

Contact Organics LocalSafe Weed Terminator Concentrate

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	Contact Organics Pty Ltd
Address	Suite 43, 45 Riversdale Road, Hawthorn East, VIC 3123, Australia
Telephone	0492 830 358
Fax	Not available
Emergency	0400 930 530
Email	info@contactorganics.com.au
Web Site	www.contactorganics.com.au
Synonym(s)	LocalSafe Weed Terminator Concentrate
Use	Herbicide concentrate.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GLOBALLY HARMONISED SYSTEM (GHS)

Hazard Classification Corrosive to Metals, Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1A
Serious eye damage, Category 1

Signal Word DANGER
Pictograms



Hazard Statements May be corrosive to metals.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statements

Preventative

- P260 Do not breathe vapour or spray.
- P264 Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P234 Keep only in the original container.
- P280 Wear protective gloves. Protective clothing, eye and face protection.

Response

- P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

	P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
	P391	Collect spillage
Storage	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local state and federal regulations.

DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION (ADG Code)

Classified as a dangerous good by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No.	Content (%w/w)
Acetic acid	64-19-7	60 - 79
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	<2%
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous including water	Not available	10 - 30

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye	Hold eyes open and flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air immediately. Lie patient down and keep warm and rested. Items such as false teeth should be removed as they may block or impede airways. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor as soon as possible.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing including footwear and wash skin and hair with soap and water.
Ingestion	Urgent medical attention is likely to be necessary if swallowed. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as patient can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay
First Aid Facilities	Safety shower and eye wash station.

Medical attention and special treatment	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage e.g. lung oedema (fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed for up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are immediately apparent. Administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative should be considered.
Symptoms caused by exposure	Eye: Severe irritation, pain and redness. Inhalation: Severe irritation of upper respiratory tract, shortness of breath, possible lung oedema. Skin: Irritation and redness. Ingestion: Nausea or vomiting. May cause damage to the oesophagus.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May evolve toxic gases (including oxides of carbon and chlorides) when heated to decomposition. Containers may rupture when strongly heated.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters	Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combatting fire. Use water fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Clean up spills immediately to prevent further accidents. Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) as specified in Section 8. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Shut off leaks, if safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Environmental precautions	Prevent from spreading and entering waterways by using sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources. In the event of a large spill, contain spilled material with sand, earth or other absorbent material. Prevent run-off into drains or waterways. Transfer spilled material to suitable containers for re-use or disposal. Transfer contaminated sand or earth into suitable containers for disposal. Suitable containers include plastic containers or plastic-lined metal drums. Clearly label all containers. Wash contaminated area with detergent and water.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation of vapour. Wear PPE as specified in Section 8. Use product only in well-ventilated areas. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating, drinking or smoking. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards

Occupational exposure limits:

Component	Source	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notation
Acetic acid	Australian exposure standards	25 mg/m ³ (10ppm)	25 mg/m ³ (10ppm)	Not available	Not available

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

TWA - Time Weighted Average

Biological Limits

None allocated.

Engineering Controls

No special engineering controls required when used in small quantities. Use with good general ventilation. If mists or aerosols are generated, a system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposure as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is preferable because it can control emissions at source preventing dispersion into the general work area.

Individual protective measures and personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Face shield and/or splash-proof chemical goggles (AS1336/1337). Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Contact lenses should not be worn when handling this product.

Glove Type: Impervious PVC, rubber or nitrile gloves (AS2161).

Clothing: When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear PVC, nitrile or rubber apron and enclosed shoes.

Respirator: If an inhalation risk exists, wear an approved respirator complying with AS 1715/1716. In general, respirator use should be limited, and engineering controls used to minimise exposure. If respirators must be worn, ensure adequate respirator selection and training is undertaken. Some respirators are extremely uncomfortable to wear for extended periods. Air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear blue liquid	Solubility (Water)	Soluble
Odour	Strong vinegar	Specific Gravity	1.17
Vapour Pressure	2.3kPa @ 20°C	% Volatiles	Not determined
Vapour Density	Not determined	Flammability	Not combustible
Boiling Point	>100°C	Flash Point	> 100°C
Melting Point	Not determined	pH (neat)	2.5 – 3.5
Evaporation Rate	Not determined	pH (1% in water)	3 -4

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Stable under recommended conditions of storage and use.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended conditions of storage and use.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat.
Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions	Keep away from strong oxidising agent, strong alkalis, bases, sulphides, carbonates and cyanides. May react violently with strong alkalis. Incompatible with mild steel, galvanised iron and zinc. Reacts with these materials to form hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air.
Hazardous decomposition products	Will evolve toxic gases including carbon oxides, chlorides and acidic vapours when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye	Direct contact with the eye may cause chemical burns. Vapours or mists are extremely irritating to the eyes. Direct eye contact may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the cornea generally recover rapidly and completely.
Inhalation	Corrosive acids cause irritation to the respiratory tract with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness may also be present. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Minor exposure to acetic acid may cause temporary loss of voice while severe acute vapour exposure may cause fluid accumulation in the lungs. Exposure at 800-1200 ppm cannot be tolerated for longer than three minutes.
Skin	Repeated or prolonged direct contact with the skin may produce chemical burns. Systemic effects may result from absorption of acetic acid through the skin. Open wounds, abraded, or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause chemical burns to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Immediate pain and difficulty swallowing and speaking may also occur. Ingestion of large amounts may cause delayed stomach, intestinal and oesophageal perforation, and death in extreme cases.

Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Repeated minor exposure to acetic acid by mouth can cause blackening of the skin and teeth, erosion of the teeth, vomiting, diarrhea and nausea.
Toxicity Data	Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >1500 mg/kg (estimated) Oral LD50 (rat): >4000 mg/kg (estimated)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	This product may be toxic to aquatic organisms due to the acidic nature of the product.
Persistence and Degradability:	In air: Acetic acid is degraded photochemically in the atmosphere (estimated typical half-life of 22 days). In water: Natural water will neutralize dilute solutions of acetic acid. Spills of acetic acid on soil will readily biodegrade - the biodegradation rate for acetic acid after 14 days and under aerobic conditions is 74 days. Acetic acid is not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic systems. Inorganic constituents are not biodegradable.
Mobility in soil	Acetic acid is highly mobile in soil. Other ingredients have low mobility.
Bioaccumulative potential	None of the ingredients are considered to have the potential to bioaccumulate.
Other adverse effects	None known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Safe handling and disposal methods	Recover or recycle if possible. Waste material may be incinerated under controlled conditions, where permitted. Refer to local waste management authority for other approved methods. Empty containers should be decontaminated by rinsing with water prior to disposal or recycling. Product must be contained and not disposed of in sewerage systems, drains or waterways.
Disposal of contaminated packaging	Empty packaging should be decontaminated with 5% aqueous soda ash and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Environmental regulations	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local, state and federal legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND TRANSPORT (Australia)

Classification	Classified as a Dangerous Good according to the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).
Proper Shipping Name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, not less than 50% but not more than 80% acid, by mass
UN Number:	2790
DG Class:	8
Subsidiary Risk(s):	None
Packing Group:	II
Hazchem Code:	2R

SEA TRANSPORT

Classification	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
Marine Pollutant	Yes.
Proper Shipping Name:	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, not less than 50% but not more than 80% acid, by mass
UN Number:	2790
IMDG Class:	8
EMS No:	F-A, S-B
Subsidiary Risk(s):	None
Packing Group:	II
Hazchem Code:	2R

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

AICS	All ingredients are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule:	S6
Other Information	None.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information The effects from exposure to this product depend on several factors including frequency and duration of use, the amount used, control measures adopted, personal protective equipment used and method of use. It is impractical to prepare a data sheet that encompasses all possible situations; therefore, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control measures as appropriate.

Report Status This document is based on the best available information on the date of issue and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for this product. While all due care has been taken to include accurate and up-to-date information, no warranty as to accuracy or completeness is provided. As far as lawfully possible, Contact Organics accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be

suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of reliance on the information contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

Prepared By

R & A Consultants
17 La Seyne Crescent
Warnbro, WA6169, Australia

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End of Report