

# Material Safety Data Sheet



PRODUCT NAME            **ChemAg LV Ester 600 Herbicide**  
APVMA Product Code:    53817

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## 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

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**Supplier Name**            **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
**Address**                    17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167  
**Telephone**                (08) 9419 0333  
**Fax**                         (08) 9419 7516  
**Emergency**                In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade  
**Email**                        sales@imtrade.com.au  
**Web site**                    <http://www.imtrade.com.au>  
**Product Use:**              Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:**            **April, 2008**  
**This version issued:**      **First issue: April, 2008**  
**Product type:**             2,4-D is an aryloxyalkanoic acid derivative. It is present as the ethylhexyl ester.

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## SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported by Road and Rail. (ADG 7, Special Provision AU01). However, this is a C1 Combustible Liquid and for storage meets the definition of Dangerous Goods.

**Risk Phrases:** R22, R36. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to eyes.

**Safety Phrases:** S20, S25. When using, do not eat or drink. Avoid contact with eyes.

**SUSDP Classification:** S5

**ADG Classification:** Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

**UN Number:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

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### Emergency Overview

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**Physical Description & Colour:** Amber to brown liquid.

**Odour:** Hydrocarbon solvent odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** The oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 2,4-D ranges from 375 to 666 mg/kg in the rat, 370 mg/kg in mice, and from less than 320 to 1000 mg/kg in guinea pigs. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values are 1500 mg/kg in rats and 1400 mg/kg in rabbits, respectively. In humans, prolonged breathing of 2,4-D causes coughing, burning, dizziness, and temporary loss of muscle coordination. Other symptoms of poisoning can be fatigue and weakness with possible nausea. On rare occasions following high levels of exposure, there can be inflammation of the nerve endings with muscular effects.

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### Potential Health Effects

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See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

#### Inhalation:

**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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

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Phone: (08) 9419 0333

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

**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:**

**ASCC:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by ASCC.

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

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

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**SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester	1928-43-4	600g/L*	not set	not set
Liquid hydrocarbon		82g/L	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

\* This value is the 2,4-D concentration. The ester is present at a concentration sufficient to give this value.

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

The ASCC 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.

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**SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**

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**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 MSDS 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:** 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.

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**SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**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 may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Suitable extinguishing media are 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.

**Flash point:** >63°C

**Upper Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** No data.

**Autoignition temperature:** No data.

**Flammability Class:** C1

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

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**SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**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 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 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 MSDS 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.

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**SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**Handling:** Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS 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.

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.

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**SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

**ASCC Exposure Limits**                      **TWA (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)**                                      **STEL (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)**

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

The ADI for 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2006.

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:** No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that vapours and mists are minimised.

**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:** 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.

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

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**SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:**

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**Physical Description & colour:** Amber to brown liquid.

**Odour:** Hydrocarbon solvent odour.

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**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Not available.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	No data.
<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>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	No data.

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## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**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:** Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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.

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## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicity:** An information profile for 2,4-D is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

**Acute toxicity:** The acid form of 2,4-D is classified as "harmful". The oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 2,4-D ranges from 375 to 666 mg/kg in the rat, 370 mg/kg in mice, and from less than 320 to 1000 mg/kg in guinea pigs. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values are 1500 mg/kg in rats and 1400 mg/kg in rabbits, respectively. In humans, prolonged breathing of 2,4-D causes coughing, burning, dizziness, and temporary loss of muscle coordination. Other symptoms of poisoning can be fatigue and weakness with possible nausea. On rare occasions following high levels of exposure, there can be inflammation of the nerve endings with muscular effects.

**Chronic toxicity:** Rats given high amounts, 50 mg/kg/day, of 2,4-D in the diet for 2 years showed no adverse effects. Dogs fed lower amounts in their food for 2 years died, probably because dogs do not excrete organic acids efficiently. A human given a total of 16.3 g in 32 days therapeutically, lapsed into a stupor and showed signs of incoordination, weak reflexes, and loss of bladder control.

**Reproductive effects:** High levels of 2,4-D (about 50 mg/kg/day) administered orally to pregnant rats did not cause any adverse effects on birth weights or litter size. The evidence suggests that if 2,4-D causes reproductive effects in animals, this only occurs at very high doses. Thus reproductive problems associated with 2,4-D are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.

**Teratogenic effects:** 2,4-D may cause birth defects at high doses. Rats fed 150 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 15 of pregnancy had offspring with increased skeletal abnormalities, such as delayed bone development and wavy ribs. This suggests that 2,4-D exposure is unlikely to be teratogenic in humans at expected exposure levels.

**Mutagenic effects:** 2,4-D has been very extensively tested and was found to be nonmutagenic in most systems. 2,4-D did not damage DNA in human lung cells. However, in one study, significant effects occurred in chromosomes in cultured human cells at low exposure levels. The data suggest that 2,4-D is not mutagenic or has low mutagenic potential.

**Carcinogenic effects:** 2,4-D fed to rats for 2 years caused an increase in malignant tumours. Female mice given a single injection of 2,4-D developed cancer (reticulum-cell sarcomas). Another study in rodents shows a low incidence of brain tumours at moderate exposure levels (45 mg/kg/day) over a lifetime. However, a number of questions have been raised about the validity of this evidence and thus about the carcinogenic potential of 2,4-D. In humans, a variety of studies give conflicting results. Several studies suggest an association of 2,4-D exposure with cancer. An increased occurrence of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was found among a Kansas and Nebraska farm population associated with the spraying of 2,4-D. Other studies done in New Zealand, Washington, New York, Australia, and on Vietnam veterans from the U.S. were all negative. There remains considerable controversy about the methods used in the various studies and their results. Thus, the carcinogenic status of 2,4-D is not clear.

**Organ toxicity:** Most symptoms of 2,4-D exposure disappear within a few days, but there is a report of liver dysfunction from long-term exposure.

**Fate in humans and animals:** The absorption of 2,4-D is almost complete in mammals after ingestion and nearly all of the dose is excreted in the urine. The compound is readily absorbed through the skin and lungs. Men given 5

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

mg/kg excreted about 82% of the dose as unchanged 2,4-D. The half-life is between 10 and 20 hours in living organisms. There is no evidence that 2,4-D accumulates to significant level in mammals or in other organisms. Between 6 and 8 hours after doses of 1 mg/kg, peak concentrations of 2,4-D were found in the blood, liver, kidney, lungs, and spleen of rats. There were lower levels in muscle and brain. After 24 hours, there were no detectable tissue residues. Only traces of the compound have been found in the milk of lactating animals for 6 days following exposure.

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

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### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

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#### Ingredient

#### Risk Phrases

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

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### SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

**Effects on birds:** 2,4-D is harmful to wildfowl and slightly to moderately toxic to birds. The LD<sub>50</sub> is 1000 mg/kg in mallards, 272 mg/kg in pheasants, and 668 mg/kg in quail and pigeons.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** Some formulations of 2,4-D are highly toxic to fish while others are less so. Limited studies indicate a half-life of less than 2 days in fish and oysters. Concentrations of 10 mg/L for 85 days did not adversely affect the survival of adult dungeness crabs. For immature crabs, the 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> is greater than 10 mg/L, indicating that 2,4-D is only slightly toxic. Brown shrimp showed a small increase in mortality at exposures of 2 mg/L for 48 hours.

**Effects on other organisms:** Moderate doses of 2,4-D severely impaired honeybees brood production. At lower levels of exposure, exposed bees lived significantly longer than the controls. The honeybee LD<sub>50</sub> is 0.0115 mg/bee.

#### Environmental Fate:

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** 2,4-D has low soil persistence. The half-life in soil is less than 7 days. Soil microbes are primarily responsible for its disappearance.

**Breakdown in water:** In aquatic environments, microorganisms readily degrade 2,4-D. Rates of breakdown increase with increased nutrients, sediment load, and dissolved organic carbon. Under oxygenated conditions the half-life is 1 week to several weeks.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** 2,4-D interferes with normal plant growth processes. Uptake of the compound is through leaves, stems, and roots. Breakdown in plants is by a variety of biological and chemical pathways. 2,4-D is toxic to most broad leaf crops, especially cotton, tomatoes, beets, and fruit trees.

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### SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**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.

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### SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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**ADG Code:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

**Hazchem Code:** 3Z

**Special Provisions:** 179, 274, AU01

**Limited quantities:** ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5L for this class of product.

**Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

**Packaging Group:** III

**Packaging Method:** P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

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### SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**AICS:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

The following ingredients: 2,4-D, Liquid hydrocarbon, are mentioned in the SUSDP.

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### SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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**This MSDS 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<sup>th</sup> edition)

**AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

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Phone: (08) 9419 0333

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

<b>ASCC</b>	Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<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>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made the user should contact Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the event of an emergency, 000. 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 MSDS is prepared in accord with the ASCC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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

End of Report

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