



Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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Chemical nature: Chlorothalonil is a chlorinated aromatic nitrile derivative.
Trade Name: **Cavalry Weatherguard Fungicide**
Product Use: Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **November, 2005**
This version issued: **May 2023** 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: S6

ADG Classification: Class 6.1: Toxic substances.

UN Number: 2996, ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC



GHS Signal word: DANGER

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1

Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H330: Fatal if inhaled.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

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

PREVENTION

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P220: Keep or store away from combustible materials.

P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

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

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

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.

P284: Wear respiratory protection.

RESPONSE

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

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

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

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

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog, to extinguish.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Pale yellow liquid.

Odour: Mild, characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: Chlorothalonil is not harmful to mammals, but it can cause severe eye and skin irritation in certain formulations. Very high doses may cause a loss of muscle coordination, rapid breathing, nose bleeding, vomiting, hyperactivity, and death. Dermatitis, vaginal bleeding, bright yellow and/or bloody urine, and kidney tumors may also occur. may cause an allergic skin reaction, causes serious eye damage, fatal if inhaled, suspected of causing cancer, toxic if swallowed, may cause respiratory irritation. This product is a cumulative poison. Minor exposures over a period of time may lead to serious health problems.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	720g/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 (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: Remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.

Skin Contact: If sensitising symptoms are experienced, remove victim from area and allow to breathe fresh air. If irritation persists, call a doctor or poisons information centre.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and take their advice). Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto face. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Call a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor urgently. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Give activated charcoal if instructed.

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Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: This product does not burn. 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: Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

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

Flammability Class: Not combustible.

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 chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. 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 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. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). 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. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 2500kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group II, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits

TWA (mg/m³)

STEL (mg/m³)

Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

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The ADI for chlorothalonil is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake and NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Values taken from Australian ADI List, June 2013.

No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. The following instructions are for bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Your eyes must be completely protected from this product by splash resistant goggles with face shield. All surrounding skin areas must be covered. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: You should avoid contact even with mild skin irritants. Therefore you should wear suitable impervious elbow-length gloves and facial protection when handling this product for lengthy periods. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC, nitrile.

Respirator: If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a cartridge suitable for agricultural chemicals, such as type G.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Pale yellow liquid.
Odour:	Mild, characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Flash point:	No data
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 data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.28-1.32
Water Solubility:	Dispersible.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable to liquids.

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: 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 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.

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: An information profile for Chlorothalonil is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Chlorothalonil is not harmful to mammals by oral exposure, but it can cause severe eye and skin irritation in certain formulations. Very high doses may cause a loss of muscle coordination, rapid breathing, nose bleeding, vomiting, hyperactivity, and death. Dermatitis, vaginal bleeding, bright yellow and/or bloody urine, and kidney tumours may also occur. The oral LD₅₀ is greater than 10,000 mg/kg in rats and 6000 mg/kg in mice. The acute dermal LD₅₀ in both albino rabbits and albino rats is 10,000 mg/kg. An inhalation LC₅₀ (4hr), rat of 0.7mg/L has been quoted. In albino rabbits, 3 mg of chlorothalonil applied to the eyes caused mild irritation that subsided within 7 days of exposure.

Chronic toxicity: In a number of tests of varying lengths of time, rats fed a range of doses of chlorothalonil generally showed no effects on physical appearance, behaviour, or survival. Skin contact with chlorothalonil may result in dermatitis or light sensitivity. Human eye and skin irritation is linked to chlorothalonil exposure; 14 of 20 workers exposed to 0.5% chlorothalonil in a wood preservative developed dermatitis. All workers showed swelling and inflammation of the upper eyelids. Allergic skin responses have also been noted in farm workers.

Reproductive effects: Studies suggest that chlorothalonil will not affect human reproduction at expected exposure levels.

Teratogenic effects: Long-term studies indicate that high doses fed to rats caused reduced weight gains for males and females in each generation studied. A study of birth defects in rabbits showed no effects. Chlorothalonil is not expected to produce birth defects in humans.

Mutagenic effects: Mutagenicity studies on various animals, bacteria, and plants indicate that chlorothalonil does not cause any genetic changes. The compound is not expected to pose mutagenic risks to humans.

Carcinogenic effects: Based on evidence from animal studies, chlorothalonil's carcinogenic potential is unclear. Male and female rats fed chlorothalonil daily over a lifetime developed carcinogenic and benign kidney tumours at the higher doses. In another study, where mice were fed high daily doses of chlorothalonil for 2 years, females developed tumours in the fore-stomach area (attributed to irritation by the compound) and males developed carcinogenic and benign kidney tumours.

Organ toxicity: Chronic studies of rats and dogs fed high dietary levels show that chlorothalonil is toxic to the kidney. In addition to less urine output, changes in the kidney included enlargement, greenish-brown colour, and development of small grains.

Fate in humans and animals: Chlorothalonil is rapidly excreted, primarily unchanged, from the body. It is not stored in animal tissues. Residues have not been found in the tissues or milk of dairy cows fed chlorothalonil.

Potential Health Effects

See section 11 for Chronic exposure studies.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is very toxic, but symptoms are not available. However product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

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 may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product is corrosive to eyes. It will cause severe pain, and corrosion of the eye and surrounding facial tissues. Unless exposure is quickly treated, permanent blindness and facial scarring is likely.

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

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Not reported to be acutely toxic through swallowing. This product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: Long term minor exposures to this product may cause serious health effects.

Carcinogen Status:

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SWA: Chlorothalonil 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: Chlorothalonil 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 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. Insufficient data to be sure of status.

Effects on birds: Chlorothalonil is practically nontoxic to birds. Most avian wildlife are not significantly affected by this compound.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Chlorothalonil and its metabolites are highly toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and marine organisms. Fish, such as rainbow trout, bluegill, and channel catfish are noticeably affected even when chlorothalonil levels are low (less than 1 mg/L). Its bioaccumulation factor is quite low.

Effects on other organisms: The compound is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Chlorothalonil is moderately persistent. In aerobic soils, the half-life is from 1 to 3 months.

Breakdown in water: In very basic water (pH 9.0), about 65% of the chlorothalonil was degraded into two major metabolites after 10 weeks.

Breakdown in vegetation: Chlorothalonil's residues may remain on above-ground crops at harvest, but will dissipate over time. Chlorothalonil is a fairly persistent fungicide on plants, depending on the rate of application.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Instructions concerning the disposal of this product and its containers are given on the registered label. These should be carefully followed. 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

UN Number: 2996, ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC

Hazchem Code: 2X

Special Provisions: 61, 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 100 mL for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 6.1: Toxic Substances.

Packing Group: II

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC02

Class 6 Toxic Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 3 (Flammable Liquids where the Flammable Liquid is nitromethane), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties. They may however be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes, 2.1 (Flammable Gases), 2.2 (Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gases), 2.3 (Toxic Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids, except where the flammable liquid is nitromethane), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides except where the Toxic Substances are Fire Risk Substances), 7 (Radioactive Substances), 8 (Corrosive Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

The following ingredient: chlorothalonil, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

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

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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 033 111 (24 hours)

If ineffective:

Dial Poisons Information Centre

(13 1126 from anywhere in Australia)

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is provided in good faith and is believed to be correct at the date hereof. However, it is expected that individuals receiving the information will exercise their independent judgement in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. Adama Australia Pty Ltd makes no representation as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the information and to the full extent allowed by law excludes all liability whatsoever, whether with respect to negligence or otherwise, for any loss or damage arising from or connection with the supply or use of the information in this Safety Data Sheet.

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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