

Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

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Substance: Trifluralin is a 2,6-dinitroaniline derivative
Trade Name: Farmoz Trilogy Xtra
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: November, 2006
Revision Date: November, 2006

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC Australia.

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

Risk Phrases: R22, R36/38. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety Phrases: S20, S24/25. When using, do not eat or drink. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

SUSDP Classification: S5

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

UN Number: None allocated

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Orange coloured liquid.

Odour: Characteristic hydrocarbon odour.

Major Health Hazards: Pure Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to test animals by oral, dermal, or inhalation routes of exposure. The oral LD₅₀ for technical Trifluralin in rats is greater than 10,000 mg/kg, in mice is greater than 5000 mg/kg, and in dogs, rabbits, and chickens, is greater than 2000 mg/kg.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation

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

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 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: Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However 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: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. This product is unlikely to cause any irritation problems in the short or long term.

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)
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	50	not set	not set
Liquid hydrocarbon	secret	47	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 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 water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 20 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. Completely decontaminate clothing, shoes and leather goods before reuse or discard.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water until the product is removed or until a few minutes after irritation has ceased, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

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 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. 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 are likely to be toxic and corrosive 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: Combustible but does not meet the definition of a "flammable liquid".

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

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.

Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective clothing including face mask, face shield and gauntlets. All skin areas should be covered. See above under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. 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. 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.

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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. We suggest you consult your state's Dangerous Goods laws in order to clarify your obligations regarding the storage of this product.

Make sure that containers of this product are kept tightly closed. Keep away from combustible materials. 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/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Exposure limits have not been established by NOHSC for any of the significant ingredients in this product.		

The ADI for Trifluralin is set at 0.02mg/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, June 2004.

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

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:	Orange coloured liquid.
Odour:	Characteristic hydrocarbon odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.06 - 1.10 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	No data.

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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Protect this product from light.

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. 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. Hydrogen cyanide poisoning signs and symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, coma, convulsions, and death. Death results from respiratory arrest. Hydrogen cyanide gas acts very rapidly; symptoms and death can both occur quickly.

Polymerisation: This product is unlikely to undergo polymerisation processes.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Pure Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to test animals by oral, dermal, or inhalation routes of exposure. The oral LD₅₀ for technical Trifluralin in rats is greater than 10,000 mg/kg, in mice is greater than 5000 mg/kg, and in dogs, rabbits, and chickens, is greater than 2000 mg/kg. However, certain formulated products that contain Trifluralin may be more toxic than the technical material itself. The dermal LD₅₀ for technical Trifluralin in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg. The 1-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for technical Trifluralin in rats is greater than 2.8 mg/L. Nausea and severe gastrointestinal discomfort may occur after eating Trifluralin. Trifluralin does not cause skin irritation. When applied to the eyes of rabbits, Trifluralin produced slight irritation, which cleared within 7 days. Skin sensitization (allergies) may occur in some individuals. Inhalation may cause irritation of the lining of the mouth, throat, or lungs.

Chronic toxicity: Prolonged or repeated skin contact with Trifluralin may cause allergic dermatitis. The administration of 25 mg/kg/day to dogs for 2 years resulted in no observed toxicity. In another study of beagle dogs, toxic effects were observed at 18.75 mg/kg/day. These included decreased red blood cell counts and increases in methaemoglobin, total serum lipids, triglycerides, and cholesterol. Trifluralin has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in other studies of chronic oral exposure in animals.

Reproductive effects: The reproductive capacity of rats fed dietary concentrations of Trifluralin as high as 10 mg/kg/day was unimpaired through four successive generations. Trifluralin administered to pregnant rabbits at doses as high as 100 mg/kg/day, and to rats at doses as high as 225 mg/kg/day, produced no adverse effect on either the mothers or offspring. Loss of appetite and weight loss followed by miscarriages were observed when pregnant rabbits were fed high doses of 224 or 500 mg/kg/day. Foetal weight decreased and there was an increase in the number of foetal runts at the 500 mg/kg/day dosage. It is unlikely effects on reproduction will be produced in humans at expected exposure levels.

Teratogenic effects: No abnormalities were observed the offspring of rats fed doses as high as 10 mg/kg/day for four generations. Studies in the rat and rabbit show no evidence that Trifluralin is teratogenic. The highest doses tested in these studies were 1000 mg/kg/day in rats and 500 mg/kg/day in rabbits. Trifluralin does not appear to be teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: No evidence of mutagenicity was observed when Trifluralin was tested in live animals, and in assays using bacterial and mammalian cell cultures.

Carcinogenic effects: In a 2-year study of rats fed 325 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested, malignant tumours developed in the kidneys, bladder, and thyroid. However, more data are needed to characterize its carcinogenicity.

Organ toxicity: Liver, kidney, and thyroid damage appear to be the main toxic effects in chronic animal studies.

Fate in humans and animals: Trifluralin is not readily absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract; 80% of single oral doses administered to rats and dogs was excreted in the faeces.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Effects on birds: Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to birds. The LD₅₀ in bobwhite quail is greater than 2000 mg/kg, as it is in female mallards and pheasants. These values are for the technical product.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Trifluralin is very highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. The 96-hour LC₅₀ is 0.02 to 0.06 mg/L in rainbow trout, and 0.05 to 0.07 mg/L in bluegill sunfish. The 96-hour LC₅₀ in channel catfish is approximately 1.4 to 3.4 mg/L. Variables such as temperature, pH, life stage, or size may affect the toxicity of the compound. Trifluralin is highly toxic to Daphnia, a species of small freshwater crustacean, with a 48-hour LC₅₀ of 0.5 to 0.6 mg/L. The compound shows a moderate tendency to accumulate in aquatic organisms.

Effects on other organisms: At exposure levels well above permissible application rates (100 mg/kg), Trifluralin has been shown to be toxic to earthworms. However, permitted application rates will result in soil residues of approximately 1 ppm Trifluralin, a level that had no adverse effects on earthworms. It is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Trifluralin is of moderate to high persistence in the soil environment, depending on conditions. Trifluralin is subject to degradation by soil microorganisms. Trifluralin remaining on the soil surface after application may be decomposed by UV light or may volatilize. Reported half-lives of Trifluralin in the soil vary from 45 to 60 days to 6 to 8 months. After 6 months to 1 year, 80 to 90% of its activity will be gone. It is strongly adsorbed on soils and nearly insoluble in water. Because adsorption is highest in soils high in organic matter or clay

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content and adsorbed herbicide is inactive, higher application rates may be required for effective weed control on such soils. Trifluralin has been detected in nearly 1% of the 5590 wells tested. However, it has been detected at very low concentrations, typically ranging from 0.002µg/L to 15µg/L.

Breakdown in water: Trifluralin is nearly insoluble in water. It will probably be found adsorbed to soil sediments and particulates in the water column.

Breakdown in vegetation: Trifluralin inhibits the growth of roots and shoots when it is absorbed by newly germinated weed seedlings. Trifluralin residues in crop plants will occur only in root tissues which are in direct contact with contaminated soil. Trifluralin is not translocated into the leaves, seeds, or fruit of most plants. On most crops, Trifluralin applied to the leaves has no effect, but on certain crops, such as tobacco and summer squash, leaf distortion may occur.

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.

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. The following ingredients; Liquid hydrocarbon, Trifluralin are mentioned in the SUSDP.

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 Code	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

Contact Points:

Call Farnoz on (02)9431 7800 and ask for the technical manager.

Fax: (02)9431 7700

Police and Fire Brigade:

Dial 000

Emergency contact:

1800 024 973 (24 hours)

If ineffective:

**Dial Poisons Information Centre
(13 1126 from anywhere in Australia)**

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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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Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)