



**Adama Australia Pty Ltd**, Suite 1, Level 4,  
Building B  
207 Pacific Highway St Leonards, NSW 2065  
ACN 050 328 973

Telephone (02)9431 7800 (24 hours)

Fax (02)9431 7700

**Chemical nature:** 2,4-D is an aryloxyalkanoic acid derivative, present here as the dimethylamine salt.  
**Trade Name:** **Zulu Evo 720 Herbicide**  
**Product Use:** Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:** **October, 2013**  
**This version issued:** **April 2018** and is valid for 5 years from this date.  
**Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia**

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

**SUSMP Classification:** S5

**ADG Classification:** None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

**UN Number:** None allocated



### GHS Signal word: WARNING

#### HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

#### PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

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

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

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

#### RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

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

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

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

P391: Collect spillage.

P370+P378: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

#### STORAGE

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P410+P403: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

#### DISPOSAL

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

### Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & colour:** Clear, dark brown liquid.

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**Odour:** Slight ammoniacal odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** The oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 2,4-D ranges from 375 to 666 mg/kg in the rat, 370 mg/kg in mice, and from less than 320 to 1000 mg/kg in guinea pigs. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values are 1500 mg/kg in rats and 1400 mg/kg in rabbits, respectively. In humans, prolonged breathing of 2,4-D causes coughing, burning, dizziness, and temporary loss of muscle coordination. Other symptoms of poisoning can be fatigue and weakness with possible nausea. On rare occasions following high levels of exposure, there can be inflammation of the nerve endings with muscular effects. This product is harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed.

### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
2,4-D, as the Dimethylamine salt	2008-39-1	720g/L	10	not set
Water	7732-18-5	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 SWA 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:** If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard.

**Eye Contact:** No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. 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:** The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

**Fire Fighting:** If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

**Flash point:** Does not burn.

**Upper Flammability Limit:** Does not burn.

**Lower Flammability Limit:** Does not burn.

**Autoignition temperature:** Not applicable - does not burn.

**Flammability Class:** Does not burn.

### 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

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clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. 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 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. Protect this product from light. 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. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. 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 <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
2,4-D	10	not set

The ADI for 2,4-D is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, Dec 2012.

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 in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

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

**Skin Protection:** Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

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

**Respirator:** Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear, dark brown liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Slight ammoniacal odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	Below 0°C.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	Water component.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	As for water.

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<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.230-1.240 at 20°C
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Completely soluble in water.
<b>pH:</b>	7.0-8.0 (as supplied).
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	As for water.
<b>Coeff Oil/water distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	Not applicable - does not burn.

## 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:** Protect this product from light. 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:** This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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:** An information profile for 2,4-D is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

**Acute toxicity:** The acid form of 2,4-D is classified as "harmful". The oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 2,4-D ranges from 375 to 666 mg/kg in the rat, 370 mg/kg in mice, and from less than 320 to 1000 mg/kg in guinea pigs. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values are 1500 mg/kg in rats and 1400 mg/kg in rabbits, respectively. In humans, prolonged breathing of 2,4-D causes coughing, burning, dizziness, and temporary loss of muscle coordination. Other symptoms of poisoning can be fatigue and weakness with possible nausea. On rare occasions following high levels of exposure, there can be inflammation of the nerve endings with muscular effects.

**Chronic toxicity:** Rats given high amounts, 50 mg/kg/day, of 2,4-D in the diet for 2 years showed no adverse effects. Dogs fed lower amounts in their food for 2 years died, probably because dogs do not excrete organic acids efficiently. A human given a total of 16.3 g in 32 days therapeutically, lapsed into a stupor and showed signs of incoordination, weak reflexes, and loss of bladder control.

**Reproductive effects:** High levels of 2,4-D (about 50 mg/kg/day) administered orally to pregnant rats did not cause any adverse effects on birth weights or litter size. The evidence suggests that if 2,4-D causes reproductive effects in animals, this only occurs at very high doses. Thus reproductive problems associated with 2,4-D are unlikely in humans under normal circumstances.

**Teratogenic effects:** 2,4-D may cause birth defects at high doses. Rats fed 150 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 15 of pregnancy had offspring with increased skeletal abnormalities, such as delayed bone development and wavy ribs. This suggests that 2,4-D exposure is unlikely to be teratogenic in humans at expected exposure levels.

**Mutagenic effects:** 2,4-D has been very extensively tested and was found to be nonmutagenic in most systems. 2,4-D did not damage DNA in human lung cells. However, in one study, significant effects occurred in chromosomes in cultured human cells at low exposure levels. The data suggest that 2,4-D is not mutagenic or has low mutagenic potential.

**Carcinogenic effects:** 2,4-D fed to rats for 2 years caused an increase in malignant tumors. Female mice given a single injection of 2,4-D developed cancer (reticulum-cell sarcomas). Another study in rodents shows a low incidence of brain tumors at moderate exposure levels (45 mg/kg/day) over a lifetime. However, a number of questions have been raised about the validity of this evidence and thus about the carcinogenic potential of 2,4-D. In humans, a variety of studies give conflicting results. Several studies suggest an association of 2,4-D exposure with cancer. An increased occurrence of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was found among a Kansas and Nebraska farm population associated with the spraying of 2,4-D. Other studies done in New Zealand, Washington, New York, Australia, and on Vietnam veterans from the U.S. were all negative. There remains considerable controversy about the methods used in the various studies and their results. Thus, the carcinogenic status of 2,4-D is not clear.

**Organ toxicity:** Most symptoms of 2,4-D exposure disappear within a few days, but there is a report of liver dysfunction from long-term exposure.

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**Fate in humans and animals:** The absorption of 2,4-D is almost complete in mammals after ingestion and nearly all of the dose is excreted in the urine. The compound is readily absorbed through the skin and lungs. Men given 5 mg/kg excreted about 82% of the dose as unchanged 2,4-D. The half-life is between 10 and 20 hours in living organisms. There is no evidence that 2,4-D accumulates to significant level in mammals or in other organisms. Between 6 and 8 hours after doses of 1 mg/kg, peak concentrations of 2,4-D were found in the blood, liver, kidney, lungs, and spleen of rats. There were lower levels in muscle and brain. After 24 hours, there were no detectable tissue residues. Only traces of the compound have been found in the milk of lactating animals for 6 days following exposure.

### Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient

Risk Phrases

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

### Potential Health Effects

#### Inhalation:

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

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

#### Skin Contact:

**Short term exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once contact ceases.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

#### Eye Contact:

**Short term exposure:** This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

#### 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.

**Long Term exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

#### 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

This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

**Effects on birds:** 2,4-D is harmful to wildfowl and slightly to moderately toxic to birds. The LD<sub>50</sub> is 1000 mg/kg in mallards, 272 mg/kg in pheasants, and 668 mg/kg in quail and pigeons.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** Some formulations of 2,4-D are highly toxic to fish while others are less so. Limited studies indicate a half-life of less than 2 days in fish and oysters. Concentrations of 10 mg/L for 85 days did not adversely affect the survival of adult dungeness crabs. For immature crabs, the 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> is greater than 10 mg/L, indicating that 2,4-D is only slightly toxic. Brown shrimp showed a small increase in mortality at exposures of 2 mg/L for 48 hours.

**Effects on other organisms:** Moderate doses of 2,4-D severely impaired honeybees brood production. At lower levels of exposure, exposed bees lived significantly longer than the controls. The honeybee LD<sub>50</sub> is 0.0115 mg/bee.

#### Environmental Fate:

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** 2,4-D has low soil persistence. The half-life in soil is less than 7 days. Soil microbes are primarily responsible for its disappearance.

**Breakdown in water:** In aquatic environments, microorganisms readily degrade 2,4-D. Rates of breakdown increase with increased nutrients, sediment load, and dissolved organic carbon. Under oxygenated conditions the half-life is 1 week to several weeks.

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**Breakdown in vegetation:** 2,4-D interferes with normal plant growth processes. Uptake of the compound is through leaves, stems, and roots. Breakdown in plants is by a variety of biological and chemical pathways. 2,4-D is toxic to most broad leaf crops, especially cotton, tomatoes, beets, and fruit trees.

### 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

**UN Number:** This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. 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 compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: 2,4-D, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

### Section 16 - Other Information

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

#### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 <sup>th</sup> edition)
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>SUSMP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	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)**

The information contained in this 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 Safety Data Sheet.

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" (Feb 2016)

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)8321 8866

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