



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product: **MCPA AMINE 750**
Chemical Name of Active Ing: MCPA is an aryloxyalkanoic acid derivative. It is present as the dimethylamine salt.
Product Use: Herbicide
Restriction of Use: Refer to Section 15

New Zealand Supplier: ADAMA New Zealand Ltd
Address: Level 1/93 Bolt Road
Tahunanui, Nelson
Telephone: +64 3 543 8275
Email: nzorders@adama.com

**Emergency Telephone: 0800 764 766 (National Poison Centre)
0800 734 607 (24hr Emergency Response)**

Date of SDS Preparation: 21 June 2023

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020

HSNO Approval No: HSR000381

Pictograms



Signal Word: **DANGER**

HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
Acute oral toxicity Category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Serious eye damage Category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute Category 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1		
Hazardous to soil organisms	H421	Very toxic to the soil environment.
Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates	H432	Toxic to terrestrial vertebrates.

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid unintended release into the environment.
P280	Wear protective clothing as detailed in Section 8.

Response Code	Response Statement
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P305 + P310 + P351+ P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P301 + P312 + P330	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage Code	Storage Statement
None allocated	

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Wherever possible completely use material by using according to label instructions. Dispose of unwanted product and wastes from spillages as hazardous substances in accordance with local and national regulations using a licensed waste disposal company. Triple rinse containers and add rinsate to spray tank before puncturing and offering for recycling or landfill. Do not allow product to enter waterways. Do not burn product or container.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	Wt %	CAS NUMBER.
MCPA, dimethylamine salt	75%	94-74-6
Other non-hazardous ingredients	To bal	-

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

If in Eyes	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 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.
If on Skin	Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.
If Swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything to the mouth of an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs.

If Inhaled

If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms:

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Not applicable.

Skin: Not applicable.

Eye: Causes serious eye damage.

Chronic: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazard Type	Non-Flammable/Combustible. 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.
Hazards from combustion products	Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. Wear protective gear.
HAZCHEM CODE	3Z

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self-contained breathing apparatus. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC, Viton. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is significant chances that vapour or mists are likely to build up in the clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually no respirator is necessary when using this product.

Environmental precautions

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering into drains and water courses.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if safe to do so and contain spill. Absorb with 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 labeled containers for recycling or salvage and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services.

Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry. Dispose as per Local Regulations.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Handling:

- Read label before use.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Apply using well maintained spray equipment that is accurately calibrated to apply 100-300 litres of water/ha for ground spraying and 30-100 litres of water/ha for aerial spraying. Use higher water rates for larger weeds
- Avoid unintended release into the environment.
- Avoid skin and eye contact, and inhalation of spray mist. When mixing or applying wear appropriate protective clothing including cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, impervious, elbow-length gloves, and eye protection.
- Remove protective clothing and wash hands, arms and face with soap and water before meals and after work.

Precautions for Storage:

- Store away from incompatible materials listed in Section 10.
- Store in original container tightly closed and in a locked, dry, cool area away from foodstuffs, seeds and fertilisers.
- Store in accordance with NZS 8409 Management of Agrichemicals.
- Stores containing 100 litres are subject to signage and secondary containment, and more than 100 litres require emergency response plans.
- Suitable packaging: HDPE containers.

Section 8 Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARDS (provided for guidance only)

Substance	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3

No ingredients have exposure limits

Workplace Exposure Standard – Time Weighted Average (WES-TWA). The time-weighted average exposure standard designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure. Workplace Exposure Standard – Short-Term Exposure Limit (WESSTEL). The 15-minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15- Minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both the short-term and time-weighted average exposures apply. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices NOV 2017 9TH EDITION.

The ADI for MCPA is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1.1mg/kg/day. ADI mean Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI list, Sept 2011.

Engineering Controls

No special ventilation required. When working with the concentrate in confined spaces, it is recommended that forced ventilation be used to remove traces of dimethylamine vapour from the working atmosphere.

Personal Protection Equipment

Eyes	Safety goggles.
Hands and Skin	Chemical resistant gloves. Wear suitable protective clothing. Chemical resistant boots.
Respiratory	Respirator is recommended.
General	Avoid all personal contact. Wear cotton overalls, buttoned to the neck and wrist and washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and safety goggles. Avoid working in and breathing spray mist. Wash protective clothing before storage or reuse. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking.

Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear red-brown liquid
Odour	ammonia odour
Odour Threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Melting Point	Liquid at normal temperatures
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Not applicable
Upper and Lower Exposure Limits	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure	Negligible
Bulk Density	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	1.181 g/mL
Solubilities	Soluble
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	-0.71 at pH (MCPA acid) (log P octanol/water)
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity mm²/s 40 °C	Not applicable
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable
Volatiles	No specific data.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability of Substance	This product is stable under normal conditions.
Reactivity	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container, in dry, cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight.
Incompatible Materials	None known.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	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 headaches, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Section 11 Toxicological Information**Acute Effects:**

Swallowed	Harmful if swallowed.
Dermal	Not applicable.
Inhalation	Not applicable
Skin	Not applicable
Eye	Causes serious eye damage.

Chronic Effects:

Carcinogenicity	Not applicable.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not applicable.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not applicable.
Aspiration	Not applicable.
STOT/SE	Not applicable.
STOT/RE	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Preparation Information provided below is for MCPA

Acute toxicity - Oral: LD50 (rat) 700 to 1160 mg/kg
 Acute toxicity - Oral: LD50 (mice) 550 to 800 mg/kg
 Acute toxicity - Dermal: LD50 (rat) >1000 mg/kg
 Acute toxicity - Dermal: LD50 (rabbit) >4000 mg/kg

Chronic toxicity: Dietary levels of approximately 50 mg/kg/day and 125 mg/kg/day over 7 months caused reduced feeding rates and retarded growth rates in rats. White blood cell counts and ratios were not affected, but some reductions in red blood cell counts and haemoglobin did appear to be associated with exposure to MCPA at oral dose levels of approximately 20 mg/kg/day. In the same study, oral doses of approximately 5 mg/kg/day caused increased relative kidney weights, and oral doses of approximately 20 mg/kg/day caused increased relative liver weights.

Another study in rats showed no effects on kidney or liver weights over an unspecified period at oral doses of 60 mg/kg/day, but oral doses of 150 mg/kg/day did cause reversible increases in these weights over a course of 3 months. Very high dermal doses of 500 mg/kg/day caused reduced body weight, and even higher dermal doses of 1000 and 2000 mg/kg/day resulted in increased mortality and observable changes in liver, kidney, spleen, and thymus tissue.

Reproductive effects: A two-generation rat study at doses of up to 15 mg/kg/day affected reproductive function. It is unlikely that humans will experience these effects under normal exposure conditions.

Teratogenic effects: Offspring of pregnant rats fed low to moderate doses of MCPA (20 to 125 mg/kg) on days 6 to 15 of gestation, had no birth defects. Teratogenic effects in humans are unlikely at expected exposure levels.

Mutagenic effects: MCPA is reportedly weakly mutagenic to bone marrow and ovarian cells of hamsters, but negative results were reported for other mutagenic tests. It appears that the compound poses little or no mutagenic risk.

Carcinogenic effects: All of the available evidence on MCPA indicates that the compound does not cause cancer.

Forestry and agricultural workers occupationally exposed to MCPA in Sweden did not show increased cancer incidence.

Organ toxicity: Target organs identified in animal studies include the liver, kidneys, spleen, and thymus. Farm worker exposure has resulted in reversible anaemia, muscular weakness, digestive problems, and slight liver damage.

Fate in humans and animals: MCPA is rapidly absorbed and eliminated from mammalian systems. Rats eliminated nearly all of a single oral dose within 24 hours, mostly through urine with little or no metabolism. Humans excreted about half of a 5 mg dose in the urine within a few days. No residues were found after day 5.

Section 12. Ecotoxicological Information

Persistence and degradability	This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.
Bioaccumulation	Strong evidence to show that atrazine can be bioaccumulated in aquatic, vertebrate and invertebrate species.
Mobility in Soil	Atrazine is persistent in soil for up to 18 years
Other adverse effects	No data available
Precautions	Do not allow to enter waterways.

Individual component information (Please refer to www.epa.govt.co.nz for full details):

Effects on birds: MCPA is moderately toxic to wildfowl; the LD50 of MCPA in bobwhite quail is 377 mg/kg.

Effects on aquatic organisms: MCPA is only slightly toxic to freshwater fish, with reported LC50 values ranging from 117 to 232 mg/L in rainbow trout. MCPA is practically nontoxic to freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine and marine organisms.

Effects on other organisms: It is nontoxic to bees, with a reported oral LD50 of 104µg/bee.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: MCPA and its formulations are rapidly degraded by soil microorganisms and it has low persistence, with a reported field half-life of 14 days to 1 month, depending on soil moisture and soil organic matter. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil.

Breakdown in water: It is relatively stable to light breakdown, but can be rapidly broken down by microorganisms. In rice paddy water, MCPA is almost totally degraded by aquatic microorganisms in under 2 weeks.

Breakdown in vegetation: MCPA is readily absorbed and translocated in most plants. It is actively broken down in plants, the major metabolite being 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol.

Algae: EC50 >392mg/L

Daphnia: EC50 >190mg/L

Fish: LC50 rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 50mg/L

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method: Wherever possible completely use material by using according to label instructions. Dispose of unwanted product and wastes from spillages as hazardous substances in accordance with local and national regulations using a licensed waste disposal company (Agrecovery). Triple rinse containers and add rinsate to spray tank before puncturing and offering for recycling or landfill.



Precautions and methods to avoid: Do not allow product to enter waterways.

Section 14 Transport Information

This product is classified as a Dangerous Good for transport in NZ; NZS 5433



Road and Rail Transport

UN No: 3082

Class-primary 9

Packing Group III

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S, (Contains MCPA)

Air Transport

UN No: 3082
 Class-primary 9
 Packing Group III
 Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S, (Contains MCPA)

Marine Transport

UN No: 3082
 Class-primary 9
 Packing Group III
 Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S, (Contains MCPA)
 Marine Pollutant Yes

Special Provisions:

If the product's individual container is below 5L/kg, it can be transported as a non-DG as long as the product packaging is still labelled as per DG requirements and the driver is given safety information in accordance with Chapter 3.4 of the UNRTDG.

Section 15 Regulatory Information

This substance is hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020

HSNO Approval Code: HSR00381

HSNO Classification: Acute oral toxicity Category 4, Serious eye damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2, Hazardous to the aquatic environment acute Category 1, Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1, Hazardous to soil organisms, Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates

HSW (HS) Regulations 2017	Trigger Quantity/Regulation
HSW(Hazardous substance) Regulations Part 4 Certified Handlers and supervision and training of workers	HSW Reg 4.5 – 4.6 Information, instruction, training and supervision.
Location Certificate	Not required
Signage Trigger Quantities (Schedule 3)	100 L
Emergency Response Plan (Schedule 5)	100 L
Secondary Containment (Schedule 5)	100 L
Tracking (Schedule 26)	Not required
Hazardous Property Controls Notice 2017	
HPC Notice Part 1	Hazardous Property Controls preliminary provisions
HPC Notice Part 3	Hazardous substances in a place other than a workplace
HPC Notice Part 4 Subpart A	Substances that are hazardous to the environment: Site and storage controls
HPC Notice Part 4 Subpart B	Use of substances that are hazardous to the environment
HPC Notice Part 4 Clause 47	Equipment for environmentally hazardous substances must be appropriate
HPC Notice Part 4 Clause 48	Record of application of agrichemicals
HPC Notice Part 4 Clause 52	Agrichemicals that are hazardous to the aquatic environment must not be applied to water
HPC Notice Part 4 Subpart C	Qualifications required for the application of substances that are hazardous to the environment

ACVM Act and Regulations	
ACVM Approval No See www.foodsafety.govt.nz for registration controls	P8574

Section 16 Other Information

Glossary

ACVM	Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
EC50	Median effective concentration.
EEL	Environmental Exposure Limit.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority.
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
HSW	Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.
HSW (HS) Regulations	Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.
LC50	Lethal concentration that will kill 50% of the test organisms inhaling or ingesting it.
LD50	Lethal dose to kill 50% of test animals/organisms.
LEL	Lower explosive level.
TEL	Tolerable Exposure Limit.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value-an exposure limit set by responsible authority.
UEL	Upper Explosive Level.
WES	Workplace Exposure Limit.

References:

1. EPA Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017
2. Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices Nov 2017 edition.
3. Assigning a hazardous substance to a HSNO Approval (Aug 2013).
4. Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433:2012
5. HSW (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Disclaimer:

This document has been issued by Adama New Zealand Ltd and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS'). It is based on information concerning the product which is held by Adama New Zealand Ltd or has been obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. While Adama New Zealand Ltd have taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, Adama New Zealand Ltd accept no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS. The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, express or implied is made.

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