P. O. Box: 29024 - 00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya, Office Line: +254 20 240 3391 / 254 740 529 579 Email: info@eabusinesscompany.com, eabclimited@gmail.com / Skype: ksantosh2001

Material Safety Data Sheet

WALABI

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product name MCPA and bromoxynil 400g/L EC

Brand Name Walabi

Chemical group Phenoxy + hydroxybenzonitrile

Recommended use Agricultural herbicide

Supplier JIANGSU HUIFENG AGROCHEMICAL CO.,LTD.

Address South of Wanggangzha, Dafeng City, Jiangsu Province,

224145 P.R.China

Telephone 0086-515-3252118

Facsimile 0086-515-3252328

Website www.hfagro.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Toxic by inhalation.

Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

May cause sensitization by skin contact.

Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS Number	Concentration (g/L)
MCPA ethyl hexyl ester	[29450-45-1]	312 (° 200 g/L MCPA)
Bromoxynil octanoate	[1689-99-2]	291 (° 200 g/L bromoxynil)
Hydrocarbon solvent	[64742-94-5]	340
Naphthalene (in hydrocarbon solvent)	[91-20-3]	(< 34)
Other ingredients	(non hazardous)	141

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air and keep at rest. Obtain medical advice if symptoms persist. If breathing stops or shows signs of failing, start artificial respiration. Call for prompt medical attention.

Skin contact:

Carefully remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas with soap and water. Seek medical aid if symptoms persist.

Eye contact:



P. O. Box: 29024 - 00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya, Office Line: +254 20 240 3391 / 254 740 529 579 Email: info@eabusinesscompany.com, eabclimited@gmail.com / Skype: ksantosh2001

Rinse eyes immediately with plenty of clean water and obtain urgent medical aid.

Ingestion:

Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Keep patient at rest and seek medical advice immediately. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to a semi-conscious or unconscious person.

First Aid Facilities:

Provide eyewash and safety shower facilities in the workplace.

Medical attention:

Symptoms

Local: Skin sensitisation, local irritation.

Systemic: Lethargy, thirst, sweating, anxiety, hyperventilation, tachycardia, muscle rigidity, hyperthermia, vomiting, abdominal pain, ataxia, liver damage, acidosis, hypotension, circulatory collapse, cough, shortness of breath, nausea, diarrhoea, convulsions.

Note for physicians

This product contains a hydrocarbon solvent. Care should be taken to prevent pulmonary aspiration. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

Monitor respiratory, cardiac, kidney, liver and CNS functions. Gastric lavage should be considered in cases of significant ingestions within the first 2 hours. The application of sodium sulphate is always advisable.

Elimination by dialysis – forced alkaline diuresis

In case of hyperthermia, physical cooling is advisable. In case of muscle rigidity, muscle relaxants and mechanical ventilation may support in counteracting hyperthermia.

There is no specific antidote.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:

Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or water spray

Hazards from combustion products:

Hydrogen bromide, hydrogen cyanide and oxides of carbon and nitrogen may be generated in a fire.

Precautions for fire fighters:

Combustible liquid. Fire fighters should wear full protective gear, including self-contained breathing apparatus. Toxic decomposition products may be produced in a fire. If possible and without risk, remove intact containers from exposure to fire. Otherwise, spray unopened containers with water to keep cool. Containers may explode in a fire. Keep unnecessary people away. Bund area to prevent contamination of water sources. Dispose of fire control water and spillage safely later.



P. O. Box: 29024 - 00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya, Office Line: +254 20 240 3391 / 254 740 529 579 Email: info@eabusinesscompany.com, eabclimited@gmail.com / Skype: ksantosh2001

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material or contaminated surfaces. Extinguish or remove possible sources of ignition. When dealing with spills do not eat, drink or smoke and wear protective clothing and equipment. Keep people and animals away and upwind. Prevent spilled material from entering drains or watercourses. Contain spill and absorb with earth, sand, clay, or other absorbent material. Collect and store in properly labelled, sealed drums for safe disposal. Deal with all spillages immediately. If contamination of drains, streams, watercourses, etc. is unavoidable, warn the local water authority.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When preparing the spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles, and contaminated clothing. Keep away from all ignition sources.

Storage:

Segregate from foods and animal feeds.

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

Flammability:

Combustible liquid, flashpoint between 61° C and 150° C.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure standards:

The manufacturer of the solvent recommends an Occupational Exposure Limit for solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic: TWA: 100 mg/m3 (17 ppm).

For the small amount of naphthalene present in the solvent the NOHSC Occupational Exposure Limits are: TWA: 10 ppm (52 mg/m3), STEL: 15 ppm (79 mg/m3). Skin notation.

Definitions

Exposure standard – Time Weighted Average (TWA) means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

Exposure standard – Short term exposure limit (STEL) means a 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during the working day.

Skin notation – Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

Engineering controls:

Control process conditions to avoid contact. Use local exhaust ventilation during manufacturing operations. Use in a well-ventilated area only.

Personal Protective Equipment:



P. O. Box: 29024 - 00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya, Office Line: +254 20 240 3391 / 254 740 529 579 Email: info@eabusinesscompany.com, eabclimited@gmail.com / Skype: ksantosh2001

- Face-shield or goggles.
- Cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat.
- Elbow-length PVC gloves
- If inhalation exposure is likely to exceed the exposure levels above, an respirator suitable for organic vapours should be worn.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Dark brown liquid

Odour: Aromatic hydrocarbon pH: 3.0-5.0 (1% emulsion)

Vapour pressure: 0.3 kPa (at 38 °C)-solvent

Vapour density: > 1.00-solvent

Boiling point: 179-213 °C (solvent)

Freezing/melting

point: Not available

Solubility: Emulsifies in water

Specific Gravity: 1.08 at 20 °C

Flash Point: Approximately 70°C (Pensky Martens Closed Cup)

Flammability

(explosive) limits: LEL: 0.6;UEL: 7.0 Vol. % in air (hydrocarbon solvent)

Auto-ignition

temperature: $> 400^{\circ}$ C (hydrocarbon solvent)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:

Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid:

Avoid sources of ignition extreme heat and direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials:

Incompatible with strong oxidising agents and strong alkalinity.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Hydrogen bromide, hydrogen cyanide, and oxides of carbon and nitrogen may be released in a fire.

Hazardous reactions:

None

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation:

Poisonous if inhaled. Will irritate mucous membranes of nose and mouth, may cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, could be anaesthetic, and may have other central nervous system effects.

Skin contact:



P. O. Box: 29024 - 00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya, Office Line: +254 20 240 3391 / 254 740 529 579 Email: info@eabusinesscompany.com, eabclimited@gmail.com / Skype: ksantosh2001

May irritate the skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye contact:

Irritating to the eyes.

Ingestion:

Poisonous if swallowed.

ANIMAL TOXICITY DATA

Oral toxicity LD50 rat: 782 mg/kg

Dermal toxicity LD50 rat: >2300 mg/kg

Inhalation toxicity LC50 (4h) rat: >5.0 mg/L

Skin irritationSlightly irritatingEye irritationSlightly irritating

Sensitisation Sensitising (derived from properties of individual components)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dangerous to fish. Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to bird life. Low hazard to bees. Sprayed weeds may become more palatable to stock and a higher intake of some weeds may result in stock poisoning and death from causes such as nitrate poisoning. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with Buctril MA or the used containers.

Ecotoxicity:

MCPA-2-ethylhexyl:

Fish toxicity: LC50 (96 h) rainbow trout 50-560 mg/L Bird toxicity: LC50 (96 h) bobwhite quail 377 mg/kg

Daphnia toxicity: LC50 (48 h) > 190 mg/L

Algae toxicity: EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum > 392 mg/L

Bromoxynil octanoate:

Fish toxicity: LC50 (96 h) bluegill sunfish 0.06 mg/L

Bird toxicity: LD50 bobwhite quail 170 mg/kg

Daphnia toxicity: LC₅₀ (48 h) Daphnia magna 0.046 mg/L

Algae toxicity: EC₅₀ (96 h) Desmodesmus subspicatus 1 mg/L

Environmental fate, persistence and degradability, mobility

Environmental fate, persistence and degradability, mobility:

MCPA-ethylhexyl: Hydrolyses rapidly in natural waters and soil water mixtures.DT₅₀ in soil < 7 days after initial lag phase (acid form).

Bromoxynil: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 230. In soil DT₅₀ is < 1 day, in laboratory test. Degraded by hydrolysis and debromination.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsing's to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no



P. O. Box: 29024 - 00100 GPO Nairobi - Kenya, Office Line: +254 20 240 3391 / 254 740 529 579 Email: info@eabusinesscompany.com, eabclimited@gmail.com / Skype: ksantosh2001

landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty Containers or product should not be burnt. Dispose of waste material via a reputable waste disposal contractor.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number: UN 3082 Proper shipping name:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S (contains

bromoxynil)

Class and Subsidiary Risk: Class 9
Packing Group: Packing Group III

Hazchem code: 3Z Marine Pollutant:

Bromoxynil is a Marine Pollutant, Class "P" (on IMDG list).

15. OTHER INFORMATION

This MSDS summarizes 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.

MSDS First issued 10th July 2007 MSDS revised 10th July 2020

Disclaimer

The Content given here in, are as per the declaration given by the manufacturer and EABCL Claims zero Responsibility.