

**Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier**

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Chemical nature: Trifluralin is a 2,6-dinitroaniline derivative
Trade Name: **Trilogy Herbicide**
APVMA Code: 60460
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **December, 2005**
This version issued: **March, 2022** 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**

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods.

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

**GHS Signal word: WARNING**

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

P391: Collect spillage.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Orange coloured liquid.

Odour: Characteristic hydrocarbon odour.

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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.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	480g/L	not set	not set
Liquid hydrocarbon	secret	460g/L	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 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 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 Flammable liquid, category 4 (C1 combustible) liquid. 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.

Flammability Class: Flammable liquid, category 4 (C1 combustible)

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 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.

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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 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: 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**, 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 and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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.
Flash point:	61-93°C.
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data.
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
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:	1.08-1.10 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
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable for liquids.

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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. 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.

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

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Health Hazard Statement Codes
Trifluralin	H351, H317, H410
	<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

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Trifluralin should avoid contact with this product.

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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:

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

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

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 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: 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.

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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).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AIC: All of the significant ingredients in this product are compliant with AICIS regulations.

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

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, 7th Edition
AIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
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
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

Contact Points:

Call Adama 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)**

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" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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