

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Picloram is an anilide/aniline-pyrimidine derivative. Presented in this product as a salt for increased water solubility.

Trade Name: **Farmalinx Stuka Flexi Herbicide**

APVMA Code: 66952

Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.

Creation Date: **February, 2012**

This version issued: **July, 2020** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: R43. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Safety Phrases: S23, S36, S24/25. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.

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

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: **WARNING.**

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

PREVENTION

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

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing 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.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P391: Collect spillage.

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 as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear yellow to light brown liquid.

Odour: No data odour. Expected to have little or no odour.

Major Health Hazards: possible skin sensitiser.

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Potential Health Effects

Persons with a know history of sensitisation to this product, or to Picloram should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

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. However product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

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. 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 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Picloram, as the potassium salt	2545-60-0	240g/L	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	<10	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: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin Contact: Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water 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 product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or 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.

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Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness.

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: Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. No special recommendations for clothing materials. 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).

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 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: 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 Picloram is set at 0.07mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 7mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken 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.

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

Skin Protection: The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful to most persons and that normally no special skin protection is necessary. However, we suggest that you routinely avoid contact with all chemical products and that you wear suitable gloves (preferably elbow-length) when skin contact is likely.

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

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Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

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:	Clear yellow to light brown liquid.
Odour:	No data odour. Expected to have little or no 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:	6 to 10 (specification; as supplied).
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: 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: Only small quantities of decomposition products are expected from this product at temperatures normally achieved in a fire. This will only occur after heating to dryness. 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. Potassium compounds. 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.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient

Risk Phrases

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

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Picloram is practically nontoxic via ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of greater than 5000mg/kg to 8200mg/kg in rats, 2000 to 4000mg/kg in mice, and approximately 2000mg/kg in rabbits. The reported dermal LD₅₀ in rabbits is greater than 4000mg/kg, a level which produced no mortality or toxic signs. This indicates slight toxicity via the dermal route as well. Technical Picloram is reported to cause no skin and moderate eye irritation in the rabbit, and to cause no skin sensitization in the guinea pig. Some formulations have caused mild or slight skin irritation and skin sensitization in test animals. There is no documented history of human intoxication by Picloram, so symptoms of acute exposure are difficult to characterize.

NOTE: Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) has determined that this product should be assigned R43 – May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Persons with a know history of sensitisation to this product, or to Picloram should avoid contact with this product.

Chronic toxicity: Male mice receiving Picloram at dietary doses of 1000 to 2000mg/kg/day over 32 days showed no clinical signs of toxicity nor changes in blood chemistry, but females did show decreased body weight and increased liver weights. Liver effects were also seen in rats at very high doses of 3000mg/kg/day over an exposure period of 90 days, and above 225mg/kg/day for 90 days. Dogs, sheep, and beef cattle fed low levels of Picloram for a month

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experienced no toxic effects. The ester and triisopropanolamine salt showed low toxicity in animal tests. Picloram may show additive effects if mixed with other herbicides such as 2,4-D.

No evidence of Teratogenic, Mutagenic or Carcinogenic effects.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Insufficient data to be sure of status.

Effects on birds: Picloram is slightly to practically nontoxic to birds; the acute oral LD₅₀ is greater than 2000 to 5000mg/kg in ducks, pheasants and quail, with no mortality seen at even the highest levels.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Picloram is slightly to moderately toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. The 48-hour LC₅₀ in Daphnia is 50mg/L, indicating moderate toxicity. Most salts are of similar or lesser toxicity, but the isooctyl ester may be highly toxic. The reported 96-hour LC₅₀ for the isooctyl ester in rainbow trout is 4mg/L, and in channel catfish is 1.4mg/L. Other LC₅₀ values in aquatic invertebrates ranged from 10 to 68mg/L. Picloram is not expected to accumulate appreciably in aquatic organisms; the measured bioconcentration factor in bluegill sunfish was less than 0.54.

Effects on other organisms: The compound is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Picloram is moderately to highly persistent in the soil environment, with reported field half-lives from 20 to 300 days and an estimated average of 90 days. Photodegradation is significant only on the soil surface and volatilization is practically nil.

Breakdown in water: In laboratory studies, sunlight readily broke down Picloram in water, with a half-life of 2.6 days. Herbicide levels in farm ponds were 1mg/L directly following spraying, and decreased to 0.01mg/L within 100 days, primarily due to dilution and the action of sunlight.

Breakdown in vegetation: Picloram is readily absorbed by plant roots, less so by the foliage, and is readily translocated throughout plants. It remains stable and intact in plants.

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

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. 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: Picloram, 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 (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.

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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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<http://www.kilford.com.au> Phone (02)9251 4532

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Issued by: Farmalinx Pty Ltd

Phone: 02 9389 2455 (office hours)

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