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### **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

Product name Wildcat® 110 EC Selective Herbicide

Other names none Product code (UVP) 05952662

Chemical Group aryloxyphenoxypropionate

pyrazoline dicarboxylate

Recommended use Herbicide

Chemical Formulation Emulsifiable concentrate (EC)

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#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

	Emergency Overview	
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE		DANGEROUS GOODS

Hazardous classification Hazardous (National Occupational Health and Safety Commission -

NOHSC)

R-phrase(s) R36/38 - Irritating to eyes and skin.

R43 - May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R65 - Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

S-phrase(s) See sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13.

ADG Classification "Dangerous goods" for transport by road or rail according to the

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and

Rail. - See Section 14.

SUSMP classification (Poison Schedule 5 (Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and

Schedule) Poisons)

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl: Mefenpyr-diethyl 110: 30 g/L

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration [%]
Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl	71283-80-2	10.70
Mefenpyr-diethyl	135590-91-9	2.90
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	>= 55.00 - <= 60.00
Naphthalene	91-20-3	< 12.00
Other ingredients (non-hazardous) to 100%		



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### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

If poisoning occurs, immediately contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 13 11 26), and follow the advice given. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor.

#### Inhalation

Move to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

#### Skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off thoroughly with plenty of soap and water, if available with polyethyleneglycol 400, subsequently rinse with water. If signs of poisoning occur, call a physician immediately.

#### Eye contact

Eye treatment by an ophthalmologist. Remove contact lens and rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.

#### Ingestion

Rinse out mouth and give water in small sips to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep patient warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention.

#### Notes to physician

#### **Symptoms**

Local:, Skin, eye and mucous membrane irritation, Systemic:, Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Somnolence, Inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause CNS-depression and narcosis.

### Risks

Contains hydrocarbon solvents. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

#### **Treatment**

Local treatment:

Treat symptomatically.

In the event of a mouthful or more being ingested, the following measures should be considered:

Monitor: cardiac, kidney and red blood cell count.

Activated charcoal and cathartics like sorbitol or magnesium sulphate should be given.

Forced alkaline diuresis and hemodialysis may be considered.

There is no specific antidote.

In case of aspiration intubation and bronchial lavage should be considered.

### **SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray

Foam

Dry powder

### Hazards from combustion products

In the event of fire the following may be released:

Carbon monoxide (CO)

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

Hydrogen chloride (HCI)



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Dangerous gases are evolved in the event of a fire.

## **Precautions for fire-fighting**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Remove product from areas of fire, or otherwise cool containers with water in order to avoid pressure being built up due to heat.

Whenever possible, contain fire-fighting water by diking area with sand or earth.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Hazchem Code •3Z

### **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **Personal precautions**

Avoid contact with spilled product or contaminated surfaces.

When dealing with a spillage do not eat, drink or smoke.

Remove all sources of ignition.

Use personal protective equipment.

Keep unauthorized people away.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Contain contaminated water and fire fighting water.

Do not allow to get into surface water, drains and ground water.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

### Methods for cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Clean contaminated floors and objects thoroughly, observing environmental regulations.

### Reference to other sections

Information regarding safe handling, see section 7.

Information regarding personal protective equipment, see section 8.

Information regarding waste disposal, see section 13.

### **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Handling

Hygiene measures

Remove and wash contaminated gloves, including the inside, before re-use.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, using the toilet or applying cosmetics.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

#### **Storage**

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Keep out of the reach of children.

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.

Keep away from direct sunlight.

Flammability

C1 Combustible Liquids Flash Point > 60 °C - <= 150 °C

### **SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**



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## Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Update	Basis
Naphthalene	91-20-3	10 ppm (TWA)		OES BCS
Naphthalene	91-20-3	52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm (TWA)	08 2005	AU OEL
Naphthalene	91-20-3	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm (STEL)	08 2005	AU OEL

For further details on the Occupational Exposure Standards, see Section 16.

Biological limit values

none

Personal protective equipment - End user

General advice Eye wash facility and safety shower should be available.

Respiratory protection AS/NZS 1715/1716 approved respirator

Use respiratory protection for organic vapours.

Hand protection Elbow-length PVC or nitrile gloves

Eye protection Goggles

Skin and body protection Cotton overall buttoned to the neck and wrist

Washable hat

## **Engineering Controls**

Advice on safe handling

Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Provide for appropriate exhaust ventilation and dust collection at machinery.

## **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Appearance** 

Form liquid, clear Colour yellow Odour aromatic

Safety data

**pH** no data available

Flash point 95 °C

**Ignition temperature** no data available

Upper explosion limit no data available

Lower explosion limit no data available

Vapour pressure no data available



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Relative vapour density no data available

**Density** ca. 1.03 g/cm³ at 20 °C

Water solubility no data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

no data available

## **SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames and sparks.

Materials to avoid Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition

**Products** 

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of:

Carbon oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) Hydrogen chloride (HCI)

Hazardous reactions No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to

prescribed instructions.

## **SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation Low acute inhalation toxicity. High concentration of vapours may

cause irritation to eyes and respiratory system and produce narcotic effects. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause CNS-

depression and narcosis.

Skin Irritating to skin. Low acute dermal toxicity. Prolonged skin contact

may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Eye Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration of the swallowed or vomited

product can cause severe pulmonary complications.

Acute oral toxicity LD50 (rat) 3,254 mg/kg

Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Acute inhalation toxicity LC50 (rat) > 5.45 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Acute dermal toxicity LD50 (rat) > 5,000 mg/kg

Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Skin irritation Irritating to skin. (rabbit)

Test conducted with a similar formulation.



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Eve irritation Irritating to eyes. (rabbit)

Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Sensitisation Non-sensitizing. (guinea pig)

Test conducted with a similar formulation.

Chronic toxicity Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl did not cause specific target organ toxicity in

rats. Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl caused specific target organ toxicity in experimental animal studies in mice in the following organ(s):

Kidney.

Mefenpyr-diethyl did not cause specific target organ toxicity in

experimental animal studies.

#### Assessment Mutagenicity

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests. Mefenpyr-diethyl was not mutagenic or genotoxic in a battery of in vitro and in vivo tests.

#### Assessment Carcinogenicity

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl demonstrated no carcinogenic potential in a lifetime feeding study in rats. Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl caused an increased incidence of liver tumours in mice at high doses. Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl causes tumours through peroxisome proliferation. The mechanism that triggers tumours in rodents and the type of tumours observed are not relevant to humans.

Mefenpyr-diethyl was not carcinogenic in lifetime feeding studies in rats and mice. This product contains ≥ 1% naphthalene. Naphthalene caused an increased incidence of tumours after chronic inhalation of high vapour concentrations in the following organ: Respiratory Tract. The tumours seen with naphthalene were caused through a non-genotoxic mechanism, which is not relevant at low doses.

#### Assessment toxicity to reproduction

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats. Mefenpyr-diethyl did not cause reproductive toxicity in a two-generation study in rats.

## Assessment developmental toxicity

Fenoxaprop-P-ethyl did not cause developmental toxicity in rats and rabbits. Mefenpyr-diethyl caused developmental toxicity only at dose levels toxic to the dams. The developmental effects seen with Mefenpyr-diethyl are related to maternal toxicity.

#### Further information

The toxicological data refer to a similar formulation.

### **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Ecotoxicity effects**

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) 0.39 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient fenoxaprop-P-

ethyl.



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Toxicity to fish LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)) 2.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

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diethyl.

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)) 4.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)) > 1.058 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient fenoxaprop-P-

ethyl.

Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna)) 53 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Toxicity to aquatic plants EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum) 0.54 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient fenoxaprop-P-

ethyl.

Toxicity to aquatic plants EC50 (Navicula pelliculosa) 1.65 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Toxicity to other organisms LD50 (Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail)) > 2,000 mg/kg

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient fenoxaprop-P-

ethyl.

Toxicity to other organisms LD50 (Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail)) > 2,000 mg/kg

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Biodegradability Moderately/partially biodegradable.

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient fenoxaprop-P-

ethyl.

Biodegradability Readily biodegradable.

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Biodegradability Not inherently biodegradable.

The value mentioned relates to the solvent.

Stability in water DT50: > 365 h at 25 °C, pH: 5.

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.



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DT50: 40.9 h at 25 °C, pH: 7.

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

DT50: 0.35 h at 25 °C, pH: 9.

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Stability in soil DT50 < 10 d. Not leached.

The value mentioned relates to the active ingredient mefenpyr-

diethyl.

Bioaccumulation no data available

Additional Environmental

Information

no data available

### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Metal drums and plastic containers:

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

#### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### **ADG**

UN number 3082
Class 9
Subsidiary Risk None
Packaging group III

Description of the goods ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL, SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC SOLUTION)

Hazchem Code •3Z

According to AU01, Environmentally Hazardous Substances in packagings, IBC or any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg or 500 L are not subject to the ADG Code.

#### **IMDG**

UN number 3082
Class 9
Subsidiary Risk None
Packaging group III
EmS F-A, S-F

Ems F-A , S-F Marine pollutant YES

Description of the goods ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL, SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC SOLUTION)



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#### IATA

UN number 3082
Class 9
Subsidiary Risk None
Packaging group III
Environm. Hazardous Mark YES

Description of the goods ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,

N.O.S.

(FENOXAPROP-P-ETHYL, SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC SOLUTION )

## **SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Registered according to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority approval number: 54681 See also Section 2.

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Trademark information** 

Wildcat® is a registered trademark of the Bayer Group.

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products.

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

## Further details on the Occupational Exposure Standards mentioned in Section 8:

**CEILING: Ceiling Limit Value** 

OES BCS: Internal Bayer CropScience "Occupational Exposure Standard"

Australia. OELs. (Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment)

PEAK: Exposure Standard - Peak means a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a particular substance determined over the shortest analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.

STEL: Exposure standard - short term exposure limit (STEL): A 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the eight-hour TWA average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than four times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.

SKIN\_DES: Skin notation: Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. TWA: Exposure standard - time-weighted average (TWA): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.



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END OF SDS