

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME **Imtrade Metalaxyl 250 EC Fungicide**
APVMA Product Code: 90978

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone 1800 171 799
Fax 1800 171 788
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Web site <http://www.imtrade.com.au>
Product Use: Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **April, 2019**
This version issued: **First issue: December, 2021** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia
Product type: Emulsifiable concentrate containing metalaxyl

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

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

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: **DANGER**

Acute Toxicity Oral - Category 4

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Skin Sensitisation - Category 1

Hazardous to Aquatic Environment Short term/Chronic - Category 3

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

PREVENTION

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

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

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

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

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

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

RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

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

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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.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

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

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

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: Clear, yellow to brown liquid

Odour: Aromatic odour

Major Health Hazards: The oral LD₅₀ of Metalaxyl in rats is 669 mg/kg and the dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 3100 mg/kg, indicating slight toxicity by ingestion and dermal application. Rabbits exhibited slight eye and skin irritation, but guinea pigs displayed no sensitization after metalaxyl exposure. No information was available regarding the inhalation toxicity of metalaxyl. Harmful if swallowed, possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Metalaxyl	57837-19-1	~250	not set	not set
Aromatic hydrocarbons	64742-94-5	>600	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 1 L	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: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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

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. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids.

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

Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water fog.

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

Flash point: >95°C (solvent)

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Not flammable (GHS); C2 combustible (AS 1940)

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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. Suitable materials for protective clothing include no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, 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).

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**. Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for Metalaxyl is set at 0.03mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 3mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, March 2017.

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

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should 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 data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour: Clear, yellow to brown liquid

Odour: Aromatic odour

Boiling Point: >200°C at 100kPa (solvent)

Freezing/Melting Point: No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.

Volatiles: No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.

Vapour Pressure: No data.

Vapour Density: No data.

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Specific Gravity:	~1.02
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	5.0-9.0 (1% aqueous mixture)
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: 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: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. 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: The oral LD₅₀ of Metalaxyl in rats is 669 mg/kg and the dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 3100 mg/kg, indicating slight toxicity by ingestion and dermal application. Rabbits exhibited slight eye and skin irritation, but guinea pigs displayed no sensitization after metalaxyl exposure. No information was available regarding the inhalation toxicity of metalaxyl.

Chronic toxicity: A 90-day study of rats exposed to 0.1 to 2.5 mg/kg/day in diet, showed some cellular enlargement in the liver at the highest dose. In a similar study with dogs fed diets of approximately 0.04 to 0.8 mg/kg/day for 6 months, the dogs were adversely affected by the highest dose. Manifestations included increased blood alkaline phosphatase and increased liver-to-brain weight ratio.

Reproductive effects: A three-generation rat study where animals were fed up to 2.5 mg/kg/day showed no compound related maternal toxicity or reproductive effects. These data suggest that metalaxyl is unlikely to cause reproductive effects.

Teratogenic effects: Rats given a dosage of 120 mg/kg/day by stomach tube on days 6 to 15 of gestation exhibited no embryotoxicity or teratogenicity, nor did rabbits given a dosage of 20 mg/kg/day by the same route on days 6 to 18. These data suggest that metalaxyl is not teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: Studies including a dominant lethal assay in male mice indicate that metalaxyl has no mutagenic potential.

Carcinogenic effects: Available studies of the carcinogenicity of metalaxyl are inconclusive.

Organ toxicity: The liver is the primary target organ for metalaxyl in animal systems.

Fate in humans and animals: Studies with rats and goats showed rapid metabolism and excretion via the urine and faeces. Metalaxyl is metabolized to a variety of products before excretion. Forty-day feeding studies with dairy cattle at 15 ppm/day, showed less than 0.01 ppm was stored in the muscle and fat. The liver contained 0.13 to 0.20 ppm and the kidney 0.26 to 0.83 ppm. Chickens fed for 28 days at 5 ppm in the diet had less than 0.05 ppm in the eggs, skin, fat, breast, and thigh, and less than 0.1 ppm in the liver.

Metalaxyl is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Metalaxyl	Conc>=25%: Xn; R22; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute Toxicity – Category 4 Skin Sensitisation – Category 1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic) – Category 3 	
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Conc>=10%: Xn; R65
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspiration Hazard – Category 1 	

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to metalaxyl should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

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Short Term Exposure: 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: Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. 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

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

Effects on birds: Metalaxyl is reported to be practically nontoxic to birds.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Metalaxyl is practically nontoxic to freshwater fish. The 96-hour LC₅₀ values in rainbow trout, carp, and bluegill are all above 100 mg/L. Freshwater aquatic invertebrates are slightly more susceptible to metalaxyl. Daphnia magna, a small freshwater crustacean, has an LC₅₀ of 12.5 to 28 mg/L, depending on the product formulation. This indicates that metalaxyl is slightly toxic to this organism. There is little tendency for metalaxyl to accumulate in the edible portion of fish. Metalaxyl did not accumulate beyond seven times the background concentration and it was quickly eliminated after exposed fish were placed in fresh (metalaxyl-free) water.

Effects on other organisms: Metalaxyl is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Under field conditions, metalaxyl has a half-life of 7 to 170 days in the soil environment. A representative half-life in moist soils is about 70 days. Increased sunlight may increase the rate of breakdown in the soil. It is poorly sorbed by soils and highly soluble in water; these properties in combination with its long persistence pose a threat of contamination to groundwater. It readily leaches in sandy soil, although increased organic matter may decrease the rate of leaching. In a large-scale, national survey, metalaxyl was detected in the groundwater of several American states at concentrations of 0.27µg/L to 2.3 mg/L.

Breakdown in water: At pH levels of 5 to 9 and temperatures of 20 to 30°C, the half-life in water was greater than 4 weeks. However, exposure to sunlight reduced the half-life to 1 week.

Breakdown in vegetation: Plants absorb foliar applications through the leaves and stems, and can translocate the compound throughout the plant. Metalaxyl is not absorbed directly from the soil by plants. The parent compound is the major residue in potato tubers and grapes, but in potato leaves and on lettuce, metabolites are the major product.

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: Metalaxyl, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

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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 (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
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
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS 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 Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the event of an emergency, 000. 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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End of Report

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