

Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

Conquest Crop Protection Pty Ltd
Level 1/4 Collingwood Street
Osborne Park, WA 6017

Phone: (08) 9347 0500 (Business hours)
Fax (08) 9347 0551
Emergency (24 Hours): 1800 033 111 (Australia wide)

Chemical nature: Suspension concentrate containing iprodione
Trade Name: Conquest Drover Guard Fungicide
APVMA Code: 70132
Product Use: Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: August, 2017
This version issued: April, 2022 and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xn, Harmful. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

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

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated



GHS Signal word: WARNING

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PREVENTION

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container, label or SDS at hand

P102 Keep out of reach of children

P103 Read label before use

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

P260 Do not breathe mists or spray

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area

P280 Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection

P284 Wear respiratory protection

RESPONSE

P302+P352 If on skin: wash with plenty of soap and water.

P304+P340+P310 If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26) or a doctor.

P305+P351+P338+P310 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Immediately call Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26) or a doctor.

P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: get medical advice/attention.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE

P405: Store locked up.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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)

DISPOSAL

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: White liquid suspension.

Odour: Characteristic weak odour.

Major Health Hazards: Iprodione is not harmful by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 3500 mg/kg in rats, 4000 mg/kg in mice, and greater than 4400 mg/kg in rabbits. No dermal toxic effects were noted at doses of over 2500 mg/kg in the rat and at 1000 mg/kg in the rabbit, indicating slight toxicity by this route. Inhalation toxicity is also low for this compound. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Iprodione is greater than 3.3 mg/L in the rat. Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, may cause heritable genetic damage, if aspirated, may cause lung damage.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Iprodione	36734-19-7	500	not set	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: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosion Hazards: 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: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water fog. 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 full fire kit 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.

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles and gloves. 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). 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. 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. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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

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

The ADI for Iprodione is set at 0.04mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 4mg/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: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when 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.

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. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

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:	White liquid suspension.
Odour:	Characteristic weak odour.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Volatiles:	Not available.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water content), no data for other components.

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Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	1.05-1.10 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Suspensible.
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: 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: 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. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

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

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

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

Toxicological Effects:

Acute toxicity: Iprodione is not harmful by ingestion, with reported oral LD₅₀ values of 3500 mg/kg in rats, 4000 mg/kg in mice, and greater than 4400 mg/kg in rabbits. No dermal toxic effects were noted at doses of over 2500 mg/kg in the rat and at 1000 mg/kg in the rabbit, indicating slight toxicity by this route. Inhalation toxicity is also low for this compound. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Iprodione is greater than 3.3 mg/L in the rat.

Chronic toxicity: Rats given dietary doses of approximately 60 mg/kg/day over 1 1/2 years suffered no ill effects. Dogs fed approximately 60 mg/kg/day over 18 months also showed no adverse effects. In another study, beagle dogs fed dietary doses of about 2.3 mg/kg/day for 1 year showed liver and kidney weight increases. At doses starting at about 1.5 mg/kg/day, the dogs had decreased prostrate weights and changes within red blood cells (damage to the haemoglobin molecules). Females also had slight decreases in uterus weights. No effects were noted below 0.5 mg/kg/day dose.

Reproductive effects: Female rats were fed Iprodione over three successive generations showed no effects on reproduction at doses at and below 1.25 mg/kg/day. Based on these data, Iprodione is not likely to cause reproductive effects.

Teratogenic effects: There were no developmental effects noted in the offspring of pregnant rats receiving dietary doses of about 5.4 mg/kg/day. It appears that Iprodione is not likely to cause teratogenic effects at expected exposure levels.

Mutagenic effects: No data are currently available.

Carcinogenic effects: A 2-year feeding experiment with rats showed no increases in tumour formation or tumour precursors (neoplastic foci) at dietary doses of about 2.5 mg/kg/day. An 18-month study in mice showed cancer related effects at doses up to approximately 22 mg/kg/day. Current evidence on the carcinogenicity of Iprodione is inconclusive.

Organ toxicity: Target organs identified in animal studies include the reproductive system (prostate gland and uterus), liver, and kidneys.

Fate in humans and animals: No data are currently available.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Iprodione	Conc>=1%: Xn; R40
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcinogenicity - category 2 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1

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Liquid Hydrocarbon

Conc>=10%: T; R45; R46; R65

- Aspiration hazard - category 1

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

Skin Contact:

Short term exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However 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 may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. 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: Iprodione 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: 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: Iprodione is slightly toxic to wildfowl. The reported acute oral LD₅₀ in bobwhite quail is 930 mg/kg.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Iprodione is moderately toxic to fish species, with LC₅₀ values ranging from 2.25 mg/L in the sunfish to 6.7 mg/L in the rainbow trout. Reported bioconcentration factors of 50 to 360 in carp and other fish species indicate low bioconcentration potential.

Effects on other organisms: Iprodione is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: The half-life of Iprodione in soil ranges from less than 7 to greater than 60 days. A representative half-life in most soils is estimated to be 14 days. These properties, combined with its short field half-life indicate a low potential to contaminate groundwater.

Breakdown in water: The compound breaks down very rapidly in water under aerobic conditions; the rate is lesser, but still rapid under near-anaerobic conditions. The compound is readily degraded by UV light.

Breakdown in vegetation: The compound is rapidly broken down in the plant after is taken up by the roots and translocated. Iprodione alone or in combinations with several other fungicides was not toxic to plants (phytotoxic).

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

UN Number: This product is not classified as a Dangerous Good by ADG, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria. No special transport conditions are necessary unless required by other regulations.

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations.

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" (Feb 2016)

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET