

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Genfarm Oryzalin 500 Herbicide

This revision issued: August, 2005

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Section 1 - Identification Of Chemical Product And Company

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Substance: Oryzalin is a 2,6-dinitroaniline derivative.
Trade Name: Genfarm Oryzalin 500 Herbicide
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: June, 2004
Revision Date: August, 2005

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Not classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.
Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Risk Phrases: Not Hazardous - No criteria found.

Safety Phrases: Not Hazardous - No criteria found.

SUSDP Classification: None allocated.

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Bright orange coloured liquid.

Odour: Mild odour.

Major Health Hazards: Oryzalin is practically nontoxic by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of greater than 5000 mg/kg in rats and mice, and greater than 1000 mg/kg in cats, dogs, and chickens. It is reported to cause slight skin and eye irritation in the rabbit, and no skin sensitization in the guinea pig. No significant risk factors have been found for this product.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation

Short term exposure: Significant inhalation exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However product is believed to be mildly 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: Exposure via eyes is considered to be unlikely. This product may be mildly irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once product is removed.

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. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

Long Term exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

NOHSC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NOHSC.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

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Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Oryzalin	19044-88-3	50	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	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 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 should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for 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 MSDS 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: Blot or brush away excess chemical. Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10 minutes or until chemical is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). If irritation persists, repeat flushing and obtain medical advice.

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.

Ingestion: First aid is not generally required. If in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

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

Extinguishing Media: Not Combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials.

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

Flash point: Does not burn.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Not applicable - does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: Minor spills do not normally need any special cleanup measures. 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 rubber, PVC. 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 MSDS and the label, instructions on the label

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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 MSDS 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: 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 "Materials to avoid" 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**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

Exposure Limits

TWA (mg/m³)

STEL (mg/m³)

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

The ADI for Oryzalin is set at 0.1mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 12mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2003.

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: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that vapours and mists are minimised.

Eye Protection: Eye protection is not normally necessary when this product is being used. However, if in doubt, wear suitable protective glasses or goggles.

Skin Protection: You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: There is no specific recommendation for any particular protective material type.

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:	Bright orange coloured liquid.
Odour:	Mild odour.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.18 approx
Water Solubility:	Completely soluble in water.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	3.73 at pH 7 (log P octanol/water)
Autoignition temp:	Not applicable - does not burn.

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.

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Conditions to Avoid: Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: No particular Incompatibilities.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. 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. Oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. Water. 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 is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Oryzalin is practically nontoxic by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of greater than 5000 mg/kg in rats and mice, and greater than 1000 mg/kg in cats, dogs, and chickens. The dermal LD₅₀ for technical Oryzalin in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg, indicating slight to practically no toxicity by this route. It is reported to cause slight skin and eye irritation in the rabbit, and no skin sensitization in the guinea pig. It is also slightly toxic when inhaled, with a 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ of greater than 3 mg/L in rats. Formulated products may show moderate toxicity by either the oral or inhalation routes, and may show skin and eye irritation and skin sensitization properties. In dogs and cats, large oral doses cause nausea and vomiting.

Chronic toxicity: Rats fed a dietary level of about 2.5 mg/kg/day for 2 years exhibited blood changes, increased liver and kidney weights, inhibition of growth, and decreased survival. Repeated ingestion of large doses led to adverse changes in blood cell formation in dogs. Mice given dietary doses of about 200 mg/kg/day for 1 year exhibited decreased uterine and ovarian weights. Those exposed to doses of 75 mg/kg/day showed no observable effects.

Reproductive effects: There were no adverse effects on reproduction in a three-generation study of rats fed dietary concentrations of 12.5, 37.5, or 112.5 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested. foetotoxic effects appeared at 12.5 mg/kg/day. It does not appear that Oryzalin causes reproductive effects.

Teratogenic effects: There were no birth defects in the offspring of pregnant rats fed dietary concentrations as high as 112 mg/kg/day for three generations, nor in the offspring of pregnant rabbits given doses of 125 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested. It appears that Oryzalin is unlikely to cause teratogenic effects.

Mutagenic effects: Oryzalin was not mutagenic in several tests, including tests on live rats and mice and on bacterial cell cultures. It does not appear that Oryzalin is mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: When Oryzalin was fed to rats in doses as high as 135 mg/kg/day for 2 years, there was an increase in the incidence of thyroid, mammary, and skin tumors. Thyroid tumors and benign skin and mammary tumors occurred in rats fed a dietary level of 45 mg/kg/day for 2 years. However, there were no tumors in mice fed doses as high as 548 mg/kg/day for 2 years. Because of these conflicting results, it is not possible to assess the carcinogenicity of Oryzalin.

Organ toxicity: Oryzalin has shown systemic effects on the thyroid, liver, and kidneys, as well as blood chemistry, in animal tests.

Fate in humans and animals: Oryzalin is moderately well-absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, and rapidly metabolized and eliminated following absorption. When Oryzalin was administered to male rats, 40% of the dose was excreted in the urine and 40% in the faeces within 3 days. Similar results were obtained in tests with rabbits, a steer, and with Rhesus monkeys.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Oryzalin is of low to moderate persistence in the field, with reported field half-lives ranging from 20 to 128 days. A representative value for soil half-life is estimated to be 20 days. Microbial degradation is mainly responsible for the breakdown of Oryzalin in soils, but it may undergo photodecomposition near the soil surface. Volatilization is not appreciable. Oryzalin is slightly soluble in water and it does not have a strong tendency to adsorb to soil particles. It is bound to a greater extent with increasing soil organic matter and clay content. In soils with low proportions of these, high water tables and increased rainfall, Oryzalin may be mobile, and thus present a risk of contamination to groundwater.

Breakdown in water: No breakdown of Oryzalin by hydrolysis was observed at pH 5, 7, and 9. Based on its behavior in soil, breakdown by microbial processes is probably slow in the aquatic environment due to low levels of oxygen and low microbial activity. Photodegradation may be significant in the upper portions of the water column.

Breakdown in vegetation: Oryzalin is readily absorbed via the roots, and plant metabolism of Oryzalin is minimal.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the product label. These should be carefully followed.

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Section 14 - Transport Information

ADG Code: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good. 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 to be found in the public AICS Database.

Section 16 - Other Information

This MSDS 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
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Number	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. 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 MSDS is prepared in accord with the NOHSC document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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