

# AC TROTTER 400 WG

## Axichem Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 24-9538

Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

#### Product Identifier

Product name	AC TROTTER 400 WG
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Selective herbicide used to control Avena spp. and other grass weeds (including Lolium spp., Setaria viridis, Phalaris spp. Alopecurus myosuroides and Apera spica-vent) in wheat and barley.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Axichem Pty Ltd
Address	9 Palings Court Nerang QLD 4211 Australia
Telephone	07 5596 1736
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.axichem.com.au">www.axichem.com.au</a>
Email	msds@axichem.com.au

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
87820-88-0	40	tralkoxydim
Not Available		(400 g/kg)
14807-96-6	10-30	talc
Not Available	30-60	other ingredients, determined to be non-hazardous

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

**SECTION 4 First aid measures**

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.</li> <li>▶ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.</li> <li>▶ Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.</li> <li>▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.</li> <li>▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.</li> <li>▶ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.</li> </ul>

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	Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.</li> <li>Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Sweep / shovel up.</li> <li>If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.</li> <li>Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.</li> <li>Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Remove all ignition sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep dry.</li> <li>Store under cover.</li> <li>Store in a well ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from sources of heat or ignition.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
AC TROTTER 400 WG	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tralkoxydim	Not Available	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding






Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
tralkoxydim	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.
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MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	    
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ "Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]"</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▸ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▸ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	- -	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Blue granules; dispersible in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.16
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	550-600
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	99-104	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable

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## AC TROTTER 400 WG

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhoea
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.
Chronic	Evidence from animal tests indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to tralkoxydim could result in reproductive system disorders. These particular data are not considered relevant to normal industrial use but emphasise the need for care in handling.  Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

AC TROTTER 400 WG	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tralkoxydim	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): mild *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.5 mg/14h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): mild *
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; >519 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

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talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

TRALKOXYDIM	<p>NOEL (90 d) for rats 12.5 mg/kg diet, for dogs 5 mg/kg diet. * Not carcinogenic, not mutagenic in standard tests. Non-teratogenic in rabbits. * for tralkoxydim technical Oral median lethal dose (rat) 394 mg/kg (female) ** " " " 1258 mg/kg (male) ** Dermal " " " &gt;2000 mg/kg ** Inhalation median lethal concentration (rat): 3.5 mg/l/4h ** ICI MSDS Grasp ADI: 0.005 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.5 mg/kg/day</p> <p>ACCase plays a vital role in mammalian systems for fatty acid biosynthesis, the enzyme existing in two isozymic forms. This enzyme is highly regulated in the brain and non-neural tissue. None of these forms are inhibited by cyclohexanediones or aryloxyphenoxypropionates. Although these herbicides affect common target sites in plants and mammals, they have no effect on ACCase in mammals.</p> <p>alpha,beta-Unsaturated oximes represent two previously unknown classes of prohaptens. Three putative metabolites were proposed as sensitising agents. These included two diastereometric alpha,beta-epoxy oximes and a nitro analogue. When tested in the LLNA, alpha,beta-epoxy oximes.</p> <p>Allergic Contact Dermatitis—Formation, Structural Requirements, and Reactivity of Skin Sensitizers.</p> <p>Ann-Therese Karlberg et al: Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2008, 21, pp 53–69</p> <p><a href="http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Documents/OEL/06.%20Dotson/References/Karlberg_2008.pdf">http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Documents/OEL/06.%20Dotson/References/Karlberg_2008.pdf</a></p> <p>Inhibitors of acetyl CoA carboxylase, the target enzyme of certain herbicides, have the capacity, in mammals, to alter blood lipid levels. In the male rat, a reduction (p &lt; 0.05) in blood cholesterol and total lipids in a chronic study may be a reflection of inhibition of this enzyme. However, in the female mouse, there was an increase in blood cholesterol at the highest dose tested, in a subchronic study. Male mice in this study showed an increase in total lipids at the two highest doses. It is therefore possible that many of the effects reported in acute, subchronic and chronic studies are manifestations of a compromise of normal liver function. The inhibition of fatty acid biosynthesis, in the liver, may account for the majority of the effects observed. However, increases in liver weight, seen in acute and sub-chronic studies, and decreases in liver weight, which are seen in chronic studies, alone, do not necessarily reflect an adverse effect. This is because liver weight changes have often been found to be reversible, in subchronic studies following the discontinuation of dosing, or through adaptation mechanisms, with the continued dietary intake of fenoxaprop-ethyl. in chronic studies.</p> <p><b>[ * The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]</b></p>
	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>For talc (a form of magnesium silicate)</p> <p>The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in pulmonary oedema, pneumonia and death within hours of inhaling talcum powder. The powder dries the mucous membranes of the bronchioles, disrupts pulmonary clearance, clogs smaller airways. Victims display wheezing, rapid or difficult breathing, increased pulse, cyanosis, fever. Mild exposure may cause relatively minor inflammatory lung disease.</p> <p>Long term exposure may show wheezing, weakness, productive cough, limited chest expansion, scattered rales, cyanosis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p><b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification



SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

AC TROTTER 400 WG	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tralkoxydim	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.45-2.668mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>5.916mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1.45-2.668mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	47.56-55.68mg/L	4
talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b> <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data</i>					

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tralkoxydim	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tralkoxydim	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8735)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tralkoxydim	LOW (KOC = 8113)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Recycle wherever possible.</li><li>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.</li><li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)</li><li>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li><li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li><li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li></ul>
	Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li><li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li></ul>

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
tralkoxydim	Not Available
talc	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
tralkoxydim	Not Available
talc	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

tralkoxydim is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (tralkoxydim)
Canada - DSL	No (tralkoxydim)
Canada - NDSL	No (tralkoxydim; talc)
China - IECSC	No (tralkoxydim)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (tralkoxydim)
Japan - ENCS	No (tralkoxydim)
Korea - KECI	No (tralkoxydim)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (tralkoxydim)

National Inventory	Status
USA - TSCA	No (tralkoxydim)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (tralkoxydim)
<b>Legend:</b>	
<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>	

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	23/12/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	01/11/2009

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	03/09/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

## 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.

The 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDLS: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory

▸ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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