

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: Liquid containing glyphosate (as the isopropylamine salt)
Trade Name: **Conquest Knockout 450 Herbicide**
APVMA Code: 62787
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: 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

Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2A
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H315: Causes skin irritation.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P332 + P313: If SKIN irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P321: Specific treatment (see on this label)
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & colour: Clear blue viscous liquid

Odour: Faint ammoniacal odour

Major Health Hazards: Glyphosate is practically nontoxic by ingestion and skin absorption, with a reported acute oral LD₅₀ of 5600 mg/kg in the rat. Glyphosate is reportedly not irritating to the skin of rabbits, and does not induce skin sensitization in guinea pigs. It does cause eye irritation in rabbits. Some formulations may cause much more extreme irritation of the skin or eyes. In a number of human volunteers, patch tests produced no visible skin changes or sensitization. May cause serious damage to eyes.

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Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Glyphosate (present as the isopropylamine salt)	38641-94-0	450	not set	not set
Surfactant	secret	100	not set	not set
Water	7732-18-5	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: 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 product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Upper Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Lower Flammability Limit: Does not burn.

Autoignition temperature: Does not burn.

Flammability Class: Does not burn.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include no specific manufacturer recommendations. Use impermeable gloves with care. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). 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,

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

The ADI for Glyphosate (present as the isopropylamine salt) is set at 0.3mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 30mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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

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

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

Skin Protection: 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.

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 blue viscous liquid
Odour:	Faint ammoniacal odour
Boiling Point:	>100°C at 100kPa.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	1.2 at 20°C
Water Solubility:	Soluble.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	As for water.
Coeff Oil/water distribution:	No data

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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. Do not mix or apply the product or spray solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

Fire Decomposition: This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form oxides of phosphorus and other phosphorus compounds. 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 Glyphosate is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: Oral LD₅₀ values for glyphosate are greater than 10,000 mg/kg in mice, rabbits, and goats. The toxicities of the technical acid (glyphosate) and the formulated product are nearly the same. It is practically nontoxic by skin exposure, with reported dermal LD₅₀ values of greater than 5000 mg/kg for the acid and isopropylamine salt. The trimethylsulfonium salt has a reported dermal LD₅₀ of greater than 2000 mg/kg. The reported 4-hour rat inhalation LC₅₀ values for the technical acid and salts were 5 to 12 mg/L, indicating moderate toxicity via this route. Some formulations may show high acute inhalation toxicity. While it does contain a phosphatyl functional group, it is not structurally similar to organophosphate pesticides which contain organophosphate esters, and it does not significantly inhibit cholinesterase activity.

Chronic toxicity: Studies of glyphosate lasting up to 2 years, have been conducted with rats, dogs, mice, and rabbits, and with few exceptions no effects were observed. For example, in a chronic feeding study with rats, no toxic effects were observed in rats given doses as high as 400 mg/kg/day. Also, no toxic effects were observed in a chronic feeding study with dogs fed up to 500 mg/kg/day, the highest dose tested.

Reproductive effects: Laboratory studies show that glyphosate produces reproductive changes in test animals very rarely and then only at very high doses (over 150 mg/kg/day). It is unlikely that the compound would produce reproductive effects in humans.

Teratogenic effects: In a teratology study with rabbits, no developmental toxicity was observed in the fetuses at the highest dose tested (350 mg/kg/day). Glyphosate does not appear to be teratogenic.

Mutagenic effects: Glyphosate mutagenicity and genotoxicity assays have been negative. It appears that glyphosate is not mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: There was limited evidence for Glyphosate of carcinogenicity in humans for non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The evidence in humans is from studies of exposures, mostly agricultural, in the USA, Canada, and Sweden published since 2001. In addition, there is convincing evidence that glyphosate also can cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Organ toxicity: Some microscopic liver and kidney changes, but no observable differences in function or toxic effects, have been seen after lifetime administration of glyphosate to test animals.

Fate in humans and animals: Glyphosate is poorly absorbed from the digestive tract and is largely excreted unchanged by mammals. At 10 days after treatment, there were only minute amounts in the tissues of rats fed glyphosate for 3 weeks. Cows, chickens, and pigs fed small amounts of glyphosate had undetectable levels (less than 0.05 ppm) in muscle tissue and fat. Levels in milk and eggs were also undetectable (less than 0.025 ppm). Glyphosate has no significant potential to accumulate in animal tissue.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient

Risk Phrases

Glyphosate

Conc>=10%: Xi; R41

- Eye damage - category 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 2

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

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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 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. 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: Glyphosate is classed 2a by IARC - probably carcinogenic to humans.

See the IARC website for further details. A web address has not been provided as addresses frequently change.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Effects on birds: Glyphosate is not harmful to wild birds. The dietary LC₅₀ in both mallards and bobwhite quail is greater than 4500 ppm.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Technical glyphosate acid is practically nontoxic to fish and may be slightly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. The reported 96-hour LC₅₀ values for other aquatic species include greater than 10 mg/L in Atlantic oysters, 934 mg/L in fiddler crab, and 281 mg/L in shrimp. The 48-hour LC₅₀ for glyphosate in Daphnia (water flea), an important food source for freshwater fish, is 780 mg/L. Some formulations may be more toxic to fish and aquatic species due to differences in toxicity between the salts and the parent acid or to surfactants used in the formulation. There is a very low potential for the compound to build up in the tissues of aquatic invertebrates or other aquatic organisms.

Effects on other organisms: Glyphosate is nontoxic to honeybees. Its oral and dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 0.1 mg/bee. The reported contact LC₅₀ values for earthworms in soil are greater than 5000 ppm for both the glyphosate trimethylsulfonium salt and formulated product.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Glyphosate is moderately persistent in soil, with an estimated average half-life of 47 days. Reported field half-lives range from 1 to 174 days. It is strongly adsorbed to most soils, even those with lower organic and clay content.

Breakdown in water: In water, glyphosate is strongly adsorbed to suspended organic and mineral matter and is broken down primarily by microorganisms. Its half-life in pond water ranges from 12 days to 10 weeks.

Breakdown in vegetation: Glyphosate may be translocated throughout the plant, including to the roots. It is extensively metabolized by some plants, while remaining intact in others.

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)

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

End of SDS

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