

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.
Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Emergency Response: 1800 033 111	Phone: (03)5223 3746
Sipcam Pacific Australia Pty Ltd	Fax (03)5223 3756
Suite 11/23-31 Gheringhap St	ACN 073 176 888
Geelong, Victoria, 3220 AUSTRALIA	

Substance: Metribuzin is a 1,2,4-triazinone derived herbicide.
Trade Name: Stacato 750
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as directed on product label.
Creation Date: June, 2002
Revision Date: June, 2002

Section 2 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Metribuzin	21087-64-9	75	5	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 3 - Hazards Identification

Risk Phrases: R22. Harmful if swallowed.
Safety Phrases: S20. When using, do not eat or drink.
SUSDP Classification: S5
ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good.
UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Light brown granular solid.

Odour: Slight sulphurous odour.

Major Health Hazards: Metribuzin is slightly toxic via the oral route, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 1090 to 2300 mg/kg in rats, 700 mg/kg in mice and 245 to 274 mg/kg in guinea pigs. It is practically nontoxic dermally, with a dermal LD₅₀ of 20,000 mg/kg in rabbits. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Metribuzin in rats is greater than 0.65 mg/L, indicating moderate toxicity via the inhalation route. Metribuzin has been shown not to irritate the skin or eyes of rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, or human volunteers. Effects of high acute exposure in Metribuzin poisoned rats included narcosis (stupor) and labored breathing. Deaths occurred within 24 hours, and survivors recovered slowly without permanent effects.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful.
Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is not harmful.

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Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is not harmful.

Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available.

Carcinogen Status:

NOHSC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.

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

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

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: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Eye Contact: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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. 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: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

Fire Fighting: When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear a splash suit complete with self contained breathing apparatus. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water jets.

Flash point: Not flammable.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: About 350°C

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.

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: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this class of poison. Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. 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:

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Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Metribuzin	5	not set

The ADI for Metribuzin is set at 0.02mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 2mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, January 2001.

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 is not normally necessary when this product is being used. However, if in doubt, wear suitable protective glasses or goggles.

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 Dust Mask. Use a P3 mask, designed for use against all particulates including highly toxic materials. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Light brown granular solid.
Odour:	Slight sulphurous odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Metribuzin melts at 126°C
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	Approx 1.2
Water Solubility:	Miscible.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	About 350°C

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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C.

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. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. 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: Metribuzin is slightly toxic via the oral route, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 1090 to 2300 mg/kg in rats, 700 mg/kg in mice and 245 to 274 mg/kg in guinea pigs. It is practically nontoxic dermally, with a dermal LD₅₀ of 20,000 mg/kg in rabbits. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Metribuzin in rats is greater than 0.65 mg/L, indicating moderate toxicity via the inhalation route. Metribuzin has been shown not to irritate the skin or eyes of rats, rabbits, guinea pigs, or human volunteers. Effects of high acute exposure in Metribuzin poisoned rats included narcosis

(stupor) and labored breathing. Deaths occurred within 24 hours, and survivors recovered slowly without permanent effects.

Chronic toxicity: No ill effects were observed in dogs fed dietary doses of 12.5 mg/kg/day for 3 months. No effects were apparent in rats receiving 2.5 mg/kg/day over 3 months, but doses of 25 and 75 mg/kg/day caused enlarged livers and thyroid glands. In 2-year feeding studies with rats and dogs, results showed no observable effects at doses of 5 mg/kg/day in rats and 2.5 mg/kg/day in dogs. Reduced weight gain, an increase in the number of deaths, blood chemistry changes, and liver and kidney damage were observed in a 2-year study in which dogs were given 1500 ppm or 37.5 mg/kg/day of Metribuzin.

Reproductive effects: Doses of 15, 45, or 135 mg/kg/day of technical Metribuzin were administered by gavage to rabbits on days 6 through 18 of pregnancy. No effects on the mothers were observed at a dose of 45 mg/kg, but 135 mg/kg lowered maternal weight gain. No effects on the foetuses were observed at any of the doses tested. A three-generation study in rats at doses of up to 15 mg/kg/day (the highest dose tested), showed no influence on reproduction. Metribuzin does not cause reproductive effects.

Teratogenic effects: In rats, reduced foetal body weights were seen at doses of 70 mg/kg/day, and developmental delays were observed at doses of 200 mg/kg/day. Metribuzin did not show teratogenic activity in rabbits at doses of up to 85 mg/kg/day, but did decrease weight gain in offspring. These data suggest that Metribuzin is unlikely to cause teratogenic effects in humans under normal circumstances.

Mutagenic effects: Tests on live animals and on tissue cultures have shown that Metribuzin has no mutagenic activity.

Carcinogenic effects: There were no indications of carcinogenic effects in rats receiving dietary doses of up to 15 mg/kg/day for 2 years, nor in mice fed up to about 380 mg/kg/day for 2 years. These data suggest that Metribuzin is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: In single high dose studies, Metribuzin appears to depress the central nervous system. Other studies indicate that the target organs of Metribuzin are the thyroid gland and the liver.

Fate in humans and animals: After Metribuzin is absorbed, it is rapidly distributed in the body and excreted unchanged in the urine. In mammals, 90% elimination occurs within 96 hours, about equally distributed between the urine and faeces.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Metribuzin is of moderate persistence in the soil environment. The half-life of Metribuzin varies according to soil type and climatic conditions. Soil half-lives of 30 to 120 days have been reported; a representative value may be approximately 60 days. Metribuzin is poorly bound to most soils and soluble in water, giving it a potential for leaching in many soil types. Soil mobility is affected by many site-specific variables, including the amount of soil organic matter, particle size distribution, porosity, rainfall, and application rates. Metribuzin has been detected in Ohio rivers and Iowa wells and groundwater. The major mechanism by which Metribuzin is lost from soil is microbial degradation. Losses due to volatilization or photodegradation are not significant under field conditions.

Breakdown in water: The half-life of Metribuzin in pond water is approximately 7 days. If present, Metribuzin would most likely be found in the water column rather than the sediment, due to its low binding affinity and high water solubility.

Breakdown in vegetation: Metribuzin is absorbed through the leaves when plants are given surface treatment, but the primary route for uptake is through the root system. From the roots, it is translocated upward, becoming concentrated in the roots, stems, and leaves of treated plants. In non-susceptible plants it is deaminized to more water-soluble conjugates; in susceptible plants it is not metabolized and disrupts photosynthesis in the chloroplast.

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

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

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

Section 16 – Other Information

Much of the Information in this MSDS came from Extoxnet, a Pesticide Information Project of Cooperative Extension Offices of Cornell University, Oregon State University, the University of Idaho, and the University of California at Davis and the Institute for Environmental Toxicology, Michigan State University.

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

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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
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

Contact Points:

AUSTRALIA

Police and Fire Brigade:	Dial	000
If ineffective:	Dial	1100 (Exchange)
For emergency response:	Dial	1800 033 111
National Poisons Information Centre:	Dial	13 1126 (from anywhere in Australia)

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS 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 MSDS 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. The 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.

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