






### 1. Product identifier & identity for the chemical

Product Identifier	<b>FallowMate IPA 650 Herbicide</b>
Active Constituent	650 g/L MCPA present as the isopropylamine salt
Other means of Identification	Agricultural herbicide. Grow Choice product code number: 6501 AVPMA registered number: 89360/124496
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	For the selective control of broadleaf weeds in fallow land, non-crop areas, industrial and commercial areas, rights of way as per the Directions for Use table.
Suppliers name, address and phone number:	Grow Choice Pty Ltd 113 Fitzroy Street   TAMWORTH NSW 2340 Phone: 02 6766 3979 Email: admin@growchoice.com.au
Emergency phone number:	In Case Of Emergency Dial 000
Poisons Information Centre	Phone: 13 11 26 and speak to a Poisons Information Specialist. Fax: +61 2 9845 3597 <a href="http://www.chw.edu.au/poisons/contact.htm">http://www.chw.edu.au/poisons/contact.htm</a>

### 2. Hazard Identification

- Classified as **HAZARDOUS** in accordance with the *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* [NOHSC: 1008(2004) 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (the GHS).
- Considered non-dangerous for road and rail transport by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods Road and Rail (August 2014 edition)
- Considered **DANGEROUS** for transport by sea and air in accordance with the IMDG Code 37-14 (refer Section 14).

Summary of hazardous identifications	IMDG UN number: Poisons Schedule number: <b>S6</b>
Classification of the hazardous chemical	Acute toxicity - category 4 Skin irritation - category 2 Eye damage - category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1
GHS symbol	Corrosion      Exclamation Mark      Environment   

Signal code and word	GHS05 <b>Corrosive</b> GHS07 <b>Health hazards</b> GHS09 <b>Environmental</b> <b>"Danger"</b>
General Precautionary Statements.	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.
Precautionary Code and Statements	H302 <b>Harmful if swallowed</b> H315 <b>Causes skin irritation</b> H318 <b>Causes serious eye damage</b> H410 <b>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects</b>
Prevention Precautionary Statement and response	P264: <b>Wash hands and any body part exposed to product thoroughly with soap and water after handling.</b> P270 <b>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</b> P280: <b>Wear protective gloves. Refer Section 8</b> P301 + P312 <b>IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</b> P330 <b>Rinse mouth.</b> P321: <b>Specific treatment – Refer to Section 4</b> P332 + P313: <b>If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</b> P362: <b>Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</b> P305 + P351 + P338: <b>IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</b> P310: <b>Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.</b>
Storage	No storage specified. Refer to Section 7.
Disposal	P501 <b>Dispose of contents: DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic collections of unwanted chemicals. Refer Section 13.</b>

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical ingredients: CAS number and other unique identifiers: Concentration of ingredients:	Component	CAS No	Proportion
	MCPA present as isopropylamine salt	94-74-6	650 g/L
	Propriety Surfactant		6-12%
	Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

#### 4. First Aid Measures

<b>Summary:</b>	Harmful if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. When opening the container and preparing the spray wear PPE refer to Section 8. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.
<b>Swallow:</b>	If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show container, label and this document. Make every effort to prevent vomit from entering the lungs by careful placement of the patient. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.
<b>Eye:</b>	If product gets in eyes, hold eyelids open and wash with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
<b>Skin:</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Launder clothing before reuse.
<b>Inhaled:</b>	Move affected person to fresh air and keep at rest until recovered.

#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Non-combustible. If involved in a fire, it will toxic irritating gases and fumes. Hazchem Code: None Allocated. Emergency Action: If exposed to fire, keep container cool by spraying with water fog. Other Information: Prevent fire water from entering drains or water bodies.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters</b>	Fire fighters should wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus (AS/NZS 1715/1716) and full protective gear. Keep unnecessary people away. If it can be done safely, remove intact containers from the fire. Bund area with sand or earth to prevent contamination of drains or waterways. Dispose of extinguishing agent and spillage safely later. Contamination of water bodies should be avoided.

#### 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	In case of spillage it is important to take all steps necessary to: Instruct and ensure all bystanders to keep away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid eye and skin contact;
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Do not breath fumes; Ensure adequate ventilation; Avoid contamination of waterways. Refer to Section 8 for Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Reposition any leaking containers so as to minimise leakage. Dam and absorb spill with an absorbent material (e.g. sand or soil). Shovel the absorbed spill into drums. Collect in a suitable, closed container to dispose and clean the spilled area with water.

#### 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Safe work practices are recommended. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray wear appropriate PPE (refer Section 8). Do not spray under high wind conditions. <b>Hygiene measures:</b> When using products, do not eat, drink or smoke. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, drinking, smoking/using tobacco, chewing gum, using the toilet or applying cosmetics. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:</b>	Keep out of reach of children, unauthorised persons and animals. Store in tightly sealed original containers in a dry secure place away from fertilizers, feed and food. Store out of direct sunlight and extreme temperature. Always read the label and any attached leaflet before use.

#### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<b>Control parameters – exposure standards, biological monitoring</b>	Control process conditions to avoid contact. Use in a well-ventilated area only. Use local exhaust ventilation to keep exposure levels below the exposure limits above.
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Handle in well ventilated areas, generally natural ventilation is adequate.
<b>Personal protective equipment (PPE)</b>	When opening the container, preparing the spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the next and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length PVC chemical resistant and face shield or goggles. <b>Face and Eye Protection:</b> Face shield or goggles. <b>Clothing:</b> Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat. <b>Gloves:</b> Elbow-length chemical resistant PVC gloves. <b>Respiratory:</b> If airborne concentrations are likely to exceed the exposure standards above or if exposed to dust, an AS/NZS 1715/1716 approved respirator should be worn. Recommended to use Australian and New Zealand Standard PPE: Overalls AS 3765, Clothing for protection against Hazardous chemicals Gloves: AS/NZS 2161, Industrial safety gloves and mittens (not electrical and medical gloves) Goggles and face shield AS/NZS 1337, Eye protectors for industrial applications. Footwear AS/NZS 2210, Occupational protective footwear Respirators AS NZS 1715 Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices
<b>Requirements Concerning Training</b>	Check State and/or Territory regulations that require people who use pesticides in their job or business to have adequate training in the application of the materials.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance, form, colour and odour</b>	Clear, red-brown liquid with ammonia like odour
<b>pH (1% deionized Water)</b>	No specific data available
<b>Melting point</b>	No specific data available. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Boiling point</b>	Approx 100°C (estimated)
<b>Flash point</b>	Not flammable
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No specific data available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not flammable
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Soluble
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	As for water
<b>Vapour density</b>	Less than 1
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable, does not burn
<b>Coeff Oil/water distribution</b>	0.71 at pH 7 (MCPA acid) (log P octanol/water)

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	Avoid contact of the concentrate with strong alkalis and acids. Polymerisation is unlikely.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable in ambient conditions for a period of at least 2 years after manufacture.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Keep away from strong acids and oxidizing agents.
<b>Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions</b>	Reaction with acids can cause the concentrate or spray mix to precipitate solid MCPA, causing deactivation of the product and blockage of spray nozzles. The addition of a strong alkali such as caustic soda will cause the release of dimethylamine vapour, which is moderately toxic.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	If heated until evaporation of water, the residual material can emit toxic and noxious fumes. Will not polymerise.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on routes of exposure and symptoms related to exposure

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	MCPA acid is harmful via ingestion, with reported oral LD50 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 LD50 values ranging from > 1000 mg/kg in rats to > 4000 mg/kg in rabbits.
<b>Chronic Toxicity</b>	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.
<b>Reproductive effects</b>	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.
<b>Teratogenic effects</b>	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.
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	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.
<b>Carcinogenic effects</b>	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.
<b>Organ toxicity</b>	Target organs identified in animal studies include the liver, kidneys, spleen, and thymus. Farm worker exposure has resulted in reversible anemia, muscular weakness, digestive problems, and slight liver damage.
<b>Fate in humans and animals</b>	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 5mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day 5.

## 12. Ecological information (continued on page 4)

<b>Eco toxicity</b>	Moderate to high toxicity to aquatic organisms. LC50 (96 hr) for rainbow trout and bluegill sunfish is 135 mg/L for dicamba. LC50 (96 hr) for rainbow trout is 50 - 560 mg/L for MCPA. LC50 (96 hr) for bluegill sunfish is > 135 mg/L for MCPA. LC50 (48 hr) for daphnia is 110 mg/L for dicamba. LC50 (48 hr) for daphnia is > 190 mg/L for MCPA. MCPA is practically nontoxic to freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine and marine organisms. Nontoxic to bees. Moderate toxicity to birds LD50 for bobwhite quail is 377 mg/kg for MCPA.  Effects on birds: MCPA is moderately toxic to wildfowl; the LD50 of MCPA in bobwhite quail is 377 mg/kg.  Effects on aquatic organisms: MCPA is only slightly toxic to freshwater fish, with reported LC50 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 LD50 of 14 µg/bee.
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## Environmental fate

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. With less than 10% organic matter in soil, MCPA is degraded in 1 day and, with greater than 10% levels in soil, it takes 3 to 9 days to degrade. The half-life is 5 to 6 days in slightly acidic to slightly alkaline soils. MCPA readily leaches in most soils, but its mobility decreases with increasing organic matter. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil. It is relatively stable to light breakdown, but can be rapidly broken down by microorganisms. In sterilized water, it takes about 5 weeks for half of the compound to degrade due to the action of sunlight. In rice paddy water, however, MCPA is almost totally degraded by aquatic microorganisms in under 2 weeks.

**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.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** MCPA is readily absorbed and translocated in most plants. It is actively broken down in plants, the major metabolite being 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol.

## 13. Disposal considerations

### Disposal of product

On site disposal of the concentrated product is not acceptable. Ideally, the product should be used for its intended purpose. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic collections of unwanted chemicals (ChemClear®).

### Disposal of container

Do not use this container for any other purpose. Triple rinse containers, add rinsate to the spray tank, then offer the container for recycling/reconditioning, or puncture top, sides and bottom and dispose of in landfill in accordance with local regulations. drumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers. If the label on your container carries the drumMUSTER symbol, triple rinse the container, ring your local Council, and offer the container for collection in the program. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, puncture or shred and bury containers in local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

## 14. Transport information

### General Transport Information

It is considered good practice not to transport agricultural chemical products with food, food related materials and animal feed products.

### Land

Considered **non-dangerous** for road and rail transport by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods Road and Rail (August 2014 edition).

### Sea and Air

Considered **DANGEROUS** for transport by sea and air in accordance with the IMDG Code 37-14.

#### SEA (IMDG Code)

UN Number: 3082

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA 65%)

DG Class: 9

Packing Group: III

Marine Pollutant: Yes

#### AIR (ICAO/IATA)

UN Number: 3082

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (MCPA 65%)

DG Class: 9

Packing Group: III

Marine Pollutant: Yes

## 15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule number Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSMP) – Poison Schedule: S6

## 16. Other information

Date of Review This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was completed 15 December 2020.

### Acronyms:

AVPMA: Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

GHS: Globally Harmonised system of Classification and Labelling of chemicals

HSIS: Hazardous Substances Information System

NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

CAS No.: unique numerical identifier assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

TWA: Exposure Standard - time weighted average

STEL: Exposure standard - short term exposure limit.

mg/m3: Milligrams of substance per cubic metre of air at 25°C and one atmosphere pressure. The value is exact.

AS/NZS: Australian Standards and New Zealand Standards for Personal protective equipment

ADI: Acceptable Daily Intakes For Agricultural And Veterinary Chemicals

EMS Number:

ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods

IMDG: International Maritime Code of Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transport Association

### End of SDS

### DISCLAIMER:

This SAFETY DATA SHEET has been developed according to the Work Health and Safety Regulations (WHS Regulations) Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals December 2011. The data, information and recommendations herein ("information") are represented in good faith and believed to be correct as of the date hereof. The purpose of this SAFETY DATA SHEET is to describe product in terms of their safety requirements. Grow Choice Pty Ltd makes no representation of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose of application, or of any other nature with respect to the information or the product to which the information refers ("the product"). The information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purpose prior to the use of the product. The physical data shown herein are typical values based on the material tested. These values should not be construed as a guaranteed analysis of any specific lot or as guaranteed specification for the product or specific lots thereof. Due care should be taken to make sure that the use or disposal of this product and/or its packaging is in compliance with Relevant Federal, State and Local Government regulations.