

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

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

Phone: (08) 9347 0500 (Business hours)
Fax (08) 9347 0551
Emergency (24 Hours): 1800 0333 111 (Australia wide)

Chemical nature: Suspension concentrate containing thiram
Trade Name: Conquest Thoram 600 SC Fungicide
APVMA Code: 84097
Product Use: Agricultural fungicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: February, 2018
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. Xi, Irritating. 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: S6

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

Acute Toxicity Oral Category 4
Skin Irritation Category 2
Skin Sensitisation Category 1
Serious eye irritation Category 2/2A
Acute Toxicity Inhalation Category 4
Specific Target Organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Hazardous to aquatic environment Short term/Chronic Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PREVENTION

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.

RESPONSE

P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.

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Responsive Crop Protection

P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 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.
 P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.
 P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.
 P391: Collect spillage.

STORAGE

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: Liquid. No data regarding colour.

Odour: No data.

Major Health Hazards: Thiram is irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. It is a skin sensitizer. Symptoms of acute inhalation exposure to Thiram include itching, scratchy throat, hoarseness, sneezing, coughing, inflammation of the nose or throat, bronchitis, dizziness, headache, fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, and other gastrointestinal complaints. Persons with chronic respiratory or skin disease are at increased risk from exposure to Thiram. Ingestion of Thiram and alcohol together may cause stomach pains, nausea, vomiting, headache, slight fever, and possible dermatitis. May cause serious damage to eyes, harmful by inhalation and if swallowed, skin irritant, possible skin sensitiser.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Thiram	137-26-8	600	1	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 symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. 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: Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

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. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

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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 no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire.

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.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade.

Flash point: No data

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: No data.

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. 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. 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**.

SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m³)	STEL (mg/m³)
Thiram	1	not set

The ADI for Thiram is set at 0.004mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.4mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, March 2017.

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.

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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: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

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

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.

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:	Liquid. No data regarding colour.
Odour:	No data.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Miscible.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data.
Autoignition temp:	No data.

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: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. 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.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity: Acute toxicity: Thiram is harmful by ingestion and inhalation and by dermal absorption. Acute exposure in humans may cause headaches, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, and other gastrointestinal complaints. In rats and mice, large doses of Thiram produced muscle incoordination, hyperactivity followed by inactivity, loss of muscular tone, laboured breathing, and convulsions. Most animals died within 2 to 7 days. Thiram is irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. It is a skin sensitizer. Symptoms of acute inhalation exposure to Thiram include itching, scratchy throat, hoarseness, sneezing, coughing, inflammation of the nose or throat, bronchitis, dizziness, headache, fatigue, nausea, diarrhoea, and other gastrointestinal complaints. Persons with chronic respiratory or skin disease are at increased risk from exposure to Thiram. Ingestion of Thiram and alcohol together may cause stomach pains, nausea, vomiting, headache, slight fever, and possible dermatitis. Workers exposed to Thiram during application or mixing operations within 24 hours of moderate alcohol consumption have been hospitalized with symptoms. The 4-hour inhalation LC₅₀ for Thiram is greater than 500 mg/L in rats. Reported oral LD₅₀ values for Thiram are 620 to over 1900 mg/kg in rats; 1500 to 2000 mg/kg in mice; and 210 mg/kg in rabbits. The dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 1000 mg/kg in rabbits and in rats.

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Chronic toxicity: Symptoms of chronic exposure to Thiram in humans include drowsiness, confusion, loss of sex drive, incoordination, slurred speech, and weakness, in addition to those due to acute exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to Thiram can also cause allergic reactions such as dermatitis, watery eyes, sensitivity to light, and conjunctivitis. Except for the occurrence of allergic reactions, harmful chronic effects from Thiram have been observed in test animals only at very high doses. In one study, a dietary dose of 125 mg/kg/day Thiram was fatal to all rats within 17 weeks. Oral doses of about 49 mg/kg/day to rats for 2 years produced weakness, muscle incoordination, and paralysis of the hind legs. Rats fed 52 to 67 mg/kg/day for 80 weeks exhibited hair loss, and paralysis and atrophy of the hind legs. Symptoms of muscle incoordination and paralysis from Thiram poisoning have been shown to be associated with degeneration of nerves in the lower lumbar and pelvic regions. Day-old white leghorn chicks fed 30 and 60 ppm for 6 weeks exhibited bone malformations. At doses of about 10% of the LD₅₀ for 15 days, Thiram reduced blood platelet and white blood cell counts, suppressed blood formation, and slowed blood coagulation in rabbits.

Reproductive effects: Very high oral doses of approximately 1200 mg/kg/day Thiram to mice on days 6 to 17 of pregnancy caused resorption of embryos and retarded foetal development. In another study, doses of 132 mg/kg/day for 13 weeks produced infertility in male mice, while doses of 96 mg/kg/day for 14 days delayed the oestrous cycle in females. The feeding of 50 mg/kg/day Thiram from day 16 of pregnancy to 21 days after birth caused reduced growth and survival of the pups. Pups that were transferred to untreated dams at birth remained healthy, while pups transferred from untreated to treated dams showed toxic effects. These data suggest that reproductive effects occur at high doses not likely to be experienced by humans.

Teratogenic effects: Cleft palate, wavy ribs, and curved long leg bones were observed in the offspring of mice that ingested very high Thiram doses of 1200 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 17 of pregnancy. Maternal doses of 125 mg/kg/day Thiram were teratogenic in hamsters, causing incomplete formation of the skull and spine, fused ribs, abnormalities of the legs, heart, great vessels, and kidneys. Developmental toxicity was observed in a three-generation study of rats fed 5.0 mg/kg/day. These data suggest that high doses are required to cause teratogenic effects.

Mutagenic effects: Thiram has been found to be mutagenic in some test organisms but not in others. Thus, the evidence is inconclusive.

Carcinogenic effects: When administered to mice at the highest dose possible, Thiram was not carcinogenic. Dietary levels as high as 125 mg/kg/day for 2 years did not cause tumours in rats. These data indicate that Thiram is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Studies have shown evidence of damage to the liver by Thiram in the form of decreased liver enzyme activity and increased liver weight. Thiram may also cause damage to the nervous system, blood, and kidneys.

Fate in humans and animals: In the body, carbon disulfide is formed from the breakdown of Thiram and does contribute to the toxicity of Thiram to the liver. Thiram is not a member of the ethylene(bis)dithiocarbamate (EBDC) chemical family, and thus it should not generate ethylene thiourea (ETU).

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Risk Phrases
Thiram	Conc>=25 %: Xn; R20/22; R48/22; R36/38; R43
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acute toxicity – category 4Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – category 2Eye irritation – category 2Skin sensitisation – category 1Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) – category 1Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) – category 1Skin irritation – category 2

Thiram is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to thiram should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short term exposure: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term exposure: Believed to be cumulative by inhalation route.

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

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be severe. 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 harmful, but 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: Thiram is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity 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.

Effects on birds: Thiram is practically nontoxic to birds. The reported dietary LC₅₀ of Thiram in Japanese quail is greater than 5000 ppm. Reported dietary LC₅₀ values in pheasants and mallard ducks are 2800 ppm and 673 ppm, respectively. The LD₅₀ for the compound in red-winged blackbirds is greater than 100 mg/kg.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Thiram is highly toxic to fish. The LC₅₀ for the compound is 0.23 mg/L in bluegill sunfish, 0.13 mg/L in trout, and 4 mg/L in carp. Thiram is not expected to bioconcentrate in aquatic organisms.

Effects on other organisms: Thiram is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Thiram is of low to moderate persistence. It is nearly immobile in clay soils or in soils high in organic matter. Because it is only slightly soluble in water (30 mg/L) and has a strong tendency to adsorb to soil particles, Thiram is not expected to contaminate groundwater. The soil half-life for Thiram is reported as 15 days. Thiram degrades more rapidly in acidic soils and in soils high in organic matter. In a humus sandy soil, at pH 3.5, Thiram decomposed after 4 to 5 weeks, while at pH 7.0, Thiram decomposed after 14 to 15 weeks. Thiram persisted for over 2 months in sandy soils, but disappeared within 1 week from a compost soil. The major metabolites of Thiram in the soil are copper dimethyldithiocarbamate, dithiocarbamate, dimethylamine, and carbon disulfide. In soil, Thiram will be degraded by microbial action or by hydrolysis under acidic conditions. Thiram will not volatilize from wet or dry soil surfaces.

Breakdown in water: In water, Thiram is rapidly broken down by hydrolysis and photodegradation, especially under acidic conditions. Thiram may adsorb to suspended particles or to sediment.

Breakdown in vegetation: No data are currently available.

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.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

AICS: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with NICNAS regulations. The following ingredient: Thiram, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

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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)
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)

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)8321 8866

End of SDS

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