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 (EC) containing aminopyralid, triclopyr and picloram

Trade Name: **Conquest Hatchet Extra Herbicide EC**

APVMA Approval No.: 94072

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

Creation Date: **April 2024**

This version issued: **April 2024** 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

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 the 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

Flammable liquids - Category 4
Acute toxicity (oral) – Category 4
Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 2A
Skin sensitisation - Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENT:

H227: Combustible liquid.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation .
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373: May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Prevention

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264: Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling.
P264+P265: Wash hands and skin thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P319: Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P321: Specific treatment, see the label.
P330: Rinse mouth.
P301+P317: IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water.
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+P317: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.
P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
P403: Collect spillage.

Storage and Disposal

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

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear brown liquid
Odour: Ester
Major Health Hazards: Hatchet Extra contains Triclopyr, Picloram and aminopyralid as active ingredients. Triclopyr is an eye irritant and a skin sensitiser. Additionally, triclopyr can be harmful if swallowed. Exposure to picloram can cause eye and skin irritation and nausea. Aminopyralid can cause skin and eye damage.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	TWA (mg/m^3)	STEL (mg/m^3)
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester	64700-56-7	< 40	not set	not set
Picloram	1918-02-1	>5 -<15	not set	not set
Aminopyralid	150114-71-9	<5	not set	not set
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	< 50	not set	not set
Balance	not available		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. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical-resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

Eye Contact: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. A suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in the work area.

Ingestion: call the poison centre if you feel that you have been poisoned.

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 Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
Fire Fighting: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Flashpoint:	>60 °C
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data.
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
Flammability Class:	Class 4

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. No smoking in area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Sand. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labelled containers. Large spills: Contact Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 11 26 See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
Storage: Store in a dry place. Store in original container. Keep the 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 chemical goggles.
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.
Hand 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. Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). 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.
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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapour cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.
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:	Brown liquid
Odour:	Ester
Boiling Point:	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point:	No data available
Volatiles:	No data available
Vapour Pressure:	No data available
Vapour Density:	No data available
Specific Gravity:	1.1 – 1.2
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable
pH:	No data available
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: No dangerous reaction is known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to Avoid: Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. The generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Incompatibilities: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition Products : Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen fluoride. Nitrogen oxides. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.
Polymerisation: Polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 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. For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 4,000 mg/kg. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). As product: The LC50 has not been determined.
Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.8 mg/l. The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.
Picloram Vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Prolonged excessive exposure to dust may cause adverse effects. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.035 mg/l. Maximum attainable concentration. No deaths occurred at this concentration.
Aminopyralid No adverse effects are anticipated from single exposure to dust. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed. Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed. LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, Dust, > 5.5 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury.

Sensitization
For the active ingredient(s): 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. Gastrointestinal tract.For the solvent(s): Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Picloram. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. For similar active ingredient(s). Triclopyr. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. For the solvent(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals..

Teratogenicity
For the active ingredient(s): Triclopyr butoxyethyl ester. Has been toxic to the foetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. For the active ingredient(s): Picloram. Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the foetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother. For the solvent(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other foetal effects 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. For the active ingredient(s): Picloram. In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. For the solvent(s): Studies in laboratory animals indicate that diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (DEGEE) is not a reproductive toxicant even when given in large amounts (a few percent in the drinking water). However, at the highest doses, it caused some toxic effects in offspring of treated animals: increased liver weight, decreased brain weight, reduced sperm motility.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:
Short term exposure:. Exposure to Hatchet Extra can cause respiratory irritation.
Long Term exposure: The long-term effects have not been studied.

Skin Contact:
Short term exposure: Hatchet extra causes skin irritation and sensitisation.
Long Term exposure: The long-term effects are not studied.

Eye Contact:
Short term exposure: Hatchet Extra causes eye irritation.
Long Term exposure: The long-term effects are not studied.

Ingestion:
Short term exposure: Hatchet extra may cause nausea.
Long Term exposure: The long term effects of the formulation are not studied but long term exposure can damage the organs.

Carcinogen Status: Picloram, triclopyr and aminopyralid are not known to cause cancer.

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
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 2000 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 5000 ppm). Dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), 8 d, 1890 mg/kg diet.
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
Picloram
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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 8.8 mg/l
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 44.2 mg/l
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 78.7 mg/l EC50, Lemna gibba, Growth inhibition, 14 d, 102 mg/l
ErC50, Myriophyllum spicaturn, 14 d, 0.558 mg/l NOEC, Myriophyllum spicaturn, 14 d, 0.0095 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l
Chronic toxicity to fish
Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), flow-through test, 70 d, 0.55 mg/l
Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 6.79 mg/l LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 13.5 mg/l
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 9.57 mg/l
Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Oral LD50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), 14 d, > 2510 mg/kg bodyweight.
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck), > 5000 mg/kg diet.
Contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100 micrograms/bee Oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 d, > 74 micrograms/bee
Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, survival, > 5,000 mg/kg
Aminopyralid
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, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent EC50, eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica), 96 Hour, > 89 mg/l
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants ErC50, diatom Navicula sp., 72 Hour, 18 mg/l EC50, Lemna gibba, 14 d, > 88 mg/l
ErC50, Myriophyllum spicaturn, 14 d, 0.363 mg/l
NOEC, Myriophyllum spicaturn, 14 d, 0.0639 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria
Bacteria, > 1,000 mg/l
Chronic toxicity to fish
NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 36 d, growth, 1.36 mg/l NOEC, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), 0.1 mg/l
Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, water flea Daphnia magna, 100 mg/l
Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg). Oral LD50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 2250 mg/kg bodyweight.
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail), > 5620 mg/kg diet.
Oral LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 120 micrograms/bee Contact LD50, Apis mellifera (bees), 48 Hour, > 100 micrograms/bee
Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms
LC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, > 1,000 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.
10-day Window: Fail Biodegradation: 18 % Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent
Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.39 mg/mg
Stability in Water (1/2-life): Hydrolysis, half-life, 8.7 d, pH 7 Half-life Temperature 25 °C
Photodegradation Atmospheric half-life: 5.6 Hour Method: Estimated.

Picloram
Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen). Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight.
10-day Window: Fail Biodegradation: 1.95 % Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301
Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, half-life, > 1.8 year, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 45 °C, Measured
Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 12.5 Hour
Aminopyralid
Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.
10-day Window: Fail Biodegradation: 19.5 % Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301
Stability in Water (1/2-life)
Hydrolysis, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 20 °C, Stable Hydrolysis, pH 5 - 9, Half-life Temperature 50 °C, Stable
Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitizer: OH radicals Atmospheric half-life: 6.4 d Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 4.62
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 110 Fish
Picloram
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.92
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.54 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)
Aminopyralid
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): -2.87

Mobility in Soil

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester
Calculation of meaningful sorption data was not possible due to very rapid degradation in the soil.
For the degradation product: Triclopyr. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Picloram
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 35

Aminopyralid
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 14

No relevant data found.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Triclopyr-2-butoxyethyl ester
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Picloram
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB)

Aminopyralid
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

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. (CONTAINS TRICLOPYR , PICLORAM)
UN number	3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	azoxystrobin
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. (CONTAIN TRICLOPYR, PICLORAM)
UN number	3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Hazchem Code:	3Z

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Poison Schedule: 6
APVMA approval Number: 94072

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 (7th 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

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)

End of SDS