



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide

Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.

Dangerous according to the Australian dangerous goods (ADG) code.

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product trade name: 4Farmers Brown Out 250 Herbicide.  
Other names:  
Recommended use: Non-selective herbicide for control of seedling weeds before sowing a crop.  
Company name & address: 4Farmers Pty. Ltd.  
A.C.N 067 443 485  
70 McDowell St, Welshpool, Western Australia, 6106.  
Ph: (08) 9356 3445 Fax (08) 9356 3447

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk phrases: R20 Harmful by inhalation,  
R24/25 Toxic in contact with skin/Toxic if swallowed,  
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes/respiratory system/skin,  
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Safety phrases: S1/2 Keep locked up/away from children.  
S13 Keep away from food, drink, and animal feeds.  
S20/21 When using do not eat or drink/do not smoke.  
S23 Do not breathe vapour or spray.  
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin/eyes.  
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing/gloves/eye/face protection.  
S38 If insufficiently ventilated wear suitable respiratory equipment.

SUSDP Classification: S7

ADG Classification: 6.1 Bipyridilium pesticide, liquid, toxic.

UN Number: 3016

### 3. COMPOSITION

Substance	CAS Number	% content g/L	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Paraquat (as dichloride)	1910-42-5	13.5	0.1	
Diquat (as dibromide)	85-00-7	11.5	0.5	
Emulsifies/wetters		≈ 20		
Pyridine	110-86-1	Low	5	
Emetic		Low	0.02	
Water	7732-18-5	To 100		

TWA – time weighted average airborne concentrations for an eight hour day for a five day week for a working life.

STEL – short term exposure limit

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin contact: Immediately remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly – at least 15 mins with soap and water. Seek immediate medical attention. (Clothing must be thoroughly washed before re-use).

Eye contact: Immediately irrigate with running water for at least 15 mins (hold eyelids open). Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Go to a doctor or hospital IMMEDIATELY. If possible phone ahead to alert to the situation so treatment is not delayed on arrival. If more than 15 mins away, induce vomiting preferably using Ipecac syrup (vomiting may occur spontaneously, as the product contains an emetic). After vomiting occurs, ensure patient is conscious and can breathe freely.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. If vapour has been inhaled, lie patient down comfortably and keep warm. Monitor closely and seek medical attention if effects persist. (Vapour consists of stanching agent rather



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than paraquat or diquat). If spray mist has been inhaled, immediately seek medical attention. Monitor patient closely and apply resuscitation or oxygen if available. (Spray mist contains paraquat and diquat). Note to doctor: Refer to "The Treatment of Paraquat Poisoning: A Guide for Doctors". Skin contact:

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.  
Unsuitable extinguishing media: Water stream.  
Special hazards in fire: Product is not flammable. Combustion may release carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and/or chlorine compounds.  
Required special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Wear self contained breathing apparatus if in enclosed space.  
Hazchem code: 2X

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures: Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eyes being affected.  
Evacuate unprotected and unnecessary personnel from area of spill.  
If material is leaking from a container, stop the leak only if this can be done safely.  
Prevent spillage entering drains or watercourse.  
Methods for containment & cleanup: Vermiculite, Sand, Soil is a suitable absorbent, especially soils high in clay.  
Soil can be used to form bunds to contain spillage.  
Contaminated soil should be collected for disposal at a suitable landfill.  
Contaminated area and tools should be washed down with hypochlorite bleach.  
Personal protective equipment and clothing should be washed with soapy water.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: For use only by licensed pest-control operators and primary producers. Keep away from food, drink, and animal feedstuff. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Wear suitable Personal protective equipment when handling and spraying.  
Storage: Store in the original container in a dry, cool, ventilated, LOCKED area. DO NOT store in prolonged sunlight. This is a Dangerous Good, UN 3016, Class 6.1 (Toxic substance). It should not be stored with explosives, oxidising agents, corrosive substances, or nitromethane. Storage of more than 1000L will require a license.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS

National exposure standards: TWA: Paraquat 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, diquat 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, pyridine 5 ppm, 16 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. STEL not determined.  
Biological limit values:  
Engineering measures: Storage and handling areas to be well ventilated, with a dump shower available. Spray only from an enclosed cabin, protected by a charcoal air filter.  
Personal protection equipment:  
Eye/face protection: Goggles or glasses to AS 1366, AS/NZS1337  
Hand/skin protection: Overalls, PVC gloves and apron, face shield  
Respiratory protection: Should not be necessary under normal conditions. If spray mist may be encountered, a particulate filter to AS/NZS 1715 should be worn.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Dark blue liquid.  
Odour: Offensive (pyridine as a warning stench).  
pH: Slightly acidic.  
Vapour pressure: Negligible for Paraquat and diquat, product will have the VP of water.  
Vapour density: N/A  
Boiling point/range: 100+ °C (water)



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Melting/freezing point:	approx 0 °C (water)
Solubility:	Fully miscible with water.
Specific gravity - density:	approx 1.1
Flashpoint:	N/A
Explosive limits (air):	N/A
Ignition temperature:	N/A

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid:	High temperature (preferably < 30 oC).
Materials to avoid:	Metal containers especially zinc, aluminium. This is a Dangerous Good, UN 3016, Class 6.1 (Toxic substance). It should not be stored with explosives, oxidising agents, corrosive substances, or nitromethane.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Should not decompose unless heated further after reaching complete dryness. May then produce carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide and/or hydrogen chloride.
Hazardous reactions:	Will not explode, polymerise etc.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: CAN KILL IF INGESTED. LD50 (paraquat) 150 mg/kg (rat),  $\approx$  30 mg/kg man. About 10 ml of product may be lethal. Kidney and liver damage may occur after 2-3 days. Lung fibrosis after 1-3 weeks may cause death. Higher doses may cause multi-organ failure and death within 2-3 days.

Chronic toxicity: No information, but may not be major. Paraquat is excreted rapidly. It is not carcinogenic or teratogenic in rats.

Possible routes of exposure: Accidental spillage of concentrate or spray mix is a prime concern, as is ingestion of concentrate. Inhalation of spray mist will cause irritation of nasal mucosa, but is unlikely to reach lungs. Vapour pressure of paraquat is negligible.

Range of effects. Excessive exposure may affect human health as follows:

Skin contact: Intact skin is unlikely to absorb toxic doses of diluted spray. Undiluted product and/or damaged skin presents a significant risk.

Eye contact: Any material in the eye presents a significant risk. Severe irritation may occur resulting in extensive loss of superficial areas of the corneal and conjunctival epithelium, ulcerated areas are at risk from secondary infection. Corneal oedema may persist for up to 3 to 4 weeks with temporary blurring of vision.

Inhalation/ingestion:

Low dose (<20 mg paraquat ion per Kg body weight = 10mls of a 20 to 24% concentrate) Patients are often asymptomatic or may develop vomiting or diarrhoea. Complete recovery occurs but there may be a transient impairment of lung function tests.

Moderate dose (20 to 40 mg paraquat ion per Kg body weight = 10 to 20 mLs of 20 to 24% concentrate) Initially renal and hepatic dysfunction are common. Mucosal damage may become apparent with sloughing of the mucous membranes in the mouth. Dyspnoea may develop after a few days in the more severe cases. By about 10 days crepitations and radiological signs of lung damage usually develop. Renal function often returns to normal at this stage. Massive pulmonary fibrosis manifested by progressive dyspnoea may cause death between 2-4 weeks after ingestion.

High dose (> 40 mg paraquat ion per kg body weight = 20 mL of 20 to 24% concentrate) Toxicity is much more severe and death occurs early (24-48 hrs) from multiple organ failure. The initial gastrointestinal symptoms are similar but very severe with considerable fluid loss. Renal failure, cardiac arrhythmias, coma, convulsions, oesophageal perforation and death soon follow.

Dose/conc./conditions likely to cause injury: Ingestion of 10+ mls of product (skin absorption of a similar amount is likely to have the same effects).

Delayed effects if any: Fatal lung damage may occur some weeks after an initial intake.

Relevant negative data: It is not carcinogenic or teratogenic in rats.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Aquatic organisms: Paraquat and diquat are toxic to aquatic organisms, the formulated product possibly more so.



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Flora: Non-toxic via soil (eg spillage). Spray drift will damage leaves of plants, but any > 2-3 months old will recover.

Fauna: Little data, but is likely to be highly toxic to all mammals. Normal use will pose little risk (the grazing WHP is 1 day).

Soil organisms: Little effect. Paraquat and diquat are rapidly and strongly adsorbed onto clay surfaces.

Bees: Probably toxic.

Ozone effects: None recorded.

Persistence/degradation: Slowly degraded by soil micro-organisms.

Mobility: Immobile in soil. Soluble in water, but absorbed by suspended clay (mud).

Bio-accumulation potential: Low. Is either acutely toxic or rapidly excreted.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product: Whenever possible, product should be used for its intended purpose, even if reclaimed from spillage (reclaimed product must be uncontaminated).

Containers: Whenever possible, follow directions given on container.

If not available, triple or pressure rinse plastic or metal containers before disposal. Recycle containers if possible (replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point). Treat rinsings as for product above.

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.

Sewage: Do not dispose of product or rinsings into sewage systems or septic tanks.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 3016

UN proper shipping name: BIPYRIDILLIUM PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (CONTAINS PARAQUAT and DIQUAT).

ADG Class & subsidiary risks: 6.1 Toxic

ADG Packing Group: 3

Special precautions: Do not load with explosives, nitromethane, oxidising agents, organic peroxides, corrosive acids, food or food packaging.

Hazchem code: 2X

4Farmers does not anticipate that this product will be shipped by air or sea, nor be exported. Extra precautions may apply if such transport is undertaken.

For shipping by air or sea, the UN Number, UN proper shipping name, ADG Class, and ADG Packing Group listed above apply.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are to be found in the public AICS Database.

This product is an Agricultural Chemical registered by the Agricultural Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS prepared February 2008.