Campbells

SAFETY DATA SHEET Valagro EDTA Mix 5

Date of Issue: December 2016

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Valagro EDTA Mix 5

Identifier:

Other Means of None

Identification:

Recommended Fertiliser

Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on

Use:

Details of Campbells Fertilisers Australasia

Manufacturer or 18 Raymond Road, Laverton North, Victoria, 3026

Importer: Phone: (03) 9931 2211 Fax: (03) 9931 2201

www.campbellsfert.com.au

Emergency (03) 9931 2211 (business hours only 8.30 am to 5.00 pm)

Telephone 0418 350 726 (after business hours)

Number:

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

EC regulation criteria 1272/2008 (CLP):

This mixture is not classified as dangerous according to EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP).

Adverse physiological, human health and environmental effects:

No other hazards. Label elements: Symbols : none

Hazard statements: none

Precautionary statements: none

No other hazards.

ADG Based on available information, not classified as a Dangerous Good under

Classification: the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and

Rail, 7th Edition

SUSMP Schedule 5

Classification:

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Boric acid is listed in the Hazardous Chemical Information System on the Safe Work Australia website.

Component:	CAS Number:	Proportion (%):
Copper EDTA	14025-15-1	≥7-<10
Boric acid	10043-35-3	≥1-<3
Sodium molybdate	10102-40-6	0.3-<0.5

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures:

Inhalation: Remove casualty to fresh air and keep warm and at rest.

Skin Contact: Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Areas of the body that

> have or are suspected of having come into contact with the product must be rinsed immediately with plenty of running water and soap. Wash the body thoroughly in a shower or bath. Dispose of contaminated clothing

Eye Contact: Rinse with plenty of water with the eyelids held open for a sufficient length

of time, then consult an ophthalmologist immediately. Protect uninjured

Ingestion: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce

vomiting unless instructed to do so by medical personnel. OBTAIN A

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IMMEDIATELY.

First Aid Ensure washing facilities, including an eyewash, are available and

Facilities: maintained.

Advice: Persons providing first aid must use personal protection equipment (latex

gloves and safety glasses).

Symptoms caused by Exposure:

Inhalation: Possible irritation of respiratory tract.

Skin Contact: Possible irritation according to the contact time with the product. **Eye Contact:** Possible irritation according to the contact time with the product.

Ingestion: Possible irritation of mouth and digestive tract.

Medical Attention and Special Treatment:

If exposed, concerned or if symptoms persist, get medical attention/advice. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Water, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Extinguishing Equipment:

Specific Hazards Do not inhale explosion and combustion gases. Burning produces smoke arising from the

containing boron oxide, carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides.

Chemical: Special Use suitable personal protective equipment and self-contained breathing

Protective apparatus. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This **Equipment and** must not be discharged into drains. Move undamaged containers from

Precautions for immediate hazard area if it can be done safely.

Fire Fighters:



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal

Precautions,
Protective
Equipment and
Emergency
Procedures:

For non-emergency personnel:

- No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- -Wear protective clothes giving total skin protection, gloves and safety glasses.
- -Keep people not involved in the emergency intervention away from the affected area.
- -Ensure adequate ventilation.
- -Alert the internal emergency team

For emergency responders:

- -Wear protective clothes giving total skin protection, gloves and safety glasses.
- -Move people to a safe place.
- -Avoid dust generation
- -See protective measures in section 8

Environmental Precautions:

Do not allow to enter into soil/subsoil. Do not allow to enter into surface water or drains. Retain contaminated wash water and dispose of it in an approved landfill. If possible, collect in clean plastic labelled containers and reuse as fertilizer. In case of gas escape or of entry into waterways, soil or drains, inform the responsible authorities. Suitable material for collection includes absorbing material, soil, sand

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up Collect the product for example using a shovel and broom. Wash with

plenty of water, contain the spill with absorbent material.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for

Safe Handling:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes, inhalation of vapours and mists. Do not drink or eat in work areas. See section 8 for recommended

protective equipment.

Conditions for

Keep away from food, drink and feed.

Safe Storage including any

Incompatible materials: bases, acids, oxidizing and reducing agents.

Adequately ventilate premises.

Incompatibilities: Avoid dust generation.

Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Boric acid

Standards: OSHA PEL (permissible exposure levels): 15 mg/m³ total dust; 5 mg/m³

respirable dust

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DNELs (Derived No Effects Level) - Workers:

Inhalation systemic effects long-term exposure

DNEL: 8.3 mg/m³ or 1.45 mg B/m³

Cutaneous systemic effects long term exposure

DNEL 27460 mg/day or 4800 mg B/day

DNELs (Derived No Effects Level) - General population (consumers):

Inhalation systemic effects long-term exposure

DNEL: 4.15 mg/m³ or 0.73 mg B/m³

Oral systemic effects long-term exposure

DNEL 0.98 mg/kg or 0.17 mg B/kg bw/day

Oral acute effects long-term exposure

DNEL 0.98 mg/kg or 2.52 mg B/m³

PNEC (Predicted No Effect Concentrations):

PNEC add, water = 2.02 mg B/L (freshwater and sea water) and 13.7 mg

B/L (water with intermittent releases)

PNEC add, sediment = No exposure expected

PNEC soil = 5.4 mg B/kg soil weight daily

PNEC STP (sewage treatment plant – industrial waste water) = 10 mg B/L

Copper EDTA

DNELs - Workers:

Inhalation systemic effects long-term exposure

DNEL: 1.8 mg/m³

Skin systemic effects long term exposure

DNEL 3750 mg/kg body weight/day

DNELs - General population (consumers):

Inhalation systemic effects long-term exposure

DNEL: 0.45 mg/m³

Skin systemic effects long term exposure

DNEL 1875 mg/kg body weight/day

Oral systemic effects long-term exposure

DNEL 0.375 mg/kg body weight/day

PNEC:

PNEC (freshwater) = 2.95 mg/L

PNEC aqua (sea water) = 0.3 mg/L

PNEC aqua (intermittent releases) - 1.09 mg/L

PNEC STP = 65.4 mg/L

PNEC soil Risk to terrestrial organisms = 0.21 mg/kg dw soil

Sodium molybdate

Exposure limit Molybdenum (Mo) TWA 0.5 mg/m³ soluble compounds

Critical effect: respiratory tract irritation

Long term systemic effects (inhalation): DNEL = 11.17 mg Mo/m³

 $(28 \text{ mg Na}_2\text{MoO}_4.2\text{H}_2\text{O/m}^3)$

Long term chronic effects (fresh water): PNEC = 12.7 mg Mo/L

(32 mg Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O/L)

Long term chronic effects (sea water): PNEC = 1.9 mg Mo/L

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 $(4.8 \text{ mg Na}_2\text{MoO}_4.2\text{H}_2\text{O/L})$

Long term chronic effects (fresh water - sediments): PNEC = 22.6 g Mo/kg

dw (57 g Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O/kg dw)

Long term chronic effects (sea water - sediments): PNEC = 1.98 g Mo/kg

dw (4.99 g Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O/kg dw)

Long term chronic effects (soil): PNEC = 11.8-188 mg Mo/kg dw (29.8-474

mg Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O/kg dw)

Long term chronic effects (STP): PNEC = 21.7 mg Mo/L (54.7 mg

Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O/L)

Biological Not available

Monitoring:

Control Banding: Not available Engineering Not available

Controls:

Individual Eye and Face Protection:

Protection Use close fitting safety goggles according to the standard EN166. Do not

Measures e.g. use contact lenses.
Personal Skin Protection:

Protective
Use protective gloves that provide comprehensive protection, e.g. nitrile.
Use clothing that provides comprehensive skin protection, e.g. cotton,

(PPE): rubber, PVC according to EN14605.

Respiratory Protection: Not needed for normal use.

Thermal Hazards: None known.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Yellow-green microgranules

Odour:No data availableVapour Pressure (mm Hg):No data availableDensity:1 kg/dm³ at 20° C

Boiling Point: >100° C

Freezing/Melting Point:

Solubility (aqueous solution):

pH 1%:

No data available

100 g/L at 20° C

4.5 at 20° C

Flash Point:

Flammability (explosive) Limits:

Auto-Ignition Temperature:

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:

No data available

No data available

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling **Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling

Possibility of

None known

Hazardous Reactions:

Conditions to

Avoid heating the product

Avoid:

Incompatible

Bases, acids, oxidizing and reducing agents

Materials:

Hazardous In case of fire and high temperatures can develop boron oxide, carbon

oxides (CO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and zinc oxide

Products:

Decomposition

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Effects:

Toxicological information of the mixture: No data available

Toxicological information of the main substances found in the mixture:

Acute Toxicity: Boric acid

Oral: Low acute oral toxicity

LD50 (male rat) >2600 mg/kg body weight (test material: boron

trioxide, OECD Guideline 401 (Acute oral toxicity))

Inhalation: Low acute toxicity by inhalation

LD50 (4 h) (male/female rat) >2.03 mg/L air (test material: disodium octoborate tetrahydrate, OECD Guideline 403 (Acute inhalation

toxicity))

Dermal: No acute dermal toxicity

LD50 (male/female rabbit) >2000 mg/kg body weight (test material:

boron acid, according to FIFRA 40 CFR 163)

Copper EDTA

<u>Oral:</u> LD50 = 890 mg/kg (test similar to OECD 403) <u>Inhalation:</u> LC50 (4 h) >5.32 g/m³ (OECD 436)

Dermal: LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg body weight (OECD 402 read-across

from Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid ferric sodium salt)

Sodium molybdate

Inhalation: LC50 (4 h) (male/female rat) 1.93 mg/L Dermal: LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg body weight

Skin Boric acid. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are

Corrosion/Irritation: not met as a skin irritant.

Copper EDTA. Slightly irritating (test on rabbit: 50% aqueous solution,

OECD 404)

Sodium molybdate. Not irritant. Not corrosive

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Serious Eye Boric acid. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are

Damage/Irritation: not met as an eye irritant.

Copper EDTA. Irritating (test on rabbit, OECD 405)

Sodium molybdate. Not irritant. Not corrosive

Respiratory or Skin Boric acid. Not skin sensitizer for guinea pigs, OECD Guideline 406

Sensitisation: (Skin Sensitization). Based on the available data, the classification

criteria are not met as a sensitizer.

Copper EDTA. Not sensitizing (test on rat, OECD 429 Local Lymph

Node Assay)

Sodium molybdate. Skin – not sensitizing. Respiratory system – No

data available

Germ Cell Boric acid. The bacterial reverse mutation test (Ames test) was Mutagenicity: performed on S. typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA98 and TA100.

There was no mutagenic activity (Test material: boric acid). Based on the available data, the classification criteria are not met as a mutagen.

Copper EDTA. Not classified as mutagenic Sodium molybdate. Not classified as mutagenic

Boric acid. The test performed according to OECD Guideline 451 Carcinogenicity:

> B6C3F1 (mice treated in the diet for 103 weeks with boric acid 0, 2500 or 5000 ppm) showed no evidence of carcinogenicity. Based on

the available data, the classification criteria are not met as a

carcinogen.

Copper EDTA. Non-carcinogenic (read-across from hydrogen 2,2', 2",

2" – (ethane-1,2-diyldinitrilo) tetraacetate)

Sodium molybdate. Not classified as carcinogenic

Reproductive Boric acid.

Toxicity: LOAEL for fertility (male/female rat): 58.5 mg B/kg

NOAEL 17.5 mg B/kg body weight/day.

The disodium octoborate tetrahydrate is autoclassified as toxic for reproduction, Repro 1B, H360FD according to the new classification

criteria of the EC Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)

Copper EDTA. NOEL reproduction and development ≥500 mg/kg

bw/day

Sodium molybdate. The classification criteria are not met

Specific Target Organ Boric acid. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are Toxicity (STOT) -

not met for STOT-single exposure.

Single Exposure: Copper EDTA. The classification criteria are not met.

Sodium molybdate. The classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) -

Boric acid. There were no adverse effects in the group exposed to a

minimum and medium level.

Copper EDTA. The classification criteria are not met. Repeated Exposure:

Sodium molybdate. The classification criteria are not met.

Boric acid. Based on the available data, the classification criteria are **Aspiration Hazard:**

not met.

Copper EDTA. Unlikely event (solid).

Sodium molybdate. Not applicable. Not an aerosol/mist.

Possible Routes Of Exposure:

Inhalation: Possible irritation of respiratory tract.

Skin: Possible irritation according to the contact time with the product. Eve: Possible irritation according to the contact time with the product.



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Ingestion: Possible irritation of mouth and digestive tract.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Aquatic acute toxicity:

Boric acid.

<u>Aquatic compartment</u> Short-term toxicity to fish:

Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) 96 hr LC50 = 79.7 mg B/L

(mortality)

Long-term toxicity to fish:

Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)

32 d NOEC (No Observed Effect Concentration) = 11.2 mg B/L 32 d LOEC (Lowest Observed Effect Concentration) = 23 mg B/L

Short-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

Daphnids (*Daphnia magna*) 48 hr LC50 = 133 mg B/L (mortality)

Long-term toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:

Daphnids (Daphnia magna) 21 d LOEC = 56 mg B/L

Hyalella azteca 42 d NOEC = 25.9 mg B/L

42 d LOEC = 51.1 mg B/L

Short-term toxicity to algae:

Green algae (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*) 72 hr EC50 – biomass = 40 mg B/L (mortality)

Long-term toxicity to algae:

Blue-green algae (*Agmenellum quadruplicatum*) 10 d NOEC ≥100 mg B/L (growth rate)

Toxicity to microorganisms: The study was performed in accordance with OECD Guideline 209 (Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test). An inhibitory effect on the respiration rate of microorganisms was found:

3 hr EC50 = 175 mg B/L

3 hr EC20 = 112 mg B/L

3 hr EC10 = 35.4 mg B/L

3 hr NOEC = 17.5 mg B/L

Bodies of sediment:

Chironomus riparius:

28 d NOEC = 180 mg B/kg sediment, daily weights (mortality)

28 d LOEC = 320 mg B/kg sediment, daily weights (mortality and

emergency)

28 d LD50 = 278 mg B/kg sediment, daily weight (nominal)

Terrestrial compartment

Toxicity to terrestrial arthropods:

The study was performed in accordance with ISO11267 (Inhibition of



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Reproduction of Collembola by Soil Pollutants) on the Collembola, *Folsomia candida*. The results obtained on artificial soil are

28 d EC10 = 68.1 mg B/kg body weight (mortality)

28 d EC10 = 13.8 mg B/kg body weight (reproduction)

28 d EC50 = 26.1 mg B/kg body weight (reproduction)

28 d LC50 >70 mg B/kg body weight

Toxicity to terrestrial plants:

The studies were performed on different species of plants of the group Monocotyledonae (as *Allium cepa*) and Dicotyledonae (as *Brassica rapa*) with the following results:

Allium cepa, 7 d NOEC = 56 mg B/kg soil, daily weight (growth in length of the bud) – clay soil

Brassica rapa, 5 d NOEC = 28 mg B/kg soil, daily weight (root growth) – artificial soil

Toxicity to soil microorganisms: The study was performed in accordance with OECD Guideline 216 (Soil Microorganisms: Nitrogen

Transformation Test) based on the calculation of the rate of nitrification on the basis of the concentration of nitrates in the soil after x days (without taking into account the value of the concentration of nitrates of the day 0) for a number of days. Rate of formation of nitrate:

102 d EC10 = 15.4 mg B/kg soil weight daily (sandy soil)

102 d EC50 >17.5 mg B/kg soil weight daily (sandy soil and sandy loam)

102 d EC10 = 17.2 mg B/kg soil weight daily (sandy loam)

Copper EDTA

Aquatic acute toxicity.

Species: Fish = 555 mg/L. Notes: OECD 203 Species: Daphnia = 109.2 mg/L. Notes: OECD 202 Species: Algae = 662.6 mg/L. Notes: OECD 201

Aquatic chronic toxicity.

Species: Fish = 37.2 mg/L. Notes: OECD 210 Species: Daphnia = 29.5 mg/L. Notes: OECD 211 Species: Algae = 43.7 mg/L. Notes: OECD 201

Bacteria toxicity.

Endpoint: NOEC = 654 mg/L; duration 3 h. Notes: OECD 209

Sodium molybdate

The lowest acute reference values for fish, invertebrates and algae are >100 mg Mo/L.

The lowest aquatic NOEC for these three trophic levels is >1 mg Mo/L (i.e. 43.2 mg Mo/L for the rainbow trout).

Persistence and Degradability: Not applicable for inorganic substances

Bioaccumulative Potential:

The product does not contain any bioaccumulative substance.

Mobility in Soil: The product is soluble and mobile in both terrestrial and aquatic compartments.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product Disposal: Recover if possible. Dispose of in accordance with state, federal and

local regulations.

Container

Empty containers must be handled according to local regulations.

Disposal:

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification: Based on available information, not classified as Dangerous Goods for

transport by road or rail according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition.

UN Number:
Proper Shipping

Name or

Not applicable Not applicable

Technical Name:

Transport Hazard

Not applicable

Class:

Packing Group: Not applicable Environmental Not applicable

Hazards for Transport Purposes:

Special Not applicable

Precautions for

User:

HAZCHEM Code: Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SUSMP: Schedule 5

APVMA: Exempt from registration

Australian Inventory of Chemical

Substances (AICS):

All components listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Edition: Initial edition

Revision Due: December 2021

Reason for Initial version

Revision:

Preparation Prepared by Campbells Fertilisers Australasia



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Information:

Data Sources: Supplier SDS

Glossary:

APVMA Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

CAS Chemical Abstract Services number, used to uniquely identify chemical

compounds

PPE Personal protective equipment

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information available for this product and how to safely handle and use it. Since the use of this information and the conditions of the use of this product are not under the control of Campbell's Fertilisers, it is the user's responsibility to determine conditions of safe use of the product.

END OF SDS