

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
Trade Name: **Conquest Hatchet Herbicide**
APVMA Code: 61863
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **November, 2016**
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. 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 Tox. 4 H302 Harmful if swallowed
Aquatic Acute 3 H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H402: Harmful to aquatic life.

PREVENTION

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear brown liquid

Odour: Characteristic odour.

Major Health Hazards: The oral LD₅₀ of Triclopyr in rats ranges from 630 to 729 mg/kg, and is over 2000 mg/kg for various amine and ester formulated products. The dermal LD₅₀ for the technical material in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg, and greater than 4000 mg/kg for the formulations. Inhalation of Triclopyr did not affect rats, but inhalation of some of the formulations did cause nasal irritation. These data indicate Triclopyr is harmful. Irritating to eyes and skin, harmful if swallowed.

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)

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Triclopyr (as the butoxyethanol ester)	55335-06-3	300	not set	not set
Picloram (as the hexyloxypropylamine salt)	1918-02-1	100	10	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 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 no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is 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.

Fire Fighting: When fighting fires involving significant quantities of this product, wear a splash suit complete with self contained breathing apparatus.

Flash point: 82°C (Pensky Martin closed cup) ASTM D 93

Upper Flammability Limit: No data.

Lower Flammability Limit: No data.

Autoignition temperature: No data.

Flammability Class: Flammable Category 4 (GHS), C1 combustible (AS 1940)

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 rubber and PVC. 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.

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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: Note that this product is GHS Flammable Class 4 and therefore, for Storage, meets the definition of Dangerous Goods. If you store large quantities (tonnes) of such products, we suggest that you consult your state's Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations regarding their storage. 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/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Picloram	10	not set

The ADI for Triclopyr is set at 0.005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.5mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Picloram is set at 0.07mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 7mg/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: No special ventilation requirements are normally necessary for this product. However make sure that the work environment remains clean and that vapours and mists are minimised.

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: 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, PVC.

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:	Clear brown liquid
Odour:	Characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	Expected to be around 220°C at 100kPa
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No specific data. Expected to be low at 100°C.
Vapour Pressure:	Negligible at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	Approx 1.12 at 20°C

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Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
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 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 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 Triclopyr is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: The oral LD₅₀ of Triclopyr in rats ranges from 630 to 729 mg/kg, and is over 2000 mg/kg for various amine and ester formulated products. Other oral LD₅₀ values for Triclopyr are 550 mg/kg in the rabbit and 310 mg/kg in the guinea pig. Inhalation of Triclopyr did not affect rats, but inhalation of some of the formulations did cause nasal irritation. A similar result was seen when rabbit eyes were exposed. The technical material had only a slight effect on rabbit eyes, while some formulations caused significant eye irritation.

Chronic toxicity: Rats fed diets containing between 3 and 30 mg/kg/day of Triclopyr experienced no ill effects. Male rats fed much higher doses (100 mg/kg/day) had decreased liver and body weight and increased kidney weight. Male mice also showed reduced liver weight but at 60 mg/kg/day. Monkeys fed smaller doses of Triclopyr (20 mg/kg/day) showed no adverse effects.

Reproductive effects: Triclopyr fed to rabbits on days 6 to 18 of gestation at doses of 25, 50, and 100 mg/kg/day produced no effects on maternal body weight, litter size, or foetal body weight. Triclopyr does not appear to cause reproductive toxicity.

Teratogenic effects: Pregnant rats given moderate to high doses of 50, 100, and 200 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 15 of gestation had offspring with mild foetotoxicity, but no birth defects. These data suggest that Triclopyr is not teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: Triclopyr is nonmutagenic in bacterial and cytogenetic assay systems. Based on these data, Triclopyr is unlikely to be mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: Rats and mice fed oral doses of Triclopyr at 3 to 30 mg/kg/day for 2 years showed no carcinogenic response. Based on these data, Triclopyr is unlikely to be carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Organs affected by exposure to Triclopyr include the kidneys and liver.

Fate in humans and animals: Data from animal studies indicate that Triclopyr is rapidly eliminated via the urine as the unchanged parent compound. At higher oral doses, some Triclopyr may be eliminated through the faeces as the absorption capacity of the intestine is exceeded. Reported half-lives for elimination of Triclopyr from mammals are 14 hours (dog) and <24 hours (monkeys).

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

No ingredient mentioned in the HSIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

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:

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Short term exposure: This product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but if treated promptly, 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 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 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: Picloram (as The Butoxyethanol Ester) 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

Effects on birds: Triclopyr is slightly to practically nontoxic to birds. The LD₅₀ of the parent compound in the mallard duck is 1698 mg/kg, while the formulated compounds are of lower toxicity. The LC₅₀ in bobwhite quail and Japanese quail fed Triclopyr for 8 days are 2935 ppm and 3278 ppm, respectively.

Effects on aquatic organisms: The parent compound and amine salt are practically nontoxic to fish. The compound is practically nontoxic to the aquatic invertebrate *Daphnia magna*, a water flea, with a reported LC₅₀ for the amine salt of 1170 mg/L. The ester formulation has reported 96-hour LC₅₀ values of 0.74 mg/L and 0.87 mg/L in the rainbow trout and bluegill sunfish, respectively. The compound has little if any potential to accumulate in aquatic organisms.

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

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: In natural soil and in aquatic environments, the ester and amine salt formulations rapidly convert to the acid, which in turn is neutralised to a relatively nontoxic salt. It is effectively degraded by soil microorganisms and has a moderate persistence in soil environments.

Breakdown in water: Triclopyr is not readily hydrolysed at pH 5 to 9. Hydrolysis of the ester and the amine salt occurs rapidly and results in formation of Triclopyr. Reported half-lives in water are 2.8 to 14.1 hours, depending on season and depth of water.

Breakdown in vegetation: Triclopyr is readily translocated throughout a plant after being taken up by either roots or the foliage. The estimated half-life in above ground drying foliage as in a forest overstorey is 2 to 3 months.

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: Triclopyr, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

Section 16 - Other Information

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

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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)

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)9251 4532

End of SDS

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