

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

FMC Australasia Pty Ltd
12 Julius Ave
North Ryde, NSW 2113

Emergency: 1800 033 111 (24 hours - Australia wide)
Freecall 1800 624 597 (business hours)
www.fmccrop.com.au

Chemical nature: Pendimethalin is a 2,6-dinitroaniline derivative.
Trade Name: FMC Pendimethalin 440 EC Herbicide
APVMA Code: 69172
Other Names: Pendimethalin, Group D Herbicide
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: July, 2016
This version issued: September, 2016 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

Flammable liquids Category 4
Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Acute Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H227: Combustible liquid.
AUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
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.
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

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

P330+P331: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

P391: Collect spillage.

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

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

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: Black clear liquid with yellow - orange tinge

Odour: Solvent odour.

Major Health Hazards: Pendimethalin is slightly to practically nontoxic by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 1050 mg/kg to greater than 5000 mg/kg in rats. It is slightly to practically nontoxic by skin exposure, with reported dermal LD₅₀ values of greater than 2000 mg/kg. It is not a skin irritant or sensitizer in rabbits or guinea pigs, but it causes mild eye irritation in rabbits. The inhalation 4-hour LC₅₀ for technical Pendimethalin in rats is 320 mg/L, indicating practically no toxicity via this route. Some formulated products may show slight toxicity by inhalation, and may have a greater capacity to cause skin irritation. Inhalation of dusts or fumes may be mildly to moderately irritating to the linings of the mouth, nose, throat, and lungs. This product is an eye irritant, possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Pendimethalin	40487-42-1	440g/L	not set	not set
Hydrocarbon Liquid (Naphtha)	64742-94-5	<80	not set	not set
Other ingredients said to be non hazardous	Secret	to 100		

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: 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 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids.

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.

Fire Fighting: When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear a splash suit complete with self contained breathing apparatus.

Flash point: >62°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Flammable Category 4 (GHS), C1 combustible (AS 1940)

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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 glasses and, preferably, goggles. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. Eye/face protective equipment should include a full face shield. 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: Note that this product is GHS Flammable Class 4 and therefore, for Storage, meets the definition of Dangerous Goods. 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.

Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

The ADI for Pendimethalin is set at 0.1mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 12mg/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: 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: The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful 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: There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable. rubber, PVC.

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

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:	Black clear liquid with yellow - orange tinge
Odour:	Solvent odour.
Boiling Point:	183 - 210°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	Some crystallization may occur below 5°C
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	1.05
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.05
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: No particular Incompatibilities.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. 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: Chronic toxicity: Increases in alkaline phosphatase level and liver weight were produced in dogs fed 50 mg/kg/day for 2 years, but not at a dose of 12.5 mg/kg/day. In a 90-day feeding study of rats, no effects were observed at doses of 40 mg/kg/day.

Reproductive effects: In a three-generation reproductive study of rats tested at levels up to 250 mg/kg/day, there were slightly fewer offspring and they showed decreased weight gain from weaning to maturity. No effects were

SAFETY DATA SHEET

observed at 30 mg/kg/day. This evidence suggests that Pendimethalin is unlikely to cause reproductive effects in humans under normal circumstances.

Teratogenic effects: No birth defects and no toxic effects on foetuses occurred when pregnant rats were given 500 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested. No foetotoxic or teratogenic effects were seen at the highest dose tested (60 mg/kg/day) in a teratology study with rabbits, although maternal toxicity was seen at 30 mg/kg/day. It does not appear that Pendimethalin is teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: Several mutagenicity studies, including tests on live animals and mammalian and bacterial cell cultures, have all indicated that Pendimethalin has no mutagenic activity.

Carcinogenic effects: Pendimethalin did not increase tumor formation in mice given dietary doses of 75 mg/kg/day over an 18-month period. This evidence suggests that Pendimethalin is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Chronic exposure to Pendimethalin has resulted in increased liver weights in test animals.

Fate in humans and animals: Pendimethalin is largely unabsorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, and excreted unchanged in the faeces. Pendimethalin, which does become absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract, is rapidly metabolized in the kidneys and liver and is then excreted as metabolites via urine. One day after administration to rats, 90% of a 37 mg/kg dose was recovered in faeces and urine. After 4 days this figure was 96%. Lower doses resulted in almost 100% excretion within 4 days. Tissue burdens of the compound were on the order of 0.3 mg/kg, with slightly higher concentrations in the body fat.

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

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

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Pendimethalin	Conc \geq 1%: Xi; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin sensitisation - category 1• Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1• Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1	
Pendimethalin: LD ₅₀ Oral, Rat >5,000mg/kg	LD ₅₀ Dermal, Rat = >2,000mg/kg
LC ₅₀ Inhalation, Rat = >320mg/L/4hr	

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Pendimethalin should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Long Term Exposure: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Significant dermal exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort in normal use.

Long Term Exposure: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Exposure via eyes is considered to be unlikely. 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. 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Pendimethalin is slightly toxic to birds, with an acute oral LD₅₀ of 1421 mg/kg in mallard duck and 8-day dietary LC₅₀ values of greater than 3149 mg/kg in bobwhite quail, and greater than 10,900 mg/kg in mallard duck.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Pendimethalin is highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. The reported 96-hour LC₅₀ for Pendimethalin in bluegill sunfish is 199 µg/L, in rainbow trout is 138 µg/L, and in channel catfish is 420 µg/L. The 48-hour LC₅₀ in Daphnia magna, a small freshwater crustacean, is 280 µg/L. The bioconcentration factor for this compound in whole fish is 5100, indicating a moderate potential to accumulate in aquatic organisms.

Effects on other organisms: Pendimethalin is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Pendimethalin is moderately persistent, with a field half-life of approximately 40 days. It does not undergo rapid microbial degradation except under anaerobic conditions. Slight losses of Pendimethalin can result from photodecomposition and volatilization. Pendimethalin is strongly adsorbed by most soils. Increasing soil organic matter and clay is associated with increased soil binding capacity. It is practically insoluble in water, and thus will not leach appreciably in most soils, and should present a minimal risk of groundwater contamination.

Breakdown in water: Pendimethalin is stable to hydrolysis, but may be degraded by sunlight in aquatic systems. Pendimethalin may also be removed from the water column by binding to suspended sediment and organic matter. It is rapidly degraded under anaerobic conditions once precipitated to sediment.

Breakdown in vegetation: Pendimethalin is absorbed by plant roots and shoots, and inhibits cell division and cell elongation. Once absorbed into plant tissues, translocation is limited and Pendimethalin breaks down via oxidation. Pendimethalin is not absorbed by the leaves of grasses, and only very small amounts are taken up by plants from the soil. Residues on crops at harvest are usually below detectable levels (0.05 ppm). **Fish:** LC₅₀ bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 0.2mg/LLC₅₀ catfish: 0.42mg/L

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

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Pendimethalin, 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET



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)

SAFETY DATA SHEET