

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

RICHGRO GARDEN PRODUCTS

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PRODUCT NAME**RECOMMENDED USE:**

Richgro Beat-A-Weed Natural Weedkiller
Herbicide.

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA
CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD - CLASS 8 CORROSIVE LIQUID
NOT A SCHEDULED POISON.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not Classified

HEALTH HAZARDS: Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
Hazardous to aquatic environment - Short term/Acute Category 3
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not Classified

Label elements

GHS Signal Word: DANGER

**HAZARD STATEMENT:**

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H402: Harmful to aquatic life due to extreme pH.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

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

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

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

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

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

RESPONSE

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P352: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

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

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

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

STORAGE

P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in household waste for landfill. For larger quantities that cannot be recycled, dispose of contents and container to approved landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS).

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Concentration
Acetic acid	64-19-7	270g/L
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	120g/L
Non-hazardous ingredients or ingredients below the threshold cut-offs	secret	<100g/L2%
Water	7732-18-5	balance

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

GENERAL INFORMATION: If in doubt, get medical attention promptly. Show this Safety Data Sheet to medical personnel.

EYES: Hold eyelids open and rinse the eye continuously with a gentle stream of clean running water for at least fifteen minutes. Seek URGENT medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Apply a moisturising hand cream, if available. Seek medical attention if any soreness or inflammation of the skin persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouth wash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

INHALATION: First aid is unlikely to be required as a result of exposure during normal use but spray/mists will cause respiratory tract irritation. If symptoms occur, remove to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest and seek medical attention.

Additional Information:

First Aid Facilities: Not required.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Extinguish using whatever is suitable for the primary cause of the fire. Foam, dry chemical powder (bicarbonate or ammonium phosphate based) or carbon dioxide are all suitable. Do not use high volume water jets, as this may spread the fire.

HAZARDS FROM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. In that situation, oxides of carbon and other toxic fumes may be evolved.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers as cool as possible by spraying with water from a protected position.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Wear protective equipment as specified for handling (See Section 8).

SPILLS: 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 contaminating drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel into labelled containers for recycling or disposal. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Recycling is preferred but if necessary, dispose to approved landfill.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SAFE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Avoid eye and skin contact.

SAFE STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: No special storage precautions required but product life will be maximised if it is stored out of direct sunlight in a cool well ventilated area.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE STANDARDS: Acetic Acid: E.S. TWA: 25ppm, 37mg/m³

Exposure standards represent the airborne concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. The exposure standard can be of three forms; time-weighted average (TWA), peak, or short term exposure limit (STEL).

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES: None allocated

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Ventilation requirements depend on the quantity of product in use and the method of application. If using more than minor quantities, work area should have good, mechanical ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is unlikely to be required for foreseeable uses of this product.

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Requirements depend on working conditions, method of application and quantity of product in use. Safety glasses or goggles must be worn if there is any potential for eye contact. Nitrile, neoprene, PVC or natural rubber gloves are suitable. .

Respiratory protection is unlikely to be required for foreseeable uses of this product.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear colourless liquid
Odour:	Strong vinegar odour
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (as water).
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	1.05.
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH: 2.2 - 2.5.	
Volatility:	As for water.
Odour Threshold:	0.03 – 0.15ppm. The highest known value is 0.48 ppm (Acetic acid)
Evaporation Rate:	As for water.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Auto ignition temp:	Non-combustible.
Flash point:	Will not burn until the water component has evaporated.
Upper Flammability Limit:	None.
Lower Flammability Limit:	None.
Flammability Class:	None.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid exposing sealed containers to heat as this may cause a vapour build up and possible rupture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Bases, strong oxidising agents, zinc, tin, aluminium and their alloys.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May evolve carbon dioxide and traces of incompletely burned carbon products if heated to decomposition or burned after the water content has evaporated

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None known.

POLYMERISATION: This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE - SWALLOWED: Considered an unlikely route of exposure but this product is corrosive to the gastrointestinal tract. Capable of causing moderate to severe burns with ulceration, can penetrate to deeper layers of skin, resulting in third degree burns. Corrosion will continue until product is removed or neutralised. Severity depends on concentration and duration of exposure.

ACUTE – EYE: Causes severe pain and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues.

ACUTE – SKIN: Severely irritating, causing reddening, which may progress to blistering if not removed promptly.

ACUTE – INHALED: Liquid or spray mist may cause severe irritation to mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract, characterised by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: Not listed as a carcinogen by Safe Work Australia, the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), or the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA).

Acetic acid is mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells, and bacteria and/or yeast.

Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye and skin irritation and respiratory tract irritation leading to attacks of bronchial infection.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Based on Acetic Acid

Toxicity to Algae EC50 (Green algae, 24hr): 156mg/L

Toxicity to Fish LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus, 96hr): 75mg/L

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates LC50 (Daphnia magna, 24hr): 47.0mg/L

BIODEGRADABILITY: Acetic acid will biodegrade readily if released to water (i.e.: 5-Day BOD's 63-81%) or soil. The atmospheric photochemical degradation half-life is estimated to be 26.7 days.

BIOACCUMULATION: An estimated BCF of 3.2 suggests the potential for bio concentration in aquatic organisms is low. Acetic acid shows no potential for biological accumulation or food chain contamination.

MOBILITY: Acetic acid is not expected to be susceptible to direct photolysis by sunlight. If released to soil, acetic acid is expected to have very high to moderate mobility based upon Koc values ranging from 6.5 to 228.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: The aquatic toxicity and biodegradation of acetic acid are expected to be influenced by its potential to lower pH.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL: Dispose of small quantities and empty containers by wrapping with paper and putting in household waste for landfill. For larger quantities that cannot be recycled, dispose of contents and container to approved landfill.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) criteria.

UN Number: 1760

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID N.O.S. Acetic Acid 27%

DG Class: 8

HazChem code: 2X

Packing group: III

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Limited quantities: Value is 5 L for this class of product.

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 8 Corrosive Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 7 (Radioactive Substances), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Poisonous Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids) and 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

All ingredients in this formulation are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances and National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

REFERENCES

1. National Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals, 2011
2. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC: 1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
3. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 7.7th Edition, 2020
4. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 32, February 2021 and subsequent amendments

ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	Biological oxygen demand
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC50	Half maximal effective concentration
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
LDLo	Lowest documented lethal dose
LD50	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population (ingestion or skin contact)
LC50	Lethal Dose for 50% of test population (inhalation)
UN Number	United Nations Number
TD	Toxic Dose

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