

Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd
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Emergency (24 Hours): 1800 033 111 (Australia wide)

Chemical nature: Aqueous concentrate containing diquat (as the dibromide monohydrate)

Trade Name: Conquest Sanction 200 Non-Residual Herbicide

APVMA Code: 58833

Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.

Creation Date: November, 2016

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

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. T, Toxic. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

Note: differing Hazard Criteria of SWA and TGA may result in seeming inconsistencies between SDS and label.

SUSMP Classification: S6

ADG Classification: Class 8: Corrosive Substances.

UN Number: 1760, CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.



GHS Signal word: DANGER

Corrosive to metals Category 1

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4

Skin Corrosion /Irritation Category 2

Skin Sensitisation Category 1

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2

Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3

Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1

Hazardous to aquatic environment short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H290: May be corrosive to metals.

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H331: Toxic if inhaled.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

PREVENTION

P234: Keep only in original container.

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

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.

P264+P265: Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

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

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

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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

P316: Get emergency medical help immediately.
 P319: Get medical help if you feel unwell.
 P321: see the specific treatment on the label.
 P301+P317: IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
 P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.
 P330: Rinse mouth IF SWALLOWED.
 P332+P317: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
 P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
 P337+P317: If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
 P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
 P391: Collect spillage.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.
 P406: Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
 P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear dark brown liquid

Odour: Unpleasant odour

Major Health Hazards: Diquat dibromide is toxic by ingestion and harmful in contact with skin. Irritating to eyes, and mildly irritating to skin. Ingestion of sufficient doses may cause severe irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach, followed by nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, severe dehydration, and alterations in body fluid balances, gastrointestinal discomfort, chest pain, diarrhoea, kidney failure, and toxic liver damage. Skin absorption of high doses may cause symptoms similar to those that occur following ingestion. Very toxic by inhalation, toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed, may cause serious damage to eyes, irritating to respiratory system and skin, possible skin sensitiser.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, (%w/w)	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Diquat dibromide	85-00-7	>=30 -<60	0.5	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 1 L	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 SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak "is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: If inhalation occurs, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

Skin Contact: Flush contaminated area with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-30 minutes, by the clock. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, keep emergency vehicle waiting (show paramedics this MSDS and

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take their advice). Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin artificial respiration or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) immediately.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

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

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire.

This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating.

Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media: Not combustible. Use extinguishing media suited to burning materials. 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.

Flash point: Will not burn until water component is driven off.

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. 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 no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8).

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 corrosiveness of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. 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 corrosion and 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 10000 kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous

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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)
Diquat dibromide	0.5	not set

The ADI for Diquat dibromide is set at 0.002 mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.2 mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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

Ventilation: This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate to keep exposure below the TWA levels. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles must be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may lead to severe harm to them or to general health. Emergency eye wash facilities must also be available in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: It is essential that all skin areas are adequately covered by impermeable gloves, overalls, hair covering, apron and face shield. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: There is no data that enables us to recommend any type except that it should be impermeable.

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, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear dark brown liquid
Odour:	Unpleasant odour
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100 kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	1.15 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Soluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	As for water.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data
Autoignition temp:	Does not burn.

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 isolated from combustible materials. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong oxidising agents, aluminium, zinc, iron and their alloys.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Bromine compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

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Polymerisation: Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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

Acute toxicity: Test animals (rats, mice, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs, cows, and hens) given lethal doses of Diquat dibromide showed a delayed pattern of illness, with onset approximately 24 hours following dosing, subsequent lethargy, pupil dilation, respiratory distress, weight loss, weakness and finally death over the course of 2 to 14 days after dosing. There have been reports of workers who have had softening and colour changes in one or more fingernails after contact with concentrated Diquat dibromide solutions. In some instances, the nail was shed, and did not grow in again. Several cases of severe eye injury in humans have occurred after accidental splashing. In each case, initial irritation was mild, but after several days, serious burns and sometimes scarring of the cornea developed. Direct or excessive inhalation of Diquat dibromide spray mist or dust may result in oral or nasal irritation, nosebleeds, headache, sore throat, coughing, and symptoms similar to those from ingestion of Diquat.

Chronic toxicity: Chronic effects of Diquat dibromide are similar to those of paraquat. Cataracts occurred in rats and dogs given 2.5 mg/kg/day and 5 mg/kg/day of Diquat dibromide, respectively. Cataracts increased in proportion to the dose given in test animals (cats and dogs). Chronic exposure is necessary to produce these effects. Rats fed dietary doses of 2.5 mg/kg/day over 2 years did not exhibit signs of toxicity other than reduced food intake and decreased growth. In another study using rats, oral doses of 4 mg/kg/day over 2 years produced no behavioural or other changes in general condition. At this dose level no evidence of change in the kidneys, liver, or myocardium (heart muscle) were seen. This dosage (but not 2 mg/kg/day) caused changes in lung tissues. Repeated or prolonged dermal contact may cause inflammation of the skin, and, at high doses, systemic effects in other parts of the body. These may include damage to the kidneys. Chronic exposure may damage skin, which may increase the permeability of the skin to foreign compounds.

Reproductive effects: Diquat dibromide generally did not reduce fertility when tested in experimental animals. Based on the available evidence it is unlikely that Diquat dibromide will cause reproductive effects in humans under normal circumstances.

Teratogenic effects: No deformities were found in the unborn offspring of pregnant rats that were injected intraperitoneally with 0.5 mg/kg/day of Diquat daily during organogenesis, the stage of foetal development in which organs are formed. It is unlikely that Diquat dibromide will cause teratogenic effects in humans under normal circumstances.

Mutagenic effects: There is no evidence that Diquat dibromide causes permanent changes in genetic material.

Carcinogenic effects: Based on the evidence, it appears that Diquat dibromide is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: In animals, Diquat dibromide may affect the gastrointestinal tract, eyes, kidneys or liver, and the lungs.

Fate in humans and animals: Absorption of Diquat dibromide from the gut into the bloodstream is low. Oral doses are mainly metabolized within the intestines, with metabolites being excreted in the faeces. Rat studies showed only a small percentage of the applied oral dose (6%) was absorbed into the bloodstream and then excreted in the urine.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient

Diquat Dibromide

- Acute toxicity (inhalation) - category 2
- Acute toxicity (ingestion) – category 4
- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) - category 1
- Eye irritation - category 2
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) - category 3
- Skin irritation - category 2
- Skin sensitisation - category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1

Diquat Dibromide is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to diquat should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is very toxic, but symptoms are not available. In addition product is an inhalation irritant. Symptoms may include headache, irritation of nose and throat and increased

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secretion of mucous in the nose and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but they should disappear after exposure has ceased.

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

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is toxic, but further symptoms are not available. In addition 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.

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

Eye Contact:

Short term exposure: This product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

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. Available data shows that this product is toxic, but further symptoms are not available. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

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

Carcinogen Status:

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

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

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Effects on birds: Diquat dibromide ranges from slightly to moderately toxic to birds. The reported acute oral LD₅₀ in young male mallards is 564 mg/kg. The oral LD₅₀ for Diquat dibromide is 200 to 400 mg/kg in hens. The 5-day dietary LC₅₀ is about 1300 ppm in Japanese quail.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Diquat dibromide is moderately to practically nontoxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. There is little or no bioconcentration of Diquat dibromide in fish.

Effects on other organisms: Diquat dibromide is not toxic to honey bees. Since Diquat dibromide is a nonselective herbicide, it may present a danger to non-target plant species.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Diquat dibromide is highly persistent, with reported field half-lives of greater than 1000 days. It is very well sorbed by soil organic matter and clay. Although it is water soluble, its capacity for strong adsorption to soil particles suggest that it will not easily leach through the soil, be taken up by plants or soil microbes, or broken down by sunlight (photochemical degradation).

Breakdown in water: Studies on the erosion of Diquat-treated soils near bodies of water indicate that Diquat dibromide stays bound to soil particles, remaining biologically inactive in surface waters, such as lakes, rivers, and ponds. When Diquat dibromide is applied to open water, it disappears rapidly because it binds to suspended particles in the water. Diquat dibromide's half-life is less than 48 hours in the water column, and may be on the order of 160 days in sediments due to its low bioavailability.

Breakdown in vegetation: Diquat dibromide is rapidly absorbed into the leaves of plants, but usually kills the plant tissues necessary for translocation too quickly to allow movement to other parts of the plant. The herbicide interferes with cell respiration, the process by which plants produce energy.

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.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Dangerous according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA and IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: 1760, CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

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Issued by: Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd

Emergency Phone: 1800 0333 111 (any time)

Poisons Information Centre: 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia, (0800 764 766 in New Zealand)

Hazchem Code: 2X

Special Provisions: 223, 274

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 8: Corrosive Substances.

Packing Group: III

Packing Instruction: P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 8 Corrosive Substances shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Classes 1 (Explosives), 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet Substances), 5.1 (Oxidising Agents), 5.2 (Organic Peroxides), 6 (Toxic Substances where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids), 7 (Radioactive Substances), 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 (Poisonous Gases), 3 (Flammable liquids), 4.1 (Flammable Solids), 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances), 6 (Toxic Substances except where the Toxic Substances are cyanides and the Corrosives are acids) and 9 (Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods).

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Diquat dibromide, is 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 (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
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
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

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)
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End of SDS

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