

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: Emulsifiable concentrate containing triclopyr (as the butoxyethyl ester)

Trade Name: Conquest Maca 750 Herbicide

APVMA Code: 90349

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

Creation Date: April, 2021

This version issued: December, 2021 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

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia Criteria.

Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code when transported by road or rail. The product is classified as Dangerous (Class 9 – Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC.

SUSMP Classification: S6

UN Number: 3082



GHS Signal word: WARNING

Acute toxicity, inhalation – Category 4

Skin irritation – Category 2

Skin sensitization – Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure – Category 2

Carcinogenicity – Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity – Category 1

Chronic aquatic toxicity – Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H371: May cause damage to organs.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

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

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash your hands 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.

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P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

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

P304+P312: IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.

P332+P313: IF SKIN irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P309+P311: IF exposed or if you feel unwell: call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P391: Collect spillage.

P362: Take off contaminated clothing.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage and Disposal

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of content/container in accordance with national regulations.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear yellow-brown liquid

Odour: Characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: irritating to eyes and skin, harmful if swallowed, possible skin sensitiser

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Triclopyr (as butoxyethanol ester)	64700-56-7	750	2	not set
Secret Inert Ingredient(s)	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 or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is always available. 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 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.

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. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. 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.

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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: Not available

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 clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. 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). 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: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies.

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**.

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

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 an exhaust fan.

Eye Protection: Use safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

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Respirator: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or were indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air purifying respirator.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & colour:	Clear yellow-brown liquid
Odour:	Characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point:	<0°C
Volatiles:	No data available
Vapour Pressure:	No data available
Vapour Density:	No data available
Specific Gravity:	Approx. 1.2 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	4 – 7
Volatility:	No data available
Odour Threshold:	No data available
Evaporation Rate:	No data available
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data available
Autoignition temp:	No data available

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. 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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product: LD₅₀, Rat, male, > 2,000 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: LD₅₀, Rabbit, female, > 2,000 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed.

As product: The LC₅₀ has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

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Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the active ingredient(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver.

Carcinogenicity

Triclopyr is a group D carcinogen according to U.S. EPA classification.

Teratogenicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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: Classified as a potential sensitizer by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitizer, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can 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 may be an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may 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 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: Suspected of causing cancer

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**Ecotoxicity**

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC₅₀/EC₅₀ between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC₅₀, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.36 mg/L

LC₅₀, Fish, 96 Hour, 0.310 mg/L

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Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC₅₀, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 2.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC₅₀, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 3.00 mg/L, OECD Test Guideline 201

ErC₅₀, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.0473 mg/L

NOEC, Myriophyllum spicatum, 14 d, 0.00722 mg/L

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), 0.0263 mg/L

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 1.6 mg/L

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 5.1 mg/L

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 2.9 mg/L

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

Material is slightly toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD₅₀ between 501 and 2,000 mg/kg).

Oral LD₅₀, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 21 d, 735 mg/kg bodyweight.

Material is slightly toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC₅₀ between 1001 and 5,000 ppm).

Dietary LC₅₀, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, 1,890 mg/kg bodyweight.

Oral LD₅₀, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 110 µg/bee

Contact LD₅₀, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, mortality, > 100 µg/bee

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

LC₅₀, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,042 mg/kg

Persistence and degradability

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester Biodegradability: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

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

ADG

Not classified as a dangerous good when being transported in IBCs or other receptacles < 500 L

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester)

UN number 3082

Class 9

Packing group III

Marine pollutant Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester

Transport in bulk Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester)

UN number 3082

Class 9

Packing group III

Hazchem Code: 3Z

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Poison Schedule: 6

APVMA approval Number: 90349

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET