

Product use stewardship

Triclopyr acid and picloram acid may be present in foliage which could be ingested by grazing animals, following herbicide application.

When this vegetation is eaten, triclopyr and picloram are rapidly absorbed and excreted unchanged in the urine and manure. The residues in manure may cause injury to broadleaf plants including vegetables and ornamentals. There is no need to remove domestic animals from areas being treated with Access.

Environmental toxicity

Triclopyr ester is toxic to aquatic organisms but rapidly degrades in the environment to the acid. Triclopyr acid is not toxic to aquatic organisms, earthworms, honeybees or terrestrial arthropods.

Picloram and its salts have low toxicity to aquatic life and is not toxic to earthworms, bees and terrestrial arthropods.

Triclopyr and picloram do not accumulate in aquatic or terrestrial food chains.

Poisonous plants

Access is not toxic to grazing livestock, however poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying with herbicides and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down.

Burning treated vegetation

Triclopyr and picloram residues in plant tissue are destroyed when treated vegetation is cleared by burning.

Human health and safety

Access has low toxicity if swallowed, and small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling are not likely to cause injury. The product may cause eye and skin irritation and allergic skin reactions in some individuals. When the correct personal protection equipment is worn (see Safety Directions on the product label), accidental exposure to Access should not result in any harm to the user. Triclopyr and picloram are not carcinogenic (do not increase tumors), are not mutagenic (do not damage genetic material) and are not teratogenic (do not harm the unborn).

Conclusion

The behaviour of Access in the environment and the low to moderate order of toxicity to mammals and wildlife indicates no undue hazards when applied for the control of weeds.

However, like all agricultural chemicals, it should be applied in a responsible manner to minimize off-target drift of spray and contamination of waterways.

Throughout Australia there are great variations in climate, soil type, vegetation, topography and land use. All of these have an effect on the behaviour of chemicals in the environment.

Any persons having questions on the possible effects of any Corteva Agriscience product should contact our customer service team, toll free on 1800 899 147.



Access® Herbicide

Health and safety profile



Access®
HERBICIDE



Access® Herbicide is used in Australia for selective control of a wide range of woody and noxious weeds in commercial and industrial areas, public lands, fence lines and pastures, by basal bark and cut stump applications.

This brochure is a general guide on the toxicity and behaviour of Access in the environment when used for weed control. Detailed information on rates of application and directions for use are set out on the product label.

Chemical characteristics

Access contains 240 g/litre of triclopyr present as the butoxyethyl ester and 120 g/litre of picloram present as the isooctyl ester and 389 g/L liquid hydrocarbon as solvent. Both the esters in the formulation rapidly convert to the parent acids (triclopyr acid and picloram acid) once in soil, water, plants and animals so it is the properties of these chemicals which are important in assessing any environmental behaviour and effects on health.

Access is designed for use with diesel distillate or Biosafe*.

Triclopyr and picloram are members of the pyridine carboxylic acid family of chemistry. This class of chemistry is known to possess auxin-like properties, where the herbicide binds to protein receptor sites that normally regulate plant processes.

Triclopyr and picloram are rapidly absorbed by the leaves, stems and roots, move systemically throughout the target plant in the xylem and phloem and accumulate in the meristematic tissue, where they deregulate growth metabolic pathways. The disruption of these pathways causes deregulated plant growth and symptoms

in susceptible plants such as thickened, curved and twisted shoots, stems and leaves, and cupping and crinkling of leaves.

Triclopyr ester has low volatility. Picloram ester is not volatile. Under the conditions of use in Australia there is no expected hazard from volatilization off treated areas. Triclopyr and picloram acids are not very soluble in water

Environmental fate characteristics

Behaviour in soil

Triclopyr has an average half-life in the soil of 30 days, hence it is moderately persistent and biologically active residues may remain for some time. The period of time is least in warm moist high organic matter, non-clay soils. Triclopyr has limited movement in high organic matter soil, but is more mobile in clay soils, however it is rarely found in ground water and then only at very low levels.

Picloram degradation in soil is rate dependent. It has an average soil half-life of 90 days, hence it is persistent in the soil. Microbial breakdown is the primary mode of degradation, hence breakdown is more rapid under warm, moist high organic matter soil conditions.

Movement in soil is dependent upon precipitation, soil texture, and organic matter; leaching potential is greatest in sandy soils low in organic matter, however it typically remains in the top 30 cm of the soil.

Behaviour in surface water

In the presence of water, triclopyr and picloram are broken down quickly by sunlight and microorganisms. Triclopyr ester rapidly hydrolyses to the acid with half dissipating in 1–2 days by photolysis. Half the picloram will dissipate in 5–10 days.



CORTEVA™
agriscience

For more information call toll free **1800 899 147** or visit us at **www.woodyweedspecialists.com.au**

Visit us at **corteva.com.au**

* The environmental details of Biosafe* can be found at the following link. www.vicchem.com/prods/msds/biosafe%20vc%20msds.pdf

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