



Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Metribuzin is a 1,2,4-triazinone derivative.
Trade Name: **Mentor WG Herbicide**
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **April, 2006**
This version issued: **August, 2022** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

UN Number: 3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.



GHS Signal word: **WARNING.**

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P352: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Brown granulated solid.

Odour: Faint odour.

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Major Health Hazards: Metribuzin is harmful orally, 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 laboured breathing. Deaths occurred within 24 hours, and survivors recovered slowly without permanent effects. Product is harmful if swallowed, eye irritant.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Metribuzin	21087-64-9	72.5-77.5	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 may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated 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 (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Gently brush away excess solids. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently brush particles from eyes. Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

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

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water jets.

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. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that dusts are likely to build up in cleanup area, we recommend that you use a suitable Dust Mask. Use a P1 mask, designed for use against mechanically generated particles eg silica & asbestos. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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. Consider vacuuming if appropriate. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. 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 SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting

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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 SDS 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 schedule of poison. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" 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)
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, June 2014.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following: 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. Use a P1 mask, designed for use against mechanically generated particles eg silica & asbestos. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Brown granulated solid.
Odour:	Faint odour.
Boiling Point:	No specific data. Expected to decompose before boiling.
Flash point:	Not flammable.
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data.
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures. Metribuzin melts at 126°C
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	0.058mPa at 20°C (Metribuzin).
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data. Bulk density 0.43-0.56
Water Solubility:	Wettable: metribuzin 1.05g/L at 20°C
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	1.6 (pH 5.6 at 20°C) (log P octanol/water)
Particle Characteristics:	Granules.

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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: Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, 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.

Polymerisation: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Metribuzin is harmful orally, 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 laboured 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 show 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.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation

Short term exposure: Long term inhalation of high amounts of any nuisance dust may overload lung clearance mechanism. Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Skin Contact:

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

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

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Ingestion:

Short term exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

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 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.

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: 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/IMSBC when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).

UN Number: 3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

Hazchem Code: 2Z

Special Provisions: 274, 331, 335, 375, 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.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: 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

AIC: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations.

The following ingredients: Metribuzin, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS 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
AIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

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Issued by: Adama Australia Pty Ltd

Phone: (02)9431 7800 (office hours)

Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

Hazchem Code	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)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

Contact Points:

Call Adama on (02)9431 7800 and ask for the technical manager.

Fax: (02)9431 7700

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)

THIS SDS 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 MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR 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.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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