 Birnie Avenue Lidcombe. NSW. 2141. (02) 9395 1200 www.amgrow.com.au
This version issued:	May 2021 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 or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

SUSMP Classification: S5

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

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: DANGER

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Acute Toxicity Dermal Category 4

Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B

Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 3

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

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

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

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

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- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

- P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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.
P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

STORAGE

- P410: Protect from sunlight.
P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

- P501: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Brown liquid.

Odour: Characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and skin, possible skin sensitiser.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Bentazone	25057-89-0	192g/L	not set	not set
MCPA as the dimethylamine salt	2039-46-5	112g/L	not set	not set
Dicamba as the dimethylamine salt	1918-00-9	19g/L	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	<1%	not set	not set
Water	7732-18-5	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. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

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Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

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

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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

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

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be irritating if inhaled.

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

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: This product is sold in small packages, and the accidental release from one of these is not usually a cause for concern. For minor spills, clean up, rinsing to sewer and put empty container in garbage. Although no special protective clothing is normally necessary because of occasional minor contact with this product, it is good practice to wear impermeable gloves when handling chemical products. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses and call emergency services.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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

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

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 Bentazone is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 10mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Dicamba is set at 0.03mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 3mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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.

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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: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should 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.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: 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, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Brown liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Below 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	As for water.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	Not applicable - does not burn.

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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

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

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. 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

Local Effects:

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

Bentazone is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Bentazone	$\geq 1\% \text{Conc} < 20\%$: Xi; R43
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acute toxicity - category 4Eye irritation - category 2Skin sensitisation - category 1Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 3

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Dicamba

No risk phrases at concentrations found in this product

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

Toxicity: *Dicamba* slightly toxic: LD₅₀ Oral (Rat) = 1707mg/kg, LD₅₀ Dermal (Rabbit) >2000mg/kg. *MCPA* is slightly toxic: LD₅₀ Oral (Rat) = 700-1160mg/kg, LD₅₀ Oral (mouse) = 550-880mg/kg, LD₅₀ Dermal (Rat) >1000mg/kg, LD₅₀ Dermal (Rabbit) >4000mg/kg. *Bentazone*: LD₅₀ Oral (rat): >1000 mg/kg Dermal LD₅₀ (rat): >2500 mg/kg

Reproductive effects: *Dicamba* The data suggest that dicamba is unlikely to cause reproductive effects in humans at expected levels of use. *MCPA*. It is unlikely that humans will experience effects under normal exposure conditions.

Teratogenic effects: *Dicamba* No teratogenic effects have been shown in lab animals such as rabbits and rats. *MCPA* Teratogenic effects in humans are unlikely at expected exposure levels.

Mutagenic effects: *Dicamba* has not been shown to be a mutagen. *MCPA*- It appears that the compound poses little or no mutagenic risk.

Carcinogenic effects: *MCPA* All of the available evidence on indicates that the compound does not cause cancer. *Dicamba* The data suggests that dicamba is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: *MCPA* - Farm worker exposure has resulted in reversible anemia, muscular weakness, digestive problems, and slight liver damage

Fate in humans and animals:

MCPA is rapidly absorbed and eliminated from mammalian systems. Humans excreted about half of a 5 mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day 5. *Dicamba* The data indicates that dicamba is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract. When daily intake stopped, storage in the organs declined rapidly. It is therefore concluded that dicamba does not bio-accumulate in mammalian tissues.

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Bentazone should avoid contact with this product.

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: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition 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

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

Effects on birds: *MCPA* is moderately toxic to wildfowl; LD₅₀ (bobwhite quail) = 377 mg/kg. *Dicamba* is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD₅₀ (mallard ducks) = 2009 mg/kg. The 8-day dietary LC₅₀ in mallards and in bobwhite quail is greater than 10,000 ppm.

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Phone: 02 9395 1200 (office hours)

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Effects on aquatic organisms: MCPA is only slightly toxic to freshwater fish: LC₅₀ (rainbow trout) = 117 - 232mg/L. MCPA is practically nontoxic to freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine and marine organisms. Bentazone -Low toxicity to aquatic organisms. 48hr LC₅₀ (Daphnia magna) = 125 mg/L, 96hr LC₅₀ (rainbow trout) >100 mg/L. Dicamba is of low toxicity to fish. The LC₅₀ (48hr) (rainbow trout) = 35 mg/L, The LC₅₀ (daphnia magna) (48hr) = 110 mg/L

Effects on other organisms: MCPA is not toxic to bees. Dicamba poses little threat to wildlife and is not toxic to bees

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 readily leaches in most soils, but its mobility decreases with increasing organic matter. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil. Dicamba is moderately persistent in soil. The half-life of dicamba in soil is typically 1 to 4 weeks It is stable to water and other chemicals in the soil. Dicamba does not bind to soil particles and is highly soluble in water. It is therefore highly mobile in the soil and may contaminate groundwater.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in garbage. For larger quantities, if recycling or reclaiming is not possible, use a commercial waste disposal service.

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: Bentazone, MCPA, Dicamba, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

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

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

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

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

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (December 2011)
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