

Page 1 of 6

Infosafe No. 3NU7W Issue Date: February 2006 ISSUED by NUFARM

Product Name: **REVOLVER Herbicide**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name REVOLVER Herbicide

Product Code 0679

Product Type Group L Herbicide

Company Name NUFARM AUSTRALIA LIMITED. (ABN 80 004 377 780)

Address 103-105 Pipe Road Laverton North

Victoria 3026 Australia

Emergency Tel. 24hr 1800 033 498

Telephone/Fax Tel: (03) 9282-1000 Fax: (03) 9282-1001

Number

Recommended Use For the control of a wide range of grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Can be utilised in crop establishment programs.

Contains non-ionic wetter.

FOR USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL HERBICIDE. THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE

USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

Other Information This MSDS describes, to the best of our knowledge, the properties of the

concentrated product. The physical properties and some of the assessments do not apply to the properties of the product once it has been diluted for

application. Acute health effects of the diluted product are likely to be much

less severe.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.

Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.

Risk Phrase(s) R21/22 Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R26 Very toxic by inhalation.

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

R48/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if

swallowed.

Safety Phrase(s) S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.

S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray

S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of

\$336/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S38 If insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately

Other Information Poisons Schedule S7 DANGEROUS POISON

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical

Characterization

Liquid

IngredientsNameCASProportionParaquat present as Paraquat1910-42-5135 g/L

dichloride

Diquat (present as diquat 85-00-7 115 g/L dibromide)

Wetting agents N/A 10-30 % Water Balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Obtain medical attention urgently.



Page 2 of 6

Infosafe No. 3NU7W Issue Date: February 2006 ISSUED by NUFARM

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Ingestion

Eye

RAPID TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL IN CASE OF PARAQUAT POISONING.

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label or contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Aust). Make every effort to prevent vomit from entering the lungs by careful

placement of the patient.

The above first aid instructions are mandated by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care via the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule. These instructions are suitable for ingestion of spray solution and small amounts of concentrate; however, if SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS of the concentrate have been swallowed (more than about 5ml) AND if medical assistance is more than 30 minutes away, the induction of vomiting should be CONSIDERED, preferably based on MEDICAL ADVICE if a physician can be contacted by phone. All care must be taken to prevent vomit from being inhaled. Do not give anything by mouth to a semi-conscious or unconscious person.

Immediately transfer patient to nearest hospital or medical centre, warning by telephone of the estimated time of arrival so that the start of treatment is not

delayed.

Skin Contact of the concentrate with abraded skin or skin with cuts must be avoided.

Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

Seek medical advice, but only after the exposed skin has been thoroughly washed.

If in eyes, hold eyelids open and wash with copious amounts of water for at

least 15 minutes.

Seek medical advice immediately.

(Australia).

Advice to Doctor Rapid treatment for PARAQUAT poisoning is essential.

Evacuation of the stomach and stomach washout should be carried out as quickly

as possible.

A booklet entitled 'Paraquat Poisoning, a practical guide to diagnosis, first aid and hospital treatment' (prepared by Syngenta) or 'The Treatment of Paraquat Poisoning: a guide for doctors' (prepared by ORICA Australia) is available at major hospitals or Poisons Information Centres, or contact the emergency number

at the end of this MSDS.

TREATMENT: Wash out stomach and test urine and gastric aspirate (if clear) for presence of paraquat. Give up to 1 litre of 15% aqueous suspension of Fuller's Earth orally or via gastric tube, together with a suitable purgative (200ml of an aqueous solution of mannitol). A 7% suspension of bentonite in 10% glycerol in water should be used if Fuller's Earth is unavailable. Repeat administration of absorbent plus purgative until absorbent is seen in the stools. This should normally take between 4 and 6 hours after the start of treatment. Do not use

supplemental oxygen.

First Aid OBTAIN IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

SPEED IS ESSENTIAL.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing If involved in a fire, the product will not burn. Choose extinguishing media to

Media suit the burning material.

Hazards from Non-combustible.

Combustion Products If involved in a fire, the dehydrated components may emit oxides of carbon,

oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen chloride.

Speical Protective Equipment for fire

Breathable air apparatus must be worn when fighting a fire in which this product

for fire is involved.

fighters

Hazchem Code 2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



Page 3 of 6

Issue Date: February 2006 Infosafe No. 3NU7W ISSUED by NUFARM

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Contain spill and absorb with clay, sand, soil or proprietary absorbent (such as Spills & Disposal

vermiculite).

Collect spilled material and waste in sealable open-top type containers for

disposal.

On-site disposal of concentrate is not acceptable. If possible, ring 1800 033 498 for specialist advice.

Personal Protection Wear specified PPE to decontaminate personnel and equipment, or to handle broken

packages or containers.

Wear eye protection, chemically resistant gloves, boots and overalls. Decontaminate emergency personnel with soap and water before leaving the

Clean-up Methods -Large Spillages

If large liquid spills occur, attempt to recover as much spilt material from sumps and bunded areas before absorbing remaining material into vermiculite or

other absorbent.

Environmental

Precautions

Use earthen bunds or absorbent bunding to prevent spreading of spillage.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

For use by licensed pest control operators or primary producers only.

Do not work in spray mist.

Do not continue to use if skin irritation or nose bleed occurs. This may be caused by exposure to spray mist as the result of incorrect use of equipment or adverse climatic conditions. Stop and review handling and spraying techniques

before further spraying. If symptoms persist seek medical advice.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area.

Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Store in a locked enclosure.

For use by licensed pest-control operators or primary producers only.

Other Information Always read the label and any attached leaflet before use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

No exposure standard for this product has been set, however, an exposure standard has been set for paraquat (respirable sizes) at 0.1 mg/m3.

An exposure standard has been set for diquat dibromide at 0.5 mg/m3.

Engineering Controls No special requirements.

Ensure workplace is well ventilated.

Some people who are extremely sensitive to the product may develop nose bleeds when handling the concentrate. If possible, these people should not handle the

material; if they must, provide effective local ventilation.

Respiratory **Protection**

If exposure to vapour, spray or dusts from dried product is expected, wear a

high efficiency particulate respirator covering nose and mouth.

Personal Protective Equipment

When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length

PVC gloves and goggles.

When there is a risk of exposure to spray mist wear waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing, impervious gauntlet length gloves (rubber or PVC), goggles and a face mask and respirator covering nose and mouth and capable of filtering spray droplets. A high efficiency type particulate respirator is

recommended, but in any event use a respirator which complies with the

requirements of AS1716 (Standards Association of Australia). Further advice on safety equipment should be obtained from a safety equipment manufacturer. Avoid contacting vegetation wet with spray, but if necesary to do so, wear

waterproof footwear and waterproof protective clothing and gloves.

Hygiene Measures After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face

thoroughly with soap and water.

After each day's use, wash contaminated clothing and safety equipment.

Requirements **Concerning Special Training**

NSW regulations require that people who use pesticides in their job or business must have training in the application of the materials. By 1st September, 2005 all users must have received such training.



Page 4 of 6

3NU7W Infosafe No. Issue Date: February 2006 ISSUED by NUFARM

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form Liquid

Appearance Clear dark blue liquid

Odour Obnoxious odour

Boiling Point ~100°C

Solubility in Water Soluble in water.

Specific Gravity 1.16

pH Value 5.0 - 6.5

Vapour Pressure <1 x 10-2 mPa (25°C, paraguat dichloride);

<0.01 mPa (diquat dibromide monohydrate).

Octanol/Water

Kow Log P is -4.5 (@ 20°C for paraquat); -4.6 (diquat)

Partition Coefficient

Flammability Non combustible material.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Paraquat and diquat are inactivated by adsorption onto clay.

Incompatible Paraquat and diquat are highly corrosive to most metals, e.g. aluminium, zinc

Materials and iron.

Hazardous Reactions Keep away from strong oxidising agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation

Highly toxic if inhaled. However, unlikely to be hazardous by inhalation because of low vapour pressure of the material at ambient temperature. $N_{\rm c}$ bleeding and soreness of the throat may result from spray $\min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \bar{f}(x)$ on the nasal mucosa. Irritating to the respiratory system. Pulmonary oedema may occur up to 48 hours after exposure and could prove fatal.

If the concentrate is allowed to dry out, solid paraquat dust can be created. Paraguat dust is highly toxic (TLV 0.1mg/m3) and should not be handled without

full respiratory protection.

This product contains a stenching agent to give an offensive smell. This has been done to reduce the likelihood of accidental ingestion. This stenching agent may cause headaches and nausea in some people when inhaled. The presence of this offensive smell in the air does not necessarily indicate the presence of paraquat.

Ingestion

TREATMENT OF PARAQUAT POISONING MUST COMMENCE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

Rapid treatment is essential. The immediate effects of poisoning depend on the dose of paraquat absorbed into the blood. Mild poisoning occurs at <20~mgparaquat ion/kg body weight and the effects are vomiting and diarrhoea. Moderate to severe poisoning occurs at 20-30 mg paraquat ion/kg body weight and

the effects are vomiting, abdominal discomfort, soreness and inflammation of the mouth, throat and oesophagus, difficulty in swallowing and, later, diarrhoea. Kidney and liver damage may appear 1-3 days after exposure. a delayed proliferating fibrosis of the lung within 1-3 weeks.

Lethal poisoning occures at >30 mg paraquat ion/kg body weight and the effects are nausea and vomiting, and can cause death by multi-organ failure and circulatory collapse within 48 hours.

Skin

Contact with concentrate on skin will result in moderate irritation. Can cause inflammation and in severe cases blistering of the skin. Contamination of the nails may cause white spots or in severe cases cracking and loss of the nail. Normal growth follows without delay. Intact skin is a very effective barrier to paraquat. Damaged skin removes the barrier and paraquat may be absorbed with effects as outlined above under ingestion.

Eye

Eye irritation may be delayed. May lead to ulceration of corneal and conjunctival epithelium giving rise to secondary infection. Although healing may be slow, the injury is superficial and with proper medical care will be complete, even in severe cases.



Acute Toxicity -

Dermal

Material Safety Data Sheet

Page 5 of 6

Infosafe No. 3NU7W Issue Date: February 2006 ISSUED by NUFARM

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Chronic Effects Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause

additional significant adverse effects.

Reproductive Toxicity Data indicates no reproductive effects.

Carcinogenicity Data indicates no carcinogenic effects.

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat) 129 - 157 mg/kg for paraquat dichloride

LD50 (guinea pig) 30 - 58 mg/kg

LD50 (rat) 408 mg/kg for diquat dibromide LD50 (rat) 911 mg/kg for paraquat dichloride LD50 (rabbit) 240 mg/kg for paraquat ion

LD50 (rabbit) 240 mg/kg for paraquat ion LD50 (rat) >793 mg/kg for diquat dibromide

May cause temporary damage to nails and a delay in the healing of cuts and

wounds.

Eye Irritation The product is an eye irritant.

Skin Irritation The product is a skin irritant.

Skin Sensitisation Product is not a skin sensitiser.

Other Information The Australian Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for paraquat (as cation) for a

human is 0.004~mg/kg/day, set for the public for daily, lifetime exposure. This is based on the NOEL of 0.45~mg/kg/day, the level determined to show no effects during long term exposure for the most sensitive indicators and the most sensitive species. (Ref: Comm. Dept. of Health and Ageing, 'ADI List', TGA,

September 2005).

ADI for diquat is 0.002 mg/kg/day, NOEL 0.2 mg/kg/day.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Persistence/ Paraquat and diquat are rapidly absorbed and inactivated by contact with soil.

Degradability There is evidence of photodegradation in air.

Acute Toxicity - Fish LC50 (96 hr) for brown trout is 2.5 - 13 mg/l for paraquat dichloride

LC50 (96 hr) for mirror carp is 135 mg/l

LC50 (96 hr) for rainbow trout is 21 mg/l for diquat dibromide EC50 (48 hr) for daphnia is 6.1 mg/l for paraquat dichloride.

Acute Toxicity - EC50 (48 hr) for daphnia is 6.1 mg/l for paraquat dichloride Daphnia EC50 (48 hr) for daphnia is 1.3 mg/l for diquat dibromide.

Acute Toxicity - Other The following data is for the active ingredient, paraquat dichloride.

Organisms

LD50 for mallard duck is 199 mg/kg LD50 for bobwhite quail is 175 mg/kg Bees: Not toxic to bees. LD50 36 µg/bee. LD50 for mallard duck is 155 mg/kg for diquat

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product Disposal On site disposal of the concentrated product is not acceptable.

Ideally, the product should be used for its intended purpose. If there is a need to dispose of the product, approach local authorities who hold periodic

collections of unwanted chemicals (ChemCollect).

Container Disposal Do not use this container for any other purpose.

Triple rinse containers, add rinsate to the spray tank, then offer the container for recycling/reconditioning, or puncture top, sides and bottom and dispose of

in landfill in accordance with local regulations.

drumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers. If the label on your container carries the drumMuster symbol, triple rinse the container, ring your local Council, and offer the container for

collection in the program.

Returnable containers: empty contents fully into application equipment. Replace cap, close all valves and return to the point of supply for refill or storage. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm 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.



Page 6 of 6

Infosafe No. 3NU7W Issue Date: February 2006 ISSUED by NUFARM

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number 3016

Proper Shipping BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC - (Contains Paraquat and diquat)

Name

DG Class 6.1
Hazchem Code 2X
Packaging Method 3.8.6.1
Packing Group III

Storage and Transport Considered dangerous for transport by the Australian Code for the Transport of

Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

EPG Number 6B1
IERG Number 34
UN Number (Sea 3016

Transport)

IMO Class/Packing Class 6.1; Packing Group III

Group

IMO Proper Shipping BIPYRIDILIUM PESTICIDES, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

Name (contains paraquat and diquat)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule S7

Packaging & DANGEROUS POISON

Labelling KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

CAN KILL IF SWALLOWED
DO NOT PUT IN DRINK BOTTLES

KEEP LOCKED UP

Hazard Category Very Toxic, Irritant

AICS (Australia) All of the components in this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of

Chemical Substances.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point Normal Hours: Mr Volker Maier Phone: (03) 9282 1000

After Hours: Shift Supervisor Phone: 1800 033 498

Revisions Highlighted The MSDS was reviewed. Minor changes were made to the information.

...End Of MSDS...