



## Section 1 - Identification of Chemical Product and Company

Ospray Pty Ltd  
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www.ospray.com.au

**Chemical nature:** Blend of ingredients. Active ingredient is an azole derivative.  
**Trade Name:** **Triadimefon 125**  
**Product Use:** Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.  
**Creation Date:** **May, 2006**  
**This version issued:** **August, 2013**

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi. N. 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:** R36, R43, R65, R66. Irritating to eyes. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Safety Phrases:** S28, S46, S24/25, S37/39. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show this container or label. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

**SUSDP Classification:** S6

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

**UN Number:** None allocated

## Emergency Overview

**Physical Description & Colour:** Clear, amber coloured liquid.

**Odour:** Aromatic hydrocarbon odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Triadimefon is harmful if swallowed and if inhaled. Dermal it is harmful to non-harmful depending on species. Studies of acute effects in rats have indicated a potential to induce neurobehavioral effects. Data regarding eye and skin irritation are inconclusive. For product: eye irritant, possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage.

## Potential Health Effects

### Inhalation

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product is believed to be mildly irritating, but unlikely to cause anything more than mild 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. Naphthalene may also cause photosensitivity in the presence of ultraviolet light in sunlight.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

### 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.

**Long Term Exposure:** No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

### Ingestion:

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**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.

### Carcinogen Status:

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

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

**IARC:** Naphthalene is classed 2b IARC - possibly carcinogenic to humans.

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

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Triadimefon	43121-43-3	125g/L	not set	not set
Aromatic hydrocarbons	64742-94-5	745g/L	not set	not set
Naphthalene	91-20-3	89-104g/L	52	79
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872-50-4	50g/L	103	309
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 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:** If irritation is experienced, remove victim from area and allow to breath fresh air. If irritation persists, call a doctor or poisons information centre.

**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:** 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:** When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear a splash suit complete with self contained breathing apparatus.

**Flash point:** 95°C (Pensky Martin closed cup)

**Upper Flammability Limit:** 7%

**Lower Flammability Limit:** 0.6%

**Autoignition temperature:** >450°C

**Flammability Class:** C1

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## 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. 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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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.

Protect this product from light. 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**, Industrial Clothing: **AS2919**, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Naphthalene	52	79
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	103	309

The ADI for Triadimefon is set at 0.03mg/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 2005.

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:** 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:** 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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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

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## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear, amber coloured liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Aromatic hydrocarbon odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	220-300°C at 100kPa
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
<b>Volatiles:</b>	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	0.006kPa at 20°C (solvent)
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	No data.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.023 at 20°C
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Emulsifiable.
<b>pH:</b>	3-4 (5% in water)
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	>450°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:** Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

**Incompatibilities:** 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. 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 Prometryn is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

**Acute toxicity:** At 92.6%, Triadimefon has an acute oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 300 to 600 mg/kg in rats, about 1000 mg/kg in mice, and about 500 mg/kg in rabbits and dogs. Triadimefon has a potential to cause adverse chronic effects at low to moderate dose levels. Acute inhalation toxicity of the compound is moderate. The 4-hour inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> is greater than 0.48 mg/L in rats and approximately the same in mice. Acute toxicity through skin exposure is also fairly low. The LD<sub>50</sub> values for the dermal toxicity of technical Triadimefon are greater than 1000 mg/kg in rats and 2000 mg/kg in rabbits. Studies of acute effects in rats have indicated a potential to induce neurobehavioral effects. Data regarding eye and skin irritation are inconclusive.

**Chronic toxicity:** A number of 2-year studies have indicated that there are several toxic responses to low to moderate doses of the compound. Long-term studies of Triadimefon in several species (rat, mouse, dog) over a range of doses indicated a reduction in body weight, changes in red blood cell counts, an increase in blood cholesterol levels, and increased liver weights. Increased liver weights may be seen as an adaptation to toxic stress, rather than a toxic endpoint related to exposure.

**Reproductive effects:** Female rats fed up to 90 mg/kg/day of 92.6% Triadimefon over three generations showed a number of adverse effects. This and other evidence suggests it is unlikely that Triadimefon will cause reproductive toxicity in humans under normal circumstances.

**Teratogenic effects:** The teratogenic potential of Triadimefon is relatively low. Doses causing birth defects in rats were high enough to also produce maternal toxicity. Thus, it is unlikely that Triadimefon will cause birth defects in humans under normal circumstances.

**Mutagenic effects:** Six separate studies indicate that the 92.6% Triadimefon compound is nonmutagenic. Several other tests were inconclusive. It is unlikely that the compound poses a significant mutagenic risk.

**Carcinogenic effects:** In a 2-year dietary study with mice, the highest dose tested (600 mg/kg/day) did not produce significant increases in tumour incidence. Due to high mortality, the reliability of this data is suspect. Another 2-year dietary study in mice showed increased liver cell hypertrophy (which may be related to tumour formation) at doses of greater than 36 mg/kg/day in males and 6 mg/kg/day for females. Increased liver cell adenoma was detected at all levels, but carcinoma was not detected at any level in this study. Based on this evidence, no conclusion can be drawn about the overall carcinogenicity of Triadimefon.

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**Organ toxicity:** Triadimefon has been associated with changes in the liver, decreased kidney weights, and altered urinary bladder structure in laboratory animals exposed to 18 to 60 mg/kg/day. There is evidence that acute effects on the central nervous system may also occur.

**Fate in humans and animals:** After oral administration of a single dose of Triadimefon, most of the compound was eliminated unchanged in the urine and faeces within 2 to 3 days. Some breakdown of a small amount of the compound occurred in the liver.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

This product is not readily biodegradable. It will not cause long term problems.

**Effects on birds:** Triadimefon ranges from slightly toxic to practically nontoxic to birds. For instance, the compound has an LD<sub>50</sub> > 4000 mg/kg in mallard ducks. Japanese quail are less tolerant of the compound (LD<sub>50</sub> of 2000 mg/kg) and canaries are even less tolerant (LD<sub>50</sub> >1000 mg/kg).

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** The compound is slightly toxic to fish, indicating that they are more susceptible to the presence of the compound than are birds.

**Effects on other organisms:** The compound is nontoxic to honeybees.

### Environmental Fate:

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** Triadimefon has low to moderate persistence in soils. In a sandy loam type of soil, half of the initial amount of the compound was lost within 18 days. Triadimefon and its residues are moderately mobile and may have potential to leach to groundwater.

**Breakdown in water:** In water with a pH 3.0, 6.0, or 9.0, almost 95% of the compound remained after 28 weeks. The compound is very stable in water and does not readily undergo hydrolysis.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** In plants, a breakdown product is triadimenol, and translocation and metabolism may vary according to plant species. Triadimenol is of comparable toxicity to Triadimefon.

## 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: Triadimefon, Aromatic hydrocarbons, Naphthalene, are mentioned in the SUSDP.

## Section 16 - Other Information

**This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.**

### Acronyms:

<b>ADG Code</b>	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th Edition
<b>AICS</b>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
<b>SWA</b>	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
<b>CAS Number</b>	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>NOS</b>	Not otherwise specified
<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program (USA)
<b>R-Phrase</b>	Risk Phrase
<b>SUSDP</b>	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs & Poisons
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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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**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**