

4FARMERS TRIASULFURON 750 WG

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 20-Jul-2009

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 3724904

Version No:2.0

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

4FARMERS TRIASULFURON 750 WG

PRODUCT USE

Herbicide for pre-plant control of annual ryegrass, Paradoxa grass and certain broadleaf weeds in wheat; and for post-emergent control of Wild Radish in wheat, oats and barley as specified in the Directions for Use table on the container label.

SUPPLIER

Company: 4Farmers

Address:

1/70 McDowell Street

Welshpool, 6106

AUS

Telephone: +61 8 9356 3445

Fax: +61 8 9356 3447

Email: admin@4farmers.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.



POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

- Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Toxic to soil organisms.
- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- May affect fertility*.
- May possibly be harmful to the foetus/embryo*.

SAFETY

- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

* (limited evidence).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
triasulfuron	82097-50-5	75
other non hazardous ingredients		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- - If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- In cases of recent sulfonamide overdose the stomach should be emptied by aspiration and lavage. If kidney function is adequate, a saline purgative, such as sodium sulfate, 30 g in 250 ml water, may be given to promote peristalsis and elimination of sulfonamide in the urine may be assisted by giving alkalies, such as sodium bicarbonate and increasing fluid intake.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
 - Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
 - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

• triasulfuron: CAS:82097-50-5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Particulate

EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
 - frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material.Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
 - polychloroprene
 - nitrile rubber.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.

- - Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
 - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- - Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Grey to beige granules; disperses in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Divided Solid

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- May affect fertility*.
- May possibly be harmful to the foetus/embryo*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg
Dermal (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5185 mg/m³/4h

IRRITATION

TRIASULFURON:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5050 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2320 mg/m³/4h
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.18 mg/l/4h *

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): Mild *

- [* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].
Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * Eye (rabbit): nil *
NOEL (3 months) for rats 200 mg/kg diet (14.5 mg/kg b.w. daily)*
Toxicity Class WHO III: EPA IV *
ADI: 0.005 mg/kg/day
NOEL: 0.5 mg/kg/day

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Toxic to soil organisms.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
4Farmers Triasulfuron 750 WG triasulfuron		No data No data		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

triasulfuron (CAS: 82097-50-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia Hazardous Substances"

No data for 4Farmers Triasulfuron 750 WG (CW: 3724904)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.