

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240 EC Herbicide

This revision issued: September, 2010

Page: 1 of 5

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Oxyfluorfen is a diphenyl ether derived herbicide.
Trade Name: Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240 EC Herbicide
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: July, 2007
This version issued: September, 2010

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. Xi, Irritating. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. However, this is a C1 Combustible Liquid and for storage meets the definition of Dangerous Goods.

Risk Phrases: R50, R65, R36/38. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrases: S2, S23, S46, S60, S62, S20/21, S24/25. Keep out of reach of children. Do not breathe vapours or mists. If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this MSDS or label. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this MSDS. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good under the ADG Code.

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear, amber liquid.

Odour: Sweet, characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: Oxyfluorfen is not harmful by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 5000 mg/kg in both rats and dogs, and 2700 to 5000 mg/kg in mice. It is also not harmful by dermal exposure; the LD₅₀ is greater than 5000 mg/kg in both rats and rabbits. It causes no skin irritation in rabbits, no skin sensitization in guinea pigs, and moderate eye irritation in rabbits. This product is irritating to eyes and skin, if aspirated, may cause lung damage.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240 EC Herbicide

This revision issued: September, 2010

Page: 2 of 5

remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

Carcinogen Status:

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

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

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

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Oxyfluorfen	42874-03-3	240g/L	not set	not set
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	108g/L	103	309
Aromatic hydrocarbons	64742-94-5	606g/L	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 SWA 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 may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated 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: 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.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 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. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product is classified as a C1 combustible product. There is a slight risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

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

Extinguishing Media: Preferred extinguishing media are carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

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

Flash point: 100°C, SCC

Upper Flammability Limit: 12%

Lower Flammability Limit: 1.3%

Autoignition temperature: Approx 350°C

Flammability Class: C1

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: 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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240 EC Herbicide

This revision issued: September, 2010

Page: 3 of 5

clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective 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. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours.

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 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: Note that this product is combustible and therefore, for Storage, meets the definition of Dangerous Goods in some states. If you store large quantities (tonnes) of such products, we suggest that you consult your state's Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations regarding their 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 "Incompatibilities" 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**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103	309

The ADI for Oxyfluorfen is set at 0.025mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 2.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, Dec 2006.

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: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear, amber liquid.
Odour:	Sweet, characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	202°C at 100kPa (N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone)
Freezing/Melting Point:	-24°C (N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone)
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240 EC Herbicide

This revision issued: September, 2010

Page: 4 of 5

Vapour Pressure:	0.04 kPa at 20°C (N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone)
Vapour Density:	Approx 5
Specific Gravity:	1.08 approx
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	7.2-7.5
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	Approx 350°C

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.

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

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: 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. Hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. 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 will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: An information profile for Oxyfluorfen is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Oxyfluorfen is not harmful by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 5000 mg/kg in both rats and dogs, and 2700 to 5000 mg/kg in mice. It is also not harmful by dermal exposure; the LD₅₀ is greater than 5000 mg/kg in both rats and rabbits. It causes no skin irritation in rabbits, no skin sensitization in guinea pigs, and moderate eye irritation in rabbits. However, some formulated products may show severe skin and eye irritant properties, and may be skin sensitizers.

Chronic toxicity: Effects on the liver have been observed in long-term feeding studies with rats, mice, and dogs.

Reproductive effects: It does not appear likely that Oxyfluorfen will cause reproductive effects in humans at likely levels of exposure.

Teratogenic effects: In a developmental study with rabbits, 30 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested, produced an increase in fused sternal bones in the fetuses as well as toxic effects on the mothers. These data suggest Oxyfluorfen may have teratogenic effects, but only at very high doses.

Mutagenic effects: Mutagenicity tests on rats, mice and on bacterial cell cultures have produced mixed results. Due to the conflicting results, it is not possible to determine the mutagenic potential of Oxyfluorfen.

Carcinogenic effects: The data suggests that Oxyfluorfen is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: The liver appears to be the main target organ, based on long-term feeding studies.

Fate in humans and animals: Because Oxyfluorfen is highly hydrophobic, it may have the potential to bioconcentrate in animal fatty tissues.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Oxyfluorfen is practically nontoxic to birds; the reported oral LD₅₀ values are greater than 2200 mg/kg in bobwhite quail, and greater than 4000 mg/kg in mallard duck.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Oxyfluorfen is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, freshwater clams, oysters, aquatic plants, and fish. Studies indicate a low to moderate potential for bioaccumulation in aquatic species.

Effects on other organisms: Oxyfluorfen is nontoxic to honeybees, with a reported oral LC₅₀ of greater than 10,000 ppm.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Oxyfluorfen is moderately persistent in most soil environments, with a representative field half-life of about 30 to 40 days. Oxyfluorfen is not subject to microbial degradation or hydrolysis. The main mechanism of degradation in soils may be photodegradation and evaporation/codistillation in moist soils.

Breakdown in water: In water, Oxyfluorfen is rapidly decomposed by light. Because Oxyfluorfen is nearly insoluble in water and has a tendency to adsorb to soil, it will be sorbed to suspended particles or sediments.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Genfarm Oxyfluorfen 240 EC Herbicide

This revision issued: September, 2010

Page: 5 of 5

Breakdown in vegetation: There is very little movement of Oxyfluorfen within treated plants. It is not readily metabolized by plants, but since it is not readily taken up by roots, residues in plants are generally very low. Residues of Oxyfluorfen accumulated in carrots and oats grown on previously treated fields, but not in cotton or lettuce.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you in properly addressing this matter for this product. Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

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 compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredients: Oxyfluorfen, Liquid hydrocarbons, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

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, 7th Edition
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & 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 SWA document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]

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