



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Wilding Pine Control Limited. Issued July 2006

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Material Identification: Formula 4**

**Product description:** Herbicide

**Recommended use:** Herbicide for wilding pine and other woody weed control.

**Company details:** Wilding Pine Control Ltd, PO Box 11014, Dunedin, New Zealand.

**Telephone:** (03) 454 4442

**Fax:** (03) 454 4442

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**Web site:** [www.chisholm.co.nz/wildpine](http://www.chisholm.co.nz/wildpine)

**Date of Issue:** July 2006

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**HSNO Classification** 6.1E (acute oral toxicant), 6.3B (skin irritant), 6.4A (eye irritant), 6.7B (suspected carcinogen), 6.8B (reproductive/development toxin), 6.9B (target organ toxicant), 9.1A (aquatic toxicant), 9.2A (soil toxicant)

**Hazards** Harmful - may be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. May cause skin and eye irritation. May cause development/reproductive damage from repeated oral exposure. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause organ damage from repeated oral exposure at high doses. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Very toxic to the soil environment.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- Active ingredient: Bromacil (80% bromacil, 20% unallocated inert ingredients)
- Inert Stabiliser
- Dye

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove from exposure and have patient lie down and keep quiet. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician if necessary.

**Skin contact:** If spilt on the skin, remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas of skin immediately.

**Eye contact:** If concentrate is splashed in eyes, flush with running water for at least 15 minutes. Take to hospital without delay. For advice contact the National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764766)

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. For advice, contact the National Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764766) or call a doctor immediately.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammable properties** Flammable Limit in Air, % by volume: LEL 0.11 g/L. May be ignited by heat or open flame.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard** Like most organic powders or crystals, under dusting conditions, this material may form explosive mixtures in air.

**Extinguishing media** Water spray, foam, dry, chemical, or CO<sub>2</sub>. Use media appropriate for surrounding material.

**Fire fighting instructions** Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool tank/container with water spray. Runoff from fire control may be a pollution hazard. If area is heavily exposed to fire and if conditions permit, let fire burn itself out, since water may increase the contamination hazard.

**Hazchem code** 2X

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill precautions** Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment during clean up. (See Section 8).

**Spill containment** Dyke spill. Prevent liquid from entering the sewers, waterways, or low areas.

**Spill clean-up** Shovel or sweep up. DO NOT flush with water. Place material in a clean, dry container and cover for disposal. Wash contaminated areas with water and detergent. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, waterways or low areas. Soak up with sawdust, sand or other absorbent material. Shovel or sweep up. Never return to container for reuse. (See section 13 for disposal instructions.)

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhaling the vapour, or spray mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing after use.

**Storage:** Store in the closed, original container in a dry, well ventilated area, as cool as possible out of direct sunlight and under lock and key. Keep from contact with fertilisers, fungicides and seeds.

Do not store with Classes 1,2,3,2,4 or 5 substances. Stores containing more than 100kg of this product, either alone or in aggregate with other hazardous substances are subject to requirement of an emergency management response plan, secondary containment and signage.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Engineering controls** Avoid confined spaces where dust may disperse in air.

**Exposure Standards** None established for formulated product. Bromacil AEL 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (8 and 12 hr TWA) TLV (ACGIH): 1 ppm, 11 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Personal protection** Avoid breathing spray, mist or dust. Use respiratory equipment suitable for herbicide dust if exposure may exceed AEL. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear protective goggles, rubber gloves, boots and overall during handling and mixing.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Form** Solid (powder)

**Colour** Beige

**Odour** Odourless

**pH** 8.5 – 9.5

**Density** 0.53 g/cc

**Corrosivity** Non-corrosive

**Oxidisation** Not an oxidiser

(Also, see sections 5 &10)

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability** Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

**Incompatible materials** Incompatible with amines.

**Decomposition** Decomposes with heat to form highly toxic fumes, including oxides of

nitrogen and bromine compounds. Decomposes with reaction with amines, particularly primary amines.

**Polymerisation** Polymerisation will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLIGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Effects

**Eye:** Mild to moderate eye irritant.

**Skin:** Slightly toxic by contact. The compound is a moderate skin irritant, and is not a skin sensitiser.

**Inhaled:** Slightly toxic by inhalation.

**Swallowed:** Slightly toxic by ingestion.

**Chronic Effects:** None established for formulated product. The compound is a moderate skin irritant, is a mild to moderate eye irritant, and is not a skin sensitiser.

Rabbits acutely exposed via dermal route demonstrated no clinical signs of toxicity, and no gross tissue

changes were observed at the highest practical dose, 5,000 mg/kg. Acute inhalation exposure of rats resulted in only general signs of distress, rapid and deep respiration, at the highest dose tested, 4.8 mg/L. Toxicity described in animals repeatedly exposed to the

compound for two weeks include slightly increased platelet counts, and lower serum cholesterol in the group exposed to 2.0 mg/L. Slightly increased liver weights were noted in the groups exposed to 0.5 or 2.0 mg/L. All remaining animals were normal after a 14-day recovery period. When a massive dose was administered (ingested) to the dog

(5,000 mg/kg), incoordination, salivation, vomiting, weakness, lacrimation and dilated pupils were observed. Toxicity described in animals repeatedly exposed to near lethal doses included liver changes, increased liver, adrenal and heart weights, and decreased brain, kidney and spleen weights. In another study, body weights were lower and

changes were noted in the liver, kidneys and thyroids in rats repeatedly fed 2,500 ppm in the diet for 90 days. Dogs fed the compound for two years had no evidence of toxicity in any exposure group. Rats fed the same doses of the compound for two years had lower weight gain, and there were suggestions of slight thyroid effects, focal hyperplasia, in the

high dose group. Mice that were administered 250, 1,250 or 5,000 ppm in the diet for 18 months demonstrated reduced growth rates at 1,250 ppm in females and at 5,000 ppm in males. Higher mortality was noted among female mice in the high dose group.

Increased incidences of naturally occurring changes in ageing mice, including testicular tubule atrophy and liver effects, were observed at the higher doses. An increase in total liver tumours that was above the normal background incidence was observed in high-dose male mice. This response in male mice is considered only as limited evidence of a carcinogenic response in the species. The weight of the scientific data for bromacil suggests that this is not indicative of a similar response in female mice, other laboratory animals or in man. Additional animal testing indicated that this compound was not teratogenic and was not uniquely toxic to the conceptus. No reproductive effects were observed in rats exposed to 250 ppm in the diet for three generations. The compound does not produce heritable genetic damage in animals. Most studies for genetic damage in mammalian and bacterial cells in culture were also negative.

**Toxicity Data** Acute Oral LD50 (rat) Male 2,000 mg/kg, Female 1,300 mg/kg  
Bromacil Acute Percutaneous LD50 (rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (4-hr rat): > 4.8 mg/L air

## 12. ECOLOGICAL DATA

Bromacil Fish LC50 rainbow trout (48hr) 75, bluegill sunfish 71, carp 164mg/L  
Daphnia LC50 (48hr) 119mg/L. Algae EC50 (72hr) 0.097mg/L (9.1A)  
Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid contamination of any water supply with chemical or empty container. Seedling plants EC50 0.0078 mg/kg soil-herbicidal. DT 50 soil 106 days. Log kow 2.11 (9.2A)  
Birds acute oral LD50 bobwhite quail 2,250mg/kg, dietary LC50 (8days) mallard ducks, bobwhite quail > 10,000mg/kg.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ensure bag is completely empty and dispose of at an approved landfill. If local regulations and wind direction permit, burn. Dispose of this product only by using in accordance with label directions. Dispose of solid contaminated material/or contaminated soil in an approved landfill. Disposal must be in accordance with applicable local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Proper Shipping Name** ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,  
N.O.S (Bromacil)  
**DG Class** 9  
**UN Number** 3077  
**Hazchem** 2X  
**Pack Group** III  
**Trade Name** Formula 4®

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Approved handler** This product must be under the control of an approved handler during use.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

DT50 Time (days) for 50%loss.

EC50 Median effective concentration.

EEL Environmental Exposure Limit.

ERMA Environmental Risk Management Authority

HSNO Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Koc Organic carbon partition coefficient (ml soil water/g organic carbon)

LC50 Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.

LD50 Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.

NOEL No observable effect level.

OSHA American Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Pow The octanol-water partition coefficient is the ratio of the concentration of a chemical in octanol and in water at equilibrium at a specified temperature.

TEL Tolerable Exposure Limit.

TLV Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.

WES Workplace Exposure Limit

**Miscellaneous** The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process

**Responsibility for MSDS:** Wilding Pine Control Limited

For further information phone +64 – 3 – 454 4442

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