

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

**Product Name:** Kenso Agcare MCPA 750 Selective Herbicide  
**Product Type:** Group I Herbicide  
**Company Name:** Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd  
**Address:** Level 1, 98 Commercial Road, Teneriffe, 4005 QLD.  
**Telephone Number:** (07) 3216 1188  
**Facsimile Number:** (07) 3216 0388  
**Emergency Telephone Number:** 000 (Police or Fire Brigade)  
**13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)**  
**Use:** For the selective control of broadleaf weeds in cereal, linseed, pastures, sugar cane and turf as per Directions for Use Table.

### SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classification:** Classified as hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia. Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG code



**GHS Signal Word:** DANGER

**Hazard statement:**

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Prevention:**

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

**Response:**

P301 + P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and 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.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P321: Specific treatment (see FIRST AID on this label).

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P391: Collect spillage.

**Disposal:** P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

**SUSMP Classification:** S6

**ADG Classification:** None allocated. Not a dangerous good.

**UN Number:** None allocated.

### Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** Clear red-brown liquid.

**Odour:** Ammoniacal odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Symptoms in humans from very high acute exposure could include slurred speech, twitching, jerking and spasms, drooling, low blood pressure, and unconsciousness. This product may cause serious damage to eyes, harmful if swallowed, skin irritant.

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS number	Proportion
MCPA (present as dimethylamine salt)	94-74-6	75%
Inert ingredients	secret	to 100%

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air, keep warm and at rest. Give artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is shallow or stopped. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact :</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas or skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if irritation develops.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Hold the eyes and flush immediately with plenty of water until the product is removed. Seek medical advice if irritation develops.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or seek medical advice immediately.

**Advice to Doctor:**

Treatment is symptomatic.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Fire/Explosion Hazard

### Dangerous Decomposition or Combustion Products

### Thermal Decomposition

There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. May emit toxic fumes of hydrogen chloride or phosgene if involved in fires or **Combustion products** exposed to extreme heat.

### Extinguishing Media

Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

### Fire Fighting:

If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Spills & Disposal

Contain spill and absorb with clay, sand, soil or proprietary absorbent (such as vermiculite). Collect spilled material and waste in sealable open-top type containers for disposal. On-site disposal of concentrate is not acceptable.

### Personal Protection:

For appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), refer to Section 8.

### Clean-up Methods - return

Place damaged containers in recovery bins (if available) and

### Large Spillages:

to manufacturer. If large liquid spills occur, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

### Environmental Precautions:

This product is a herbicide and spills can damage crops, pastures and desirable vegetation.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

When handling this product, do not eat, drink or smoke.

When mixing this product always wear a PVC or rubber apron, elbow length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls buttoned at the wrist and neck.

When spraying this product, wear a face shield or goggles

After each use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and overalls.

If product gets on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water.

### Storage

Store in the closed, original container in a well-ventilated area as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. Keep from contact with fertilisers and seeds.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### National Exposure Standards

No exposure standards have been set for this product or the active ingredients.

### Engineering Controls

Handle in well ventilated areas, generally natural ventilation is adequate.

### Personal Protective Equipment

When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length rubber gloves and face shield or goggles.

### Hygiene Measures

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing and safety equipment.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Colour:</b>	Clear red-brown liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Ammoniacal odour
<b>Boiling point (°C):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific Density:</b>	1.176 ± 0.01
<b>Flashpoint:</b>	Non flammable
<b>Flammability Limits:</b>	Non flammable
<b>Solubility:</b>	Soluble

## 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.

### Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization is not possible.

### Conditions to Avoid

This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C.

### Incompatible Materials

Reaction of the concentrate or spray mix with acids will precipitate solid MCPA acid and largely deactivate the product and cause blockage in spray equipment. The addition of a strong alkali such as caustic soda will cause release of dimethylamine vapour. Dimethylamine is moderately toxic, LD<sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) is 700 mg/kg and a TLV of 10 ppm (TWA) has been set.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicology Information:

No harmful effects are expected if the precautions on the label and this MSDS are followed.

### Toxicity Data:

#### Acute Toxicity – Oral

LD<sub>50</sub> for rats: 700 – 1160 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> for mice: 550 – 800 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity – Dermal

LD<sub>50</sub> for rats: >1000 mg/kg

LD<sub>50</sub> for rabbits: >4000 mg/kg

Symptoms in humans from very high acute exposure could include slurred speech, twitching, jerking and spasms, drooling, low blood pressure, and unconsciousness.

## Potential Health Effects

### Health Effects

No LD<sub>50</sub> information is available for this product.

#### Acute:

##### **Inhalation:**

This product is not harmful. Product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

##### **Skin contact:**

Cause irritation. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

##### **Eye contact:**

Cause irritation. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

##### **Ingestion:**

Harmful. 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.

### **Chronic toxicity:**

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 hemoglobin 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.



### **Reproductive effects**

A two-generation rat study at doses of up to 15 mg/kg/day affected reproductive function. Even smaller amounts of the compound were toxic to the foetuses. Dogs receiving relatively small amounts of MCPA (8 and 16 mg/kg) for 13 weeks showed adverse sperm and testes changes. It is unlikely that humans will experience these effects under normal exposure conditions.

### **Teratogenic effects**

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. However, when the ethyl ester form of MCPA was fed to pregnant rats (2 to 100 mg/kg/day on days 8 to 15 of gestation), cleft palate, heart defect, and kidney anomalies were observed in the offspring. Mice fed 5 to 100 mg/kg/day of MCPA on days 6 to 15 showed significantly reduced foetal weight and delayed bone development at the highest dose. Teratogenic effects in humans are unlikely at expected exposure levels.

### **Mutagenic effects**

MCPA is reportedly weakly mutagenic to bone marrow and ovarian cells of hamsters, but negative results were reported for other mutagenic tests. It was negative in a bacterial test system (both with and without metabolic activation), negative in spot tests, and negative in host-mediated tests. It produced no detectable increase in chromosomal aberrations in house flies. Some irregularities occurred in gene transfer during cell division in brewers yeast, although at levels which caused massive cell death. It appears that the compound poses little or no mutagenic risk.

### **Carcinogenic effects**

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.

### **Organ toxicity**

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.

### **Fate in human and animals**

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. In another rat study, three quarters of the dose was eliminated within 2 days. All was gone by the 8 days. Humans excreted about half of a 5 mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day 5. Cattle and sheep fed low to moderate doses of MCPA in the diet for 2 weeks showed no residues from levels less than about 18 mg/kg. The major metabolite of MCPA is 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol in the free and conjugated form, which is formed in the liver.

## **SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Mobility:**

Rapid degradation in soil prevents significant downward movement under normal conditions.

### **Known Harmful Effects on the Environment**

MCPA dimethylamine salt products do not appear to pose any threat to birds. MCPA dimethylamine salt products do not appear to pose any threat to fish or other aquatic organisms other than in very high concentrations.

### **Other Precautions:**

Do not contaminate dams, waterways or sewers with this product or the containers which have held this product.

### **Environmental Protection:**

Spray drift can cause damage, read the label for more information.

**Acute Toxicity – Fish**

LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hr) for young rainbow trout is 50 mg/l for MCPA dimethylamine salt

**Acute Toxicity – Daphnia**

EC<sub>50</sub> (48 hr) for daphnia is >190 mg/l for MCPA dimethylamine salt.

**Acute Toxicity – Algae**

LC<sub>50</sub> for algae is >392 mg/l

**Acute Toxicity – Other Organisms**

Birds: Not toxic to birds. LD<sub>50</sub> for bobwhite quail is 270 mg/kg

Bees: Not toxic to bees. LD<sub>50</sub> >200 µg/bee.

### SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal:** Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the product label. These should be carefully followed.

### SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>UN Number:</b>	None allocated
<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	None Allocated
<b>ADG Class:</b>	None allocated. Not a dangerous good.
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	None allocated.
<b>Packing Group:</b>	None allocated.

### SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>SUSMP Classification</b>	S6
<b>Packaging &amp; Labelling</b>	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

### 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
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Number</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>NOHSC</b>	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonised System

**CONTACT POINT:**

Police and Fire Brigade:

**National Poisons Information Centre:**

For 24 hour emergency response:

Dial 000

**Dial 13 11 26 (from anywhere in Australia)**

Dial 0439 933 556

Ask for Murray Goodlich