SANONDA
(AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

Ph: 03 9863 8081/ Fax: 03 9863 8083

Suite 822, St Kilda Road Tower,
1 Queens Road, Melbourne, VIC 3004

email@sanondaoz.com
www.sanondaoz.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

1.1. Product identifiers

Product name : Sanonda Herbicide Atrazine 900 WG

Active ingredient : Atrazine

Product code : 7099

1.2. Other means of identification

IUPAC name: 6-chloro-N^2-ethyl-N^4-isopropyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine

1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

For selective annual grass and broadleaf weed control as per the Directions for Use Table.

1.4. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Sanonda (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN 23 059 813 973)

Address: Suite 822, St Kilda Road Towers, No. 1 Queens Road, Melbourne,

Victoria 3004 Australia.

TEL: +61 3 9863 8081

FAX: +61 3 9863 8083

email@sanondaoz.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : +61 3 9863 8081

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Poisons schedule：S5

2.1. GHS classification of the substance or mixture

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 3

Eye damage/irritation : Category 2B

Skin sensitization : Category 1

STOT Repeated Exposure : Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) : Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) : Category 4

2.2. Label elements

Signal word : Warning

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Hazard pictogram : Health Hazard Exclamation mark Environment



Hazard statements (CLP) :

H302- Harmful if swallowed.
H317-May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319-Causes serious eye irritation.
H332-Harmful if inhaled.
H351-Suspected of causing cancer.
H373-May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410-Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements prevention :

P201-Obtain special instructions before use.
P260-Do not breathe dust/fume.
P271-Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280-Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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.
P272-Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statements response :

P308+P313-IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352-IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338-IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313-If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313-If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364-Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391-Collect spillage.

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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.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501-Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Identity of chemical ingredients	CAS	Concentration (%, w/w)
Atrazine	1912-24-9	90
Other non-hazardous ingredients	-	Balance

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally
lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket
mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and
prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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

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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.

Dry dust can also be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.

Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-metre/sec.

If involved in fire emits toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride and cyanides

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment.

Avoid dust formation.

Avoid breathing dust.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust.

Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Avoid formation of respirable particles.

Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).

For personal protection see section 8.

Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used.

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Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.

Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters-exposure standards, biological monitoring

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure	Control parameters / Permissible concentratioin	Basis
Atrazine	1912-24-9	TWA	5 mg/m^3	AU OEL
	Further information: Sensitiser			
		TWA (Inhalable fraction)	2 mg/m^3	ACGIH

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation of the working area.

8.3. Personal Protection Equipment

Respiratory protection:

In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.

Dust safety masks are recommended when the dust concen-tration is more than 10 mg/m^3.

Hand protection:

Remarks:

Polyvinyl alcohol or nitrile- butyl-rubber gloves Before remov-ing gloves clean them with soap and water.

Eye protection:

Eye wash bottle with pure water.

Tightly fitting safety goggles.

Skin and body protection:

Dust impervious protective suit.

Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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a) Appearance	: White granulated solid.
b) Odour	: Mild odour.
c) Melting point/freezing point	: No specific data. Solid at normal temperatures. Atrazine melts about 176°C
d) Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Not available. Atrazine boils at 205°C at 100kPa
e) Vapour pressure	: $3.85x10^{-2}$ mPa at 25°C.
f) Relative density	: 0.7906 (20 °C).
g) Flammability	: Not flammable.
h) Solubility in water	: Wettable in water.

9.2. Other information

Suspensibility: 70% min.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. 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.

10.2. Chemical stability

Product is considered stable in ambient conditions for a period of at least 2 years after manufacture.

10.3. Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

10.4. 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.

10.5. Hazardous decomposition products

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 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. Hydrogen cyanide poisoning signs and symptoms are weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, coma,

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convulsions, and death. Death results from respiratory arrest. Hydrogen cyanide gas acts very rapidly; symptoms and death can both occur quickly.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on routes of exposure and symptoms related to exposure

Swallowed: Low toxicity.

Eye: The granules can cause physical discomfort if in the eye. May cause irritation, stinging, reddening and watering of the eyes.

Skin: This product can be irritating to the skin. Classified as a potential sensitiser.

Inhaled: Inhalation of mists or sprays may produce respiratory irritation. Can cause irritation of the mucous membranes.

11.2. Immediate, delayed and chronic health effects from exposure

Acute toxicity

LD_{50} oral rats	> 2000 mg/kg
LD_{50} dermal rats	> 2000 mg/kg
LC_{50} inhalation rats, rabbits, guinea pigs or cats	Rat (4hr) > 17.5 mg/L (air)
Eye irritation	Irritant to eyes
Skin irritation	Mild irritant to skin
Skin sensitization	Classified as a potential sensitiser

Germ cell mutagenicity

The weight of evidence from more than 50 studies indicates that atrazine is not mutagenic.

Carcinogenicity

Atrazine technical has been extensively tested on laboratory mammals and in test tube systems. After long-term administration (close to two years of continuous feeding) a slight increase in the incidence of mammary tumours was reported in one species (rat), one sex (female) and one strain (Sprague-Dawley) in one study at higher doses. A 1992 using Sprague-Dawley rats showed no significant difference between rats fed normal diet and those fed on a diet containing atrazine with regard to the incidence of tumours. Recent studies with Fishcer rat strain have shown no evidence of tumour producing potential. The relevance of the mammary tumour finding to humans is doubted as epidemiological studies of workers involved in the production of atrazine for up to 30years have shown a class 3, not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

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Dietary doses of atrazine given to rats on days 3, 6 and 9 of gestation up to about 50 mg/kg/day caused no adverse reproductive effects.

Teratogenic toxicity

Atrazine does not appear to be teratogenic.

11.3. Exposure Levels/Chronic effects

Some 40% of rats receiving oral doses of 20 mg/kg/day for 6 months died with signs of respiratory distress and paralysis of the limbs. Structural and chemical changes in the brain, heart, liver, lungs, kidney, ovaries, and endocrine organs were observed. Rats fed 5 or 25 mg/kg/day of atrazine for 6 months exhibited growth retardation. In a 2-year study with dogs, 7.5 mg/kg/day caused decreased food intake and increased heart and liver weights. At 75 mg/kg/day, there were decreases in food intake and body weight gain, increased adrenal weight, lowered blood cell counts, and occasional tremors or stiffness in the rear limbs.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

LC_{50} fish	LC_{50} (96 h) for atrazine in rainbow trout 11.0, guppies 4.3 mg/l.
LC_{50} daphnia	EC_{50} (48 h) ≥29 for atrazine.
EC_{50} algae	EC_{50} (72 h) for atrazine in *Scenedesmus subspicatus* 0.043 mg/l, EC_{50} (96 h) for atrazine in *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* 0.01 mg/l.
Other Organisms	**Birds** Acute oral LD_{50} for atrazine in bobwhite quail 940, for mallard ducks and Japanese quail >2000 mg/kg. Dietary LC_{50} (8 d) for Japanese quail >5000, mallard duck >1563 mg/kg. **Bees** LD_{50} (oral) >97 µg/bee; (contact) >100 µg/bee. **Worms** LC_{50} (14 d) for Eisenia foetida 78 mg/kg soil.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Breakdown in soil and groundwater:

Atrazine is highly persistent in soil. Chemical hydrolysis, followed by degradation by soil microorganisms, accounts for most of the breakdown of atrazine. Hydrolysis is rapid in acidic or basic environments, but is slower at neutral pHs. Addition of organic material increases the rate of hydrolysis.

Breakdown in water:

Atrazine is moderately soluble in water. Chemical hydrolysis, followed by biodegradation, may be the most important route of disappearance from aquatic environments. Hydrolysis is rapid under acidic or basic conditions, but is slower at neutral pHs. Atrazine is not expected to strongly adsorb to sediments.

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Breakdown in vegetation:

Atrazine is absorbed by plants mainly through the roots, but also through the foliage. Once absorbed, it is translocated upward and accumulates in the growing tips and the new leaves of the plant. In susceptible plant species, atrazine inhibits photosynthesis. In tolerant plants, it is metabolized.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Atrazine has a low level of bioaccumulation in fish.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Slightly mobile in soils.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Safe handling and disposal methods

The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

13.2. Disposal of any contaminated packaging

Empty remaining contents.

Dispose of as unused product.

Do not re-use empty containers.

13.3. Environmental regulations

drumMUSTER is the national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non-returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers. If the label on your container carries the drumMUSTER symbol, triple rinse the container, ring your local Council, and offer the container for collection in the program. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, puncture or shred and bury containers in local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN-No. : UN3077

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14.2. UN proper shipping name

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (Contains atrazine).

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Class (UN) : 9

Hazard labels (UN) :

14.4. Packaging group

Packing group (UN) : III

14.5. Environmental hazards

Dangerous for the environment :

IMDG Marine pollutant : Yes

Other information : No supplementary information available

14.6. Special precautions for user

Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection.

14.7. Hazchem Code

2Z

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Classified as a hazardous substance according to criteria of Safe Work Australia. (Xn - harmful).

Under the Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), this product is a schedule 5 poison. This product is registered under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994. APVMA Approval No.: 64289/48873.

Product is not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the ADG Code (7th Ed) in containers less than 3000 kg.

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Requirements concerning special training:

Check State or Territory regulations that require people who use pesticides in their job or business to have training in the application of the materials.

15.2. Poisons Schedule number

This product is a Schedule 5 Poison and must be stored, transported and sold in accordance with the relevant Health Department regulations.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1. Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

Revised 14/01/2021

Revisions Highlighted: The SDS was reviewed to include GHS requirements.

16.2. Contact Point

Sanonda (Australia) Pty Ltd

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Telephone: 03 9863 8081

Facsimile: 03 9863 8083

16.3. Key/legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS

ADG Code: Australian Dangerous Goods Code (for the transport of dangerous goods by Road and Rail)

IMDG Code: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

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

All due care and skill, so far as practicable, has been applied in the preparation and collation of the information in this SDS. Each user of the Product named in this SDS should read and consider the information contained in this SDS in the context of how the Product will be stored, handled, used or applied in the workplace. In all circumstances, it is the responsibility of the user of the Product to ensure that they have sought out the relevant safety data appropriate to their particular situation. Nothing contained in this SDS shall be construed as a representation or recommendation to the user about the suitability or otherwise of the Product named in this SDS for the user's particular situation. If the user requires any clarification or further information, the user should contact Sanonda (Australia) Pty Ltd.

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National Poisons Information Centre: Dial 13 11 26 (from anywhere in Australia)

Please read all labels carefully before using product.