



Section 1 - Identification Of The Material And Supplier

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Chemical nature: Propyzamide is an amide derivative.
Trade Name: **Revere 500 Herbicide**
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as directed on product label. Group D herbicide.
Creation Date: **March, 2017**
This version issued: **March, 2017** and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

SUSMP Classification: S6

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

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: WARNING

Skin Irritation Category 2

Eye irritation Category 2B

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.

RESPONSE

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

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

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

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

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

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

P391: Collect spillage.

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

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

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DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Light brown coloured liquid.

Odour: Mild odour.

Major Health Hazards: Propyzamide is practically nontoxic via ingestion. The reported oral LD₅₀ values for Propyzamide range from 5620 mg/kg in female rats to 8350 mg/kg in male rats, respectively, and 10,000 mg/kg in dogs. Propyzamide is slightly toxic by skin exposure, with a dermal LD₅₀ of greater than 3160 mg/kg. When applied to the skin of rabbits, it produced slight local irritation, but no systemic intoxication. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Propyzamide is greater than 5.0 mg/L, indicating slight toxicity by this route. For this product: limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, irritating to eyes and skin.

Section 3 - Composition/Information On Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Propronamide (Propyzamide)	23950-58-5	500g/kg	not set	not set
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	42g/L	60	120
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 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: 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: Blot or brush away excess material. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice.

Eye Contact: Quickly and gently blot or brush away product. 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.

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: Suitable 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.

Flash point: Will not burn until water component is driven off.

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

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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. No special recommendations for clothing materials. 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. 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 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)
Ethylene glycol	60	120

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: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that dusts are minimised.

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: 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: There is no specific recommendation for any particular protective material type.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a suitable cartridge. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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

Section 9 - Physical And Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Light brown coloured liquid.
Odour:	Mild odour.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Specific Gravity:	1.14-1.20 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Forms stable suspension.
pH:	No data. pH about neutral.

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Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

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 in reducing atmospheres. Hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. 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: Propyzamide is practically nontoxic via ingestion. The reported oral LD₅₀ values for Propyzamide range from 5620 mg/kg in female rats to 8350 mg/kg in male rats, respectively, and 10,000 mg/kg in dogs. Propyzamide is slightly toxic by skin exposure, with a dermal LD₅₀ of greater than 3160 mg/kg. When applied to the skin of rabbits, it produced slight local irritation, but no systemic intoxication. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Propyzamide is greater than 5.0 mg/L, indicating slight toxicity by this route.

Chronic toxicity: When dogs were fed a diet containing Propyzamide for 3 months, decreases in weight gain and food consumption, changes in blood chemistry, and increased liver weights were observed at doses of 15 mg/kg/day. In a study in rats over 3 months, similar effects were seen at doses of over 10 mg/kg/day, and changes in thyroid, adrenal, and pituitary function were observed at 50 mg/kg/day. In a 2-year feeding study in dogs, the addition of Propyzamide to the diet at doses of 0.75, 2.5, or 7.5 mg/kg/day caused no adverse health effects at any of the doses tested.

Reproductive effects: When pregnant rabbits were given doses of 5, 20, or 80 mg/kg/day during days 7 to 19 of gestation (18 rabbits per dose), no effects on development or reproduction were observed at or below the 20 mg/kg dose. At 80 mg/kg, there was an increased incidence of liver lesions, one maternal death, five abortions, and a decrease in maternal and offspring weight gain. In a three-generation rat reproduction study, no effects on reproduction were observed at 300 ppm (15 mg/kg/day), the highest dose tested. It is unlikely that Propyzamide will have reproductive effects except at doses high enough to cause maternal toxicity.

Teratogenic effects: No teratogenic effects were found when doses as high as 15 mg/kg/day were administered to pregnant rabbits. This evidence suggests Propyzamide is not teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: Mutagenicity tests on bacteria, mammalian cell cultures, and live animals have been negative. It appears Propyzamide is not mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: Propyzamide caused liver tumours in mice after 2 years at doses of 10 mg/kg/day and above. In rats, doses of 50 mg/kg/day and above produced changes in ovary and liver structure and function, as well as thyroid and testicular effects. These data suggest that Propyzamide may have carcinogenic activity at sufficient doses.

Organ toxicity: Target organs identified in animal studies include the liver, thyroid, and adrenal and pituitary glands.

Fate in humans and animals: Propyzamide is not readily absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tracts of rats and cows. After oral doses of a formulated product to rats, 54% and 0.6% of the unmetabolized Propyzamide was recovered in faeces and urine, respectively. Unmetabolized Propyzamide did not appear in the urine of a cow treated orally with the formulated product. Traces of Propyzamide were found in the milk of cows given feed that contained 5 ppm doses of a Propyzamide formulation. Propyzamide has a low potential for bioaccumulation in animal tissues.

Propyzamide: Conc>=1%: Xn; R40

- Carcinogenicity - category 2
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1

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Potential Health Effects

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.

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

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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

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.

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. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

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

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: Propanamide (propyzamide) is classified by SWA as a Class 3 Carcinogen, possibly carcinogenic to humans. See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

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 toxic to aquatic organisms.

Effects on birds: Propyzamide is practically nontoxic to birds. The oral LD₅₀ for Propyzamide in Japanese quail is 8700 mg/kg, and greater than 14,000 mg/kg in mallard ducks.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Propyzamide is practically nontoxic to warm water fish and slightly toxic to cold water fish. The 96-hour LC₅₀ for Propyzamide is 100 mg/L in bluegill sunfish, 72 mg/L in rainbow trout, 350 mg/L in goldfish, 204 mg/L in harlequin fish, and 150 mg/L in guppies. The 48-hour LC₅₀ for *Daphnia magna* is greater than 5.6 mg/L. Propyzamide may be harmful to aquatic invertebrates.

Effects on other organisms: Propyzamide is nontoxic to honey bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Propyzamide is moderately persistent in most soils, with a reported average field half-life of 60 days. It is readily bound, or adsorbed, to most soils. Increasing soil temperature, and to a lesser extent, soil moisture and pH increase the rate of Propyzamide degradation in soil. In most soil types, there is very little movement, or leaching, of Propyzamide into groundwater as it is nearly insoluble in water.

Breakdown in water: In water bodies, Propyzamide is stable at a neutral pH. It is slowly degraded chemically, by light, and by aquatic and microorganisms. Loss from volatilization is not significant. Propyzamide is thought to be stable because less than 10% was hydrolysed, or broken down in water, over a 4-week period. It is stable to hydrolysis between pH 4.7 and 8.8.

Breakdown in vegetation: Propyzamide is readily translocated from the roots to other plant parts. Absorption of Propyzamide through plant leaves is minimal. Propyzamide is metabolized slowly by both tolerant and sensitive plants.

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.

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Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. 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 ingredients: Propronamide (Propyzamide), Ethylene glycol, 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
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
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)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
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:
Emergency contact:**

**Dial 000
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" (Feb 2016)

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