

# AC Diffuse

## AXICHEM Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 22-5372

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: 10/03/2023

Print Date: 10/07/2023

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	AC Diffuse
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	Agricultural herbicide.
--------------------------	-------------------------

#### Details of the manufacturer or 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	<a href="http://www.axichem.com.au">www.axichem.com.au</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:msds@axichem.com.au">msds@axichem.com.au</a>

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188


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	S6
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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)	
Signal word	Warning

**Hazard statement(s)**

<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P301+P312</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P330</b>	Rinse mouth.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
2300-66-5	42	<u>dicamba, dimethylamine salt</u>
Not Available		(500 g/L)
Not Available	10-30	ingredients non hazardous proprietary
7732-18-5	30-50	<u>water</u>

**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**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

Continued...

<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▸ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▸ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Dicamba is rapidly eliminated in animals, mainly as the glucuronide.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known
-----------------------------	------------

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Non combustible.</li> <li>▸ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▸ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▸ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>hydrogen chloride</p> <p>phosgene</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Wipe up.</li> <li>▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
---------------------	--

Major Spills	<div>Minor hazard.</div> <div><div>▶ Clear area of personnel.</div><div>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</div><div>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</div><div>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.</div><div>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</div><div>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</div><div>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.</div><div>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.</div><div>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</div></div>
--------------	--

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<div><div>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></div><div>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</div><div>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</div><div>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</div><div>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</div><div>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></div><div>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</div><div>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</div><div>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</div><div>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</div><div>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</div><div>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</div><div>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</div></div>
Other information	<div><div>▶ Store in original containers.</div><div>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</div><div>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</div><div>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</div><div>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</div><div>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</div></div>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<div><div>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</div><div>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</div><div>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</div></div>
Storage incompatibility	<div><div>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</div><div>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</div></div>

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 Diffuse	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
<b>Notes:</b>	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>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. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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)
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	<p>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</p> <p>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</p>	
	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
Eye and face 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>	
		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▸ 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].</li> </ul>	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p>	

## AC Diffuse

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

## 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:

AC Diffuse

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

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, almost colourless liquid with a mild characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.18approx
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	0 approx	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100 approx	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	2.37 @ 20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

Continued...

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or</li> <li>▸ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</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>
<b>Eye</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Dicamba exposed workers exhibit muscle cramps, dyspnea, nausea, vomiting, skin rashes, loss of voice or swelling of the cervical glands. In a study with pregnant rabbits, dicamba produced maternal toxicity and slightly reduced foetal body weights and increased post-implantation loss.</p>

AC Diffuse	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >200 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2629 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:** 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

<b>DICAMBA, DIMETHYLAMINE SALT</b>	<p>[* Sandoz]</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p>
------------------------------------	--

Continued...

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

for dicamba:

Dicamba is moderately toxic by ingestion and slightly toxic by inhalation or dermal exposure. Symptoms of poisoning with dicamba include loss of appetite (anorexia), vomiting, muscle weakness, slowed heart rate, shortness of breath, central nervous system effects (victim may become excited or depressed), benzoic acid in the urine, incontinence, cyanosis (bluing of the skin and gums), and exhaustion following repeated muscle spasms. In addition to these symptoms, inhalation can cause irritation of the linings of the nasal passages and the lungs, and loss of voice. Most individuals who have survived severe poisoning from dicamba have recovered within 2 to 3 days with no permanent effects.

Dicamba is very irritating and corrosive and can cause severe and permanent damage to the eyes. In some individuals, dicamba is a skin sensitizer. It may cause skin burns. There is no evidence that dicamba is absorbed into the body through the skin.

**Reproductive Effects:** In a 3-generation study, dicamba did not affect the reproductive capacity of rats. When rabbits were given doses of 0, 0.5, 1, 3, 10 or 20 mg/kg/day of technical dicamba from days 6 through 18 of pregnancy, toxic effects on the mothers, slightly reduced fetal body weights, and increased loss of fetuses occurred at the 10 mg/kg dose. EPA has set the NOAEL for this study at 3 mg/kg/day. **Teratogenic Effects:** Dicamba is suspected of being a human teratogen. No teratogenic effects have been shown in lab animals such as rabbits and rats.

**Mutagenic Effects:** Dicamba has not been shown to be a mutagen.

**Carcinogenic Effects:** Data from laboratory studies are inadequate for EPA to determine if dicamba can increase the risk of cancer in humans. Rats fed up to 25 mg dicamba/kg/day for 2 years showed no increased incidence of tumors.

**Organ Toxicity:** In mice, some enlargement of liver cells has occurred. A similar effect has not been shown in man.

**Fate in Humans and Animals:** Dicamba was excreted rapidly by rats, mainly in the urine, when administered orally or subcutaneously. One to 4% was excreted in the faeces. Mice, rats, rabbits and dogs excreted 85% of an oral dose as unmetabolised dicamba in the urine within 48 hours of dosing. Eventually, between 90 and 99% of the dose was excreted unmetabolised in the urine. This indicates that dicamba is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract. Like most organic acids, dicamba is joined to glycine, or glucuronic acid in the liver. When dicamba was ingested daily in the feed, the concentrations in different organs reached a steady state within 2 weeks. When daily intake stopped, storage in the organs declined rapidly. It is therefore concluded that dicamba does not bioaccumulate in mammalian tissues.

Following an attempted suicide with a mixture of dicamba and 2,4-D, dicamba levels in the blood serum and urine of the victim became undetectable within 2 weeks.

**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 Diffuse	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1300-1900mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	3h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>33mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/L	4
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b> 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) -					

Continued...



Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### 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

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------	---

### SECTION 14 Transport information

#### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Not Available
water	Not Available

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
dicamba, dimethylamine salt	Not Available
water	Not Available

Continued...

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### dicamba, dimethylamine 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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

#### 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	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
Canada - NDSL	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt; water)
China - IECSC	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
USA - TSCA	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
Mexico - INSQ	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dicamba, dimethylamine salt)
<b>Legend:</b>	<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	10/03/2023
Initial Date	23/11/2009

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
8.1	10/03/2023	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  
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: 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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.