

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

**Product Name:** Kenso Agcare Ken-Star 450 Herbicide  
**Product Type:** Group I Herbicide  
**Company Name:** Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd  
**Address:** Unit 3C, 59, Oxford Street, Bulimba Queensland 4171  
**Telephone Number:** (07) 3217 9788  
**Facsimile Number:** (07) 3217 9733  
**Emergency Telephone Number:** 000 (Police or Fire Brigade)  
**13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)**  
**Use:** For the control of emerged broadleaf weeds prior to sowing crops and pastures in conservation tillage and for selective weed control in various crops.

### SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classification:** Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC Australia.  
**Risk Phrase(s):** R22 Harmful if swallowed.  
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.  
**Safety Phrase(s):** S20 When using, do not eat and drink.  
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.  
**SUSDP Classification:** S5  
**ADG Classification:** None allocated. Not a dangerous good.  
**UN Number:** None allocated.

### Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** Clear reddish brown liquid.  
**Odour:** Ammoniacal odour.  
**Major Health Hazards:** The oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 2,4-D ranges from 375 to 666 mg/kg in the rate, 370 mg/kg in mice, and from less than 320 to 1000 mg/kg in guinea pigs. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values are 1500 mg/kg in rats and 1400 mg/kg in rabbits, respectively. In humans, prolonged breathing of 2,4-D causes coughing, burning, dizziness, and temporary loss of muscle coordination. Other symptoms of poisoning can be fatigue and weakness with possible nausea. On rare occasions following high levels of exposure, there can be inflammation of the nerve endings with muscular effects.

### Potential Health Effects

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

**Acute:**

**Swallowed:** Harmful  
**Eye:** Cause irritation  
**Skin:** Cause irritation  
**Inhaled:** Irritation to respiratory system

**Chronic:**  
Not available

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS number	Proportion
2,4D (present as isopropylamine salt)	5742-17-6	450 g/L
Inert ingredient	secret	To 100%

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Swallowed</b>	If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF. Seek medical advice immediately.
<b>Eye</b>	Hold the eyes and flush immediately with plenty of water. Seek medical advice if irritation develops.
<b>Skin</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas or skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if irritation develops.
<b>Inhaled</b>	Remove to fresh air, keep warm and at rest. Give artificial respiration or oxygen if breathing is shallow or stopped. Get medical attention immediately.

**Advice to Doctor:**  
Treatment is symptomatic.

### SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

#### Dangerous decomposition or Combustion Products

#### Thermal decomposition

Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas. Oxides of sulphur (sulphur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulphur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Water. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death. Hydrogen cyanide poisoning signs and symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, coma, convulsions, and death. Death results from respiratory arrest. Hydrogen cyanide gas acts very rapidly; symptoms and death can both occur quickly.

#### Incompatibilities

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

#### Hazardous decomposition products

None known

#### Hazardous reactions

None known

#### Extinguishing Media

Extinguish fire with foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide or water spray/fog.

### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### Spills & Disposal

Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Sweep up

and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this MSDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Storage

Store in the closed, original container in a well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

### Transport

Considered non-hazardous by Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Standards:

None established for formulated product

Ingredient	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
2,4-D Acid	10

### Engineering Controls:

Well ventilated

### Personal Protection:

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When preparing spray solution, wear PVC/rubber apron or cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles or face-shield. After use and before eating, drinking and smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face and contaminated clothing.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Colour:</b>	Clear reddish brown liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Ammoniacal odour
<b>Boiling point (°C):</b>	About 100 °C
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	16 mm Hg (water)
<b>Specific Density:</b>	1.15 ± 0.01
<b>Flashpoint:</b>	Non flammable
<b>Flammability Limits:</b>	Non flammable
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Completely soluble

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerisation is not possible.

### Materials to Avoid

Reaction of the concentrate or spray mix with acids will precipitate solid 2,4-D acid and largely de-activate the product and cause blockages in spray equipment. The addition of a strong alkali such as caustic soda

will cause release of mono-isopropylamine vapour. Mono-isopropylamine is moderately toxic, LD50 (oral, rat) is 820 mg/kg and a TLV of 5 ppm (TWA) has been set.

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity Data:

Acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> for rats: > 500 mg/kg  
Acute dermal LD<sub>50</sub> for rats: > 2000 mg/kg

**Effects on Birds:** Non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC<sub>50</sub> > 5000 mg/kg)

**Effects on Aquatic Organisms:** LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hr) for (daphnia) is 184 mg/l for 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) dimethylamine salt.

**Effects on Other Animals:** Not toxic to bees. LD<sub>50</sub> for (mallard duck) is >500 mg/kg

**Environmental fate:** Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions.

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Known Harmful Effects on the Environment

2,4-D products do not appear to pose any threat to birds.

2,4-D products do not appear to pose any threat to fish or other aquatic organisms other than in very high concentrations.

#### Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hr) for (rainbow trout) is >100 mg/l.

#### Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hr) for (daphnia) is 184 mg/l for 2,4-D (2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) dimethylamine salt.

#### Acute Toxicity – Other Organisms

Not toxic to bees.

LD<sub>50</sub> for (mallard duck) is >500 mg/kg

### SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

### SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>UN Number:</b>	None Allocated
<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	None Allocated
<b>ADG Class:</b>	None Allocated
<b>Hazchem Code:</b>	None Allocated
<b>Packing Group:</b>	None Allocated

### SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Poison schedule** S5  
**Packaging & Labelling** CAUTION  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING  
**AICS (Australia)** All of the components in this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

#### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

**This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

**Acronyms:**

**ADG Code** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail  
**AICS** Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
**CAS number** Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number  
**Hazchem Number** Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters  
**IARC** International Agency for Research on Cancer  
**NOHSC** National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  
**SUSDP** Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons  
**UN Number** United Nations Number

**CONTACT POINT:**

Police and Fire Brigade: Dial 000  
**National Poisons Information Centre:** Dial **13 11 26 (from anywhere in Australia)**  
For 24 hour emergency response: Dial 0439 933 556  
Ask for Murray Goodlich