

AC Big Dog 540

AXICHEM Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5196-34

Version No: 8.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 10/12/2021

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	AC Big Dog 540
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	<p>A non-selective, non-residual post emergence herbicide for the control of weeds.</p> <p>DO NOT use until supplied directions for use have been read and understood</p> <p>Using protective gear, the concentrate is carefully measured and mixed with water at the recommended rate.</p> <p>Avoid skin and eye contact with concentrate and the mixed solution.</p> <p>Application is by agricultural spray.</p>
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	AXICHEM Pty Ltd
Address	9 Palings Court Nerang QLD 4211 Australia
Telephone	07 5596 1736
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.axichem.com.au
Email	msds@axichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132


Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
38641-94-0	40-55	glyphosate isopropylamine salt
Not Available		(540g/L)
Not Available	<10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	40-60	water

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Treatment for significant glyphosate exposures

The presence of a phosphono-group in the structure has been incorrectly interpreted as an organophosphate which suggests cholinesterase inhibition in poisoning cases. Retrospective studies on glyphosate poisoning have shown atropine and pralidoxime been mistakenly administered to counteract such poisoning cases.

There is no available antidote for glyphosate poisoning and treatment is largely symptomatic in nature.

In any significant ingestion exposure, the acute syndrome of glyphosate/ surfactant toxicity may occur within the first 24 hours of ingestion and may progress rapidly. These cases of significant ingestion, in particular those greater than a mouthful (> 0.5 ml/kg) of larger than 41% glyphosate concentrations SHOULD BE EVALUATED BY A PHYSICIAN AND CONSIDERED FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION.

Prevention of absorption

On admission to a hospital, normally, further absorption of the ingested herbicide would be prevented by performing gastric lavage. It is usually considered if no significant spontaneous vomiting has occurred. Gastric lavage may be very effective if performed within one to two hours post ingestion.

However, if a co-ingestant has pharmacologic properties that slows gastrointestinal movement, lavage may be indicated even after a prolonged post-ingestion time.

Activated charcoal is also given to absorb remaining glyphosate. Cathartics speed gastrointestinal transit time and decrease the time that the drug or chemical is available for absorption. Cathartics also hasten the elimination of the charcoal/drug complex in the GI tract.

Enhanced elimination

Glyphosate is excreted very well by the kidneys. Thus to increase the elimination of the glyphosate, adequate urine flow will ensure the rapid elimination of the glyphosate. This elimination can be enhanced by a technique known as forced diuresis.

Monitoring of the blood pressure

A poisoned patient would normally be monitored for signs of haemodynamic or blood pressure instability. If the patient has a reduced blood pressure, intravenous fluids administration would be instituted to ensure adequate blood volume. If the blood pressure reduction is severe, then blood vessel vasoconstrictors (otherwise known as vasopressors) would be given to maintain the blood pressure. This would include the administration of drugs such as dopamine, noradrenaline, adrenaline or phenylephrine, which would raise the blood pressure rapidly.

<http://www.prn2.usm.my/mainsite/bulletin/sun/1997/sun14.html>

Dr. Mohd. Isa Abd. Majid

Toxicology Laboratory at the National Poison Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 Minden, Penang.

A 1991 survey of 93 attempted suicides by drinking undiluted Roundup type preparations noted 7 deaths within hours of intakes of 85 to 200 ml. Severe effects

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shown were pulmonary dysfunction, kidney failure, coma, hypotension requiring pressor amines, repeated seizures, cardiac arrest. 13 of 93 showed only mild effects, nausea, vomiting and recovered within 24 hours.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▸ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▸ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. ▸ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).

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- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin <p>Do NOT mix, store or apply the material/ formulations of the glyphosate, its salts or compounds in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel), containers or spray tanks. The material/ formulations of the material/ spray solutions react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which forms gas mixtures which may flash or explode when exposed to open flame, spark, welder torch, lighted cigarette or other sources.</p> <p>Glyphosate preparations are considered to be relatively "safe to use" as weedkiller herbicide. However any weedkiller, by its action of killing plant life cannot be completely safe and must be used with care and not be sprayed about indiscriminately. Glyphosate is poisonous in large doses, but if used with care and with responsible application is non harmful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use mild steel or galvanised containers ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid reaction with</p> <p>strong alkalis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
AC Big Dog 540	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
glyphosate isopropylamine salt	E	$\leq 0.01 \text{ mg/m}^3$
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Agricultural mask should be worn during spraying operations.</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
Personal protection	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
	<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	
		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the 	

	event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Elbow length PVC gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Viscous amber liquid with a faint amine odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	0 approx.	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100 approx.	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.3 @ 20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available

VOC g/L Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Glyphosate is classified by IARC as "Probably Carcinogenic to Humans"(Group 2A, 2016)</p> <p>In making this overall evaluation, the IARC Working Group noted that the mechanistic and other relevant data support the classification of glyphosate in Group 2A. In addition to limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate in humans and sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate in experimental animals, there is strong evidence that glyphosate can operate through two key characteristics of known human carcinogens, and that these can be operative in humans. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is strong evidence that exposure to glyphosate or glyphosate-based formulations is genotoxic based on studies in humans in vitro and studies in experimental animals. One study in several communities in individuals exposed to glyphosate-based formulations also found chromosomal damage in blood cells; in this study, markers of chromosomal damage (micronucleus formation) were significantly greater after exposure than before exposure in the same individuals. There is strong evidence that glyphosate, glyphosate-based formulations, and aminomethylphosphonic acid can act to induce oxidative stress based on studies in experimental animals, and in studies in humans in vitro. This mechanism has been challenged experimentally by administering antioxidants, which abrogated the effects of glyphosate on oxidative stress. Studies in aquatic species provide additional evidence for glyphosate-induced oxidative stress. <p>This classification remains controversial and has been challenged by manufacturers at government level.</p> <p>While glyphosate can be described as an organophosphorus compound, glyphosate is not a member of the family of organophosphate esters which are widely used as pesticides. Thus glyphosate and its salts and compounds do not inhibit cholinesterase activity as do the esters.</p> <p>While glyphosate itself may be relatively harmless, some of the products with which it is formulated have a rather less benign reputation. Marketed formulations of glyphosate generally contain a surfactant. The purpose of this is to prevent the chemical from forming into droplets and rolling off leaves which are sprayed. Some of these surfactants are serious irritants, toxic to fish, and can themselves contain contaminants which are carcinogenic to humans.</p> <p>The most widely used type of surfactants in glyphosate formulations are known as ethylated amines. POEA (polyoxy-ethyleneamine) has been frequently mentioned as a surfactant, but in fact it refers to a group of ethylated amine products used in glyphosate formulations. Members of this group of surfactants are significantly more toxic than glyphosate. They are serious irritants of eyes, the respiratory tract and skin, and have been found to contain dioxane (not dioxin) contaminants which are suspected of being carcinogenic. Accordingly, the UN FAO has set standards of 1ppm for levels of the contaminant 1,4 dioxane which may be present in POEA surfactants.</p> <p>A 1991 survey of 93 attempted suicides by drinking undiluted Roundup type preparations noted 7 deaths within hours of intakes of 85 to 200 ml. Severe effects shown were pulmonary dysfunction, kidney failure, coma, hypotension requiring pressor amines, repeated seizures, cardiac arrest. 13 of 93 showed only mild effects, nausea, vomiting and recovered within 24 hours. 73 of 93 recovered but suffered sore throat, difficulty in swallowing, mouth ulcers, gastrointestinal haemorrhage, hypotension responsive to intravenous fluids, transient liver or kidney damage, blood in urine. A wide variation in dose response was seen and may be due to a major presence of surfactants. [IPCS Environmental Health Criteria No. 159]</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p>

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	Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	<p>For glyphosates:</p> <p>Exposure of male farmers to glyphosate-based herbicides was associated with an increase in miscarriage and premature birth in farm families. Glyphosate killed cultured human placental cells at concentrations far below those used in agriculture practice. Moreover this study found that a commercial preparation containing glyphosate, Roundup, was at least twice as toxic as glyphosate alone. Roundup's main adjuvant is the surfactant tallow ethoxylated which helps penetration of plant cell walls. This surfactant may enhance the bioavailability and/ or bioaccumulation of glyphosate. The viability of cells exposed to glyphosate was considerably reduced when even minute concentrations of Roundup were added.</p> <p>Environmental Health Perspectives 113, 76, pp A403-404, June 2005</p> <p>Repeated exposure over 90 days to dietary glyphosate, by mice, produced decreased weight gain at high levels. This did not occur in rats. Repeated skin exposure over 3 weeks produced only slight primary skin irritation in rabbits. Repeated challenges to guinea pig skin elicited no allergic reaction. There was no evidence of neurological damage, including delayed effects in chickens following repeated oral doses, or cholinesterase inhibition in rats following single oral doses.</p> <p>A 2-year feeding study in mice at high doses produced reduced body-weight gain and changes in the liver. Reduced weight gain and eye changes were seen in rats in one 2-year study. These studies did not produce evidence of tumour formation and the US EPA has classified glyphosate as category E (evidence of non-carcinogenicity in humans). Maternally toxic doses did not produce birth defects in rats. When glyphosate was fed continuously at high dose rates to rats for two successive generations, toxicity was recorded in the off-spring. Glyphosate has not produced genetic change in a variety of standard tests using animal or bacterial cells.</p> <p>Long-term administration of glyphosate to several animal species produced cytoplasmic alteration and hypertrophy of salivary glands and adverse effects on the hepatobiliary system. Prolonged or repeated administration of technical grades of glyphosate produced diarrhoea, nasal discharge, inactivity, reduced body weight gain, stomach haemorrhages, thymic hyperplasia, and microscopic changes in liver and kidneys, effects on the uterus and adverse effects on reproduction.</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: Studies of glyphosate lasting up to 2 years, have been conducted with rats, dogs, mice, and rabbits, and with few exceptions no effects were observed. For example, in a chronic feeding study with rats, no toxic effects were observed in rats given doses as high as 400 mg/kg/day. Also, no toxic effects were observed in a chronic feeding study with dogs fed up to 500 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested.</p> <p>Reproductive effects: Laboratory studies show that glyphosate produces reproductive changes in test animals very rarely and then only at very high doses (over 150 mg/kg/day). It is unlikely that the compound would produce reproductive effects in humans.</p> <p>Teratogenic effects: In a teratology study with rabbits, no developmental toxicity was observed in the fetuses at the highest dose tested (350 mg/kg/day). Rats given doses up to 175 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 19 of pregnancy had offspring with no teratogenic effects, but other toxic effects were observed in both the mothers and the fetuses. No toxic effects to the fetuses occurred at 50 mg/kg. Glyphosate does not appear to be teratogenic.</p> <p>Mutagenic effects: Glyphosate mutagenicity and genotoxicity assays have been negative. These included the Ames test, other bacterial assays, and the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell culture, rat bone marrow cell culture, and mouse dominant lethal assays. It appears that glyphosate is not mutagenic.</p> <p>Carcinogenic effects: Rats given oral doses of up to 400 mg/kg/day did not show any signs of cancer, nor did dogs given oral doses of up to 500 mg/kg/day or mice fed glyphosate at doses of up to 4500 mg/kg/day. It appears that glyphosate is not carcinogenic.</p> <p>Organ toxicity: Some microscopic liver and kidney changes, but no observable differences in function or toxic effects, have been seen after lifetime administration of glyphosate to test animals.</p>

AC Big Dog 540	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
glyphosate isopropylamine salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7940 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 4320 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

GLYPHOSATE ISOPROPYLAMINE SALT	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus</p>
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	production.		
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

AC Big Dog 540	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.814mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.89-3.26mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4.01-6.41mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.31-0.37mg/L	4
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Continued...

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required****Marine Pollutant****HAZCHEM**

Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
glyphosate isopropylamine salt	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****glyphosate isopropylamine salt is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Chemicals with non-industrial uses removed from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (old Inventory)

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (glyphosate isopropylamine salt; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (glyphosate isopropylamine salt)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Korea - KECI	No (glyphosate isopropylamine salt)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (glyphosate isopropylamine salt)
USA - TSCA	No (glyphosate isopropylamine salt)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (glyphosate isopropylamine salt)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2021
Initial Date	05/11/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
8.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDLS: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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