Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Adama Australia Pty Ltd, Suite 1, Level 4, Building B
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ACN 050 328 973

Telephone (02)9431 7800 (office hours)
Emergency 1800 024 973 (24 hours)
Fax (02)9431 7700

Chemical nature:	Diuron is a urea derivative,
Trade Name:	Adama Diuron 900 WDG Herbicide
Product Use:	Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date:	**July, 2002**
This version issued:	**August, 2012** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA Australia.

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported in Australia by Road or Rail in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01). However if transported by Air or Sea, this provision does not apply. Then the product is classed as Dangerous (Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG respectively. See details below and in Section 14 of this MSDS.

Risk Phrases: R48/22. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
Safety Phrases: S20. When using, do not eat or drink.
SUSMP Classification: None allocated.
ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods.
UN Number: 3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Granulated solid.
Odour: No specific odour.
Major Health Hazards: No major health hazards are associated with Diuron exposure.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition, this product may be mildly irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. In addition, this product may be mildly irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once contact ceases.

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is not harmful. In addition, this product is believed to be mildly irritating, to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: This product is harmful if swallowed. See symptoms above.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.
NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.
IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Diuron	330-54-1	900g/kg	10	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia and is available at all times. Have this MSDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Skin Contact: Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation does occur, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.
Eye Contact: Quickly and gently blot or brush product away. Flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes.
Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. This product, if scattered, may form flammable or explosive dust clouds in air.
Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.
Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.
Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: Not flammable.
Upper Flammability Limit: No data.
Lower Flammability Limit: No data.
Autoignition temperature: No data.
Flammability Class: No data.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: 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 cotton, 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

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to

persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: Keep away from sources of ignition such as sparks and open flames. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Materials to avoid" in Section 10. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	**TWA (mg/m^3)**	**STEL (mg/m^3)**
Diuron	10	not set

The ADI for Diuron is set at 0.006mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.625mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Sept 2011.

Ventilation: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: The information at hand indicates that this product is not harmful and that normally no special skin protection is necessary. However, we suggest that you routinely avoid contact with all chemical products and that you wear suitable gloves (preferably elbow-length) when handling this product.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: cotton, rubber, PVC.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Granulated solid.
Odour:	No specific odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Diuron melts at 158-159°C
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	Diuron 1.1x10-3mPa at 25°C
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data. Diuron's sg is 1.48
Water Solubility:	Diuron 36.4mg/L at 25°C
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents.

Fire 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. 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.

Polymerisation: This product is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity: Diuron is slightly toxic to mammals. The oral LD_{50} in rats is 3400 mg/kg. The dermal LD_{50} is greater than 2000 mg/kg. Some signs of central nervous system depression have been noted at high levels of Diuron exposure. For humans, the only reported case of acute, oral exposure to the herbicide produced no significant symptoms or toxicity.
Chronic toxicity: Male rats given extremely high doses of Diuron over a 2-week period showed changes in their spleen and bone marrow. Other chronic effects attributed to moderate to high doses of the pesticide over time included changes in blood chemistry, increased mortality, growth retardation, abnormal blood pigment, and anemia. When fed small amounts of Diuron in food for 2 years, animal species showed no adverse effects.
Reproductive effects: Daily low doses of Diuron fed to female rats through three successive generations caused significantly decreased body weight of offspring in the second and third litters. The fertility rate remained unaffected. It is unlikely that Diuron will cause reproductive effects in humans at expected levels of exposure.
Teratogenic effects: Diuron is teratogenic at high doses. Administered to pregnant rats on days 6 through 15 of gestation, it produced no birth defects in the offspring at doses of up to 125 mg/kg/day. However, doses of 250 mg/kg/day caused wavy ribs, extra ribs, and delayed bone formation. There were also weight decreases in offspring at 500 mg/kg/day. There was no increase in the severity of the rib deformation at this higher dose. Pregnant mice given very high doses of Diuron (nearly 2000 mg/kg/day) exhibited reproductive and embryotoxic effects. Developmental effects were found in their offspring.
Mutagenic effects: Diuron does not appear to be mutagenic. The majority of tests have shown that Diuron does not produce mutations in animal cells or in bacterial cells.
Carcinogenic effects: Limited evidence indicates that low level exposures to Diuron does not cause cancer.
Organ toxicity: Low doses of Diuron over extended periods of time can cause enlargement to the liver and the spleen.
Fate in humans and animals: Diuron is excreted in the faeces and urine of test animals. Breakdown of the compound is similar in animals, plants, and soil. Cows fed very low doses of Diuron in their diets had small amounts of residues in whole milk. Cattle fed small amounts accumulated low levels of Diuron in fat and muscle, liver, and kidney.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Diuron	Conc≥10%: Xn; R48/22

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Effects on birds: Diuron is slightly toxic to birds. In bobwhite quail, the dietary LC_{50} is 1730 ppm. In Japanese quail and ring-necked pheasant, it is greater than 5000 ppm. The LC_{50} is approximately 5000 ppm in mallard ducks.
Effects on aquatic organisms: The LC_{50} (48 hour) values for Diuron range from 4.3 mg/L to 42 mg/L in fish, and range from 1 mg/L to 2.5 mg/L for aquatic invertebrates. The LC_{50} (96-hour) is 3.5 mg/L for rainbow trout. Thus, Diuron is moderately toxic to fish and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.
Effects on other organisms: Diuron is non-toxic to bees.
Environmental Fate:
Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Diuron is moderately to highly persistent in soils. Residue half -lives are from 1 month to 1 year. Some pineapple fields contained residues 3 years after the last application. Mobility in the soil is related to organic matter and to the type of the residue. The metabolites are less mobile than the parent compound. In California, Diuron has been found in groundwater in the 2 to 3 ppb range. It has also been found in Ontario groundwater where it has been linked with land applications.
Breakdown in water: Diuron is relatively stable in neutral water. Microbes are the primary agents in the degradation of Diuron in aquatic environments.
Breakdown in vegetation: Diuron is readily absorbed through the root system of plants and less readily through the leaves and stems.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the registered label. These should be carefully followed. Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 http://www.chemclear.com.au/ and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster http://www.drummuster.com.au/ where you will find contact details for your area.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported by Road or Rail in Australia, in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs, but classed as Dangerous by IATA and IMDG when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).

ADG Code: 3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
Hazchem Code: 2Z
Special Provisions: 179, 274, AU01
Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 kg for this class of product.
Dangerous Goods Class: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.
Packaging Group: III
Packaging Method: P002, IBC08, LP02

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this product are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

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, 7th Edition
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
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

Contact Points:

Call Adama on (02)9431 7800 **Fax: (02)9431 7700 and ask for the technical manager.**

Police and Fire Brigade:	**Dial 000**
Emergency contact:	**1800 024 973 (24 hours)**

If ineffective: **Dial Poisons Information Centre (13 1126 from anywhere in Australia)**

The information contained in this Material Safety Data Sheet is provided in good faith and is believed to be correct at the date hereof. However, it is expected that individuals receiving the information will exercise their independent judgement in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. Adama Australia Pty Ltd makes no representation as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the information and to the full extent allowed by law excludes all liability whatsoever, whether with respect to negligence or otherwise, for any loss or damage arising from or connection with the supply or use of the information in this Material Safety Data Sheet.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

http://www.kilford.com.au/ Phone (02)9251 4532