

## Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

**Ezycrop Pty Ltd**  
**1402/1 Queens Rd**  
**Melbourne, Vic 3004**

**Phone: (03) 9863 8168 (office hours)**  
**Mobile: 0458 572 081 (any time)**

**Chemical nature:** Water dispersible granules containing chlorthal dimethyl  
**Trade Name:** **Ezycrop Chlorthal 750 WG Herbicide**  
**APVMA Code:** 69085  
**Product Use:** Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:** **June, 2016**  
**This version issued:** **April, 2022** 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

**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: **WARNING**

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3

#### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

#### PREVENTION

P261: Avoid breathing dusts.

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.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

#### RESPONSE

P335: Brush off loose particles from skin.

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.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

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

P391: Collect spillage.

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

#### 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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & Colour:** Fine off-white (grey) to tan powder

**Odour:** Slightly aromatic odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Chlorthal dimethyl (DCPA) has a very low toxicity to mammals. The LD<sub>50</sub> values for DCPA in rats range from greater than 3000 mg/kg to 12,500 mg/kg. DCPA in rabbits and beagle dogs has an LD<sub>50</sub> of greater than 10,000 mg/kg. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg. DCPA is not a skin sensitizer. It is a mild eye irritant. The inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> (4-hour) is greater than 5.7 mg/L for rats. Harmful if swallowed.

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/kg	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Chlorthal-dimethyl	1861-32-1	750	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 1000	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:** 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:** Gently brush away excess particles. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

**Eye Contact:** Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. 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:** 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.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog, coarse water spray.

**Fire Fighting:** When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, no special equipment is believed to be necessary.

**Flammability Class:** No data.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Accidental release:** In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. 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 glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask. Otherwise, not normally necessary. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. 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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

The ADI for Chlorthal-dimethyl is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1mg/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 where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

**Eye Protection:** Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when 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:** There is no specific recommendation for any particular protective material type.

**Respirator:** If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable dust mask. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Fine off-white (grey) to tan powder
<b>Odour:</b>	Slightly aromatic odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Decomposes before boiling at 100kPa.
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not flammable.
<b>Upper Flammability Limit:</b>	No data.
<b>Lower Flammability Limit:</b>	No data.
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	No data.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	Active constituent melts at 156°C
<b>Volatiles:</b>	No data.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	0.21 mPa at 25°C
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	Heavier than air.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	No data.
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Dispersible.
<b>pH:</b>	No data.
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

<b>Particle Characteristics:</b>	Powder.
<b>Decomposition temp:</b>	360-370°C
<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:** strong acids, strong bases.

**Fire Decomposition:** Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form hydrogen chloride gas and 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:** Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Toxicity: Acute toxicity:** Chlorthal dimethyl (DCPA) has a very low toxicity to mammals. The LD<sub>50</sub> values for DCPA in rats range from greater than 3000 mg/kg to 12,500 mg/kg. DCPA in rabbits and beagle dogs has an LD<sub>50</sub> of greater than 10,000 mg/kg. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg. DCPA is not a skin sensitizer. It is a mild eye irritant. The inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> (4-hour) is greater than 5.7 mg/L for rats.

**Chronic toxicity:** A 3 mg dose in a rabbit eye produced mild irritation, which disappeared in 24 hours. Dogs given high doses of 800 mg/kg/day for a month showed some adverse effects in the liver. In longer-term studies with rats (90 days), similar doses (about 750 mg/kg/day) caused no adverse effects. In a 2-year study with rats, a dose of around 50 mg/kg/day was responsible for changes in the adrenal weights of the females and in the kidney weights of the males.

**Reproductive effects:** Rats fed high doses of DCPA (500 mg/kg/day) showed no changes in fertility, gestation, live births, or lactation. The study was conducted over one full generation. These data suggest that the compound does not cause reproductive effects.

**Teratogenic effects:** Available data indicate that DCPA is not teratogenic. Pregnant rabbits fed moderate doses (up to 300 mg/kg) of DCPA on days 8 to 16 of gestation showed no skeletal or organ abnormalities in the offspring.

**Mutagenic effects:** No mutagenicity was seen in a number of tests, including mutation frequency and activity, cytogenetic tests, DNA repair, and dominant lethal tests. This evidence indicates that DCPA is not mutagenic.

**Carcinogenic effects:** No carcinogenic effects were noted in rats in a 2-year study where diets contained up to 500 mg/kg/day of DCPA. Thus, DCPA does not appear to be carcinogenic.

**Organ toxicity:** Long-term studies in test animals have indicated the liver and adrenal glands as target organs.

**Fate in humans and animals:** Much of the compound that is ingested is not absorbed. Cows excreted nearly all of a small dose of DCPA within 5 days, and dogs absorbed only small amounts (3%) of the compound. The remaining amount was eliminated within 4 days. When dairy cows were fed diets with up to 200 ppm of DCPA for 24 days, 0.26 ppm of the compound or its metabolites were found in milk, while 30 to 90 ppm for 9 or 23 days resulted in residues of 0.036 ppm and 0.066 ppm in milk. Residues in other tissues were generally less than 1 ppm. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

## Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

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

## Potential Health Effects

### 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.

**Long Term Exposure:** Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism. No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

### 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.

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

### Eye Contact:

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**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. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

**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**

This product is likely to be mobile in soils.

**Effects on birds:** DCPA appears to be moderately toxic to some young wildfowl, and practically nontoxic to the young of other species and to adult birds. The LD<sub>50</sub> in young bobwhite quail is 5500 mg/kg. Young mallards and young quail were more sensitive to the herbicide than adult birds. Diets containing about 250 mg/kg caused heavier mortality to young ducks in the first 5 days. Older birds had a higher survival rate.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** DCPA is slightly toxic to practically nontoxic to fish depending on the species. It is practically nontoxic to bluegill sunfish and slightly toxic to rainbow trout. The compound is practically nontoxic to estuarine and marine organisms (invertebrates and some fish). The available data suggest that DCPA poses no hazard to endangered aquatic species.

**Effects on other organisms:** At high doses of DCPA, there was only 3% bee mortality. Thus, DCPA is only slightly toxic to bees.

#### **Environmental Fate:**

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** DCPA is moderately persistent. The half-life is from 14 to 100 days in most soils. However, moisture is essential for degradation. In one study, there was no apparent build-up of pesticide residues in soil even after repeated application. The DCPA concentration declined slowly to 75 or 80% in 28 days. Later sampling showed a continued decline of DCPA and its breakdown products. The DCPA metabolite, tetrachloro-terephthalic acid (TTA or diacid), is much more water soluble than the parent compound, and is subject to leaching in some soils. This metabolite has been detected in groundwater in the onion growing areas of eastern Oregon and in several other states in the U.S.A. as well.

**Breakdown in water:** There is virtually no degradation of DCPA in water ranging from moderately acidic to moderately alkaline (pH 5.0 to pH 9.0). Breakdown is due to the action of sunlight and the half-life is greater than 1 week.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** Plants may metabolize DCPA to the same two breakdown products that are seen in soils, with the proportion varying in different species. DCPA affects the seed and pre-emergence stage, but has little effect on crops or weeds after they have emerged. Limited information suggests that plants may remove the chlorine molecules of DCPA. In one study, pine trees took up nearly 1% of the soil applied chemical. The majority of the compound taken up by the trees remained in the root system, where it was rapidly diluted.

### **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**

**AIC:** All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations.

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## 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>AIIC</b>	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<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>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" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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## SAFETY DATA SHEET