

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

FMC Australasia Pty Ltd
12 Julius Ave
North Ryde, NSW 2113

Emergency: 1800 033 111 (24 hours - Australia wide)
Freecall 1800 624 597 (business hours)
www.fmccrop.com.au

Chemical nature: Trifluralin is a member of the Dinitronilines group of herbicides
Trade Name: FMC Trifluralin 480 EC Selective Herbicide
Other Names: Trifluralin, a Group D Herbicide
APVMA Code: 67633
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: July, 2016
This version issued: September, 2016 and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

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

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported in Australia by Road or Rail in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01). However if transported by Air or Sea, this provision does not apply. Then the product is classed as Dangerous (Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC respectively. See details below and in Section 14 of this SDS.

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.

ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

UN Number: 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.



GHS Signal word: DANGER

Flammable liquids Category 4
Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4
Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2B
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4
Carcinogenicity Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H227: Combustible liquid.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320: Causes eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
P281: Use personal protective equipment as required.
P235+P410: Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

RESPONSE

P340: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
P380: Evacuate area.
P391: Collect spillage.
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.

STORAGE

P404: Store in a closed container.
P405: Store locked up.
P410: Protect from sunlight.
P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Bright orange clear liquid

Odour: Characteristic solvent odour.

Major Health Hazards: Pure Trifluralin is practically non-toxic 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 limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	480 g/L	not set	not set
Liquid Hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	480 g/L	not set	not set
Surfactants		<10	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 SDS 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 10 minutes or until chemical is removed. 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. 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: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little 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. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Extinguishing Media: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 103°C

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: 443°C

Flammability Class: Not flammable (GHS); C1 combustible (AS 1940)

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 clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. Eye/face protective equipment should include a full face shield. 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. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. 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 SDS 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 SDS 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: Although this is classed as a Dangerous Good, you may not need a license to store it. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. 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/m³)

STEL (mg/m³)

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA 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; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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 in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should 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: There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable. rubber, PVC.

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

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Bright orange clear liquid
Odour:	Characteristic solvent odour.
Boiling Point:	183 - 210 °C at 100kPa (for solvent)
Freezing/Melting Point:	Some crystallisation occurs between 0 and -7°C
Volatiles:	51% v/v
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.1
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	7.5 - 8.5
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	443°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: This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30°C. Containers should be kept dry. Protect this product from light. 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: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, usually without carbon monoxide and smoke. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Pure Trifluralin is practically non-toxic 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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 were excreted in the faeces. This product may attack kidneys, liver, thyroid.

Liquid Hydrocarbon is a SWA Class 2 Mutagen, likely to be mutagenic to humans.

Trifluralin is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Trifluralin	Conc>=1%: Xn; R40; R43
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcinogenicity - category 2 Skin sensitisation - category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1 	
Liquid Hydrocarbon	Conc>=10%: T; R45; R46; R65
>=0.1%Conc<10%: T; R45; R46	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcinogenicity - category 1B Germ cell mutagenicity - category 1B Aspiration hazard - category 1 	
Trifluralin: LD ₅₀ Oral, Rat >10,000mg/kg	LD ₅₀ Dermal, Rabbit = >2,000mg/kg
LC ₅₀ Inhalation, Rat = >2.8mg/L/4hr	

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to sensitisers identified in Section 11 should avoid contact with this product.

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.

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

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product is believed to be mildly irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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. 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 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.

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Carcinogen Status:**

SWA: Trifluralin is classified by SWA as a Class 3 Carcinogen, possibly carcinogenic to humans.

See the SWA website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

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

IARC: Trifluralin is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is biodegradable. It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.

Effects on birds: Trifluralin is practically non-toxic 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 non-toxic 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 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 0.002 µg/L to 15 µg/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: 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

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported by Road or Rail in Australia, in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs, but classed as Dangerous by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).

UN Number: 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Hazchem Code: •3Z

Special Provisions: 179, 274, 331, 335, AU01

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

This SDS 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 (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
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
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS SDS 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 SDS 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 SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (December 2011)

SAFETY DATA SHEET