# Apparent Triceratops 700 WG Herbicide

## AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **9656-68**
Version No: **2.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **10/11/2026**
Revision Date: **10/11/2026**
Print Date: **23/11/2026**
L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

## SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Apparent Triceratops 700 WG Herbicide |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Proper shipping name** | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains imazamox) |
| **Chemical formula** | Not Applicable |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Agricultural herbicide for post-emergence control of certain annual grass and broadleafed weeds.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |

### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.** |
| **Address** | 15/16 Princes Street, Newport NSW 2106 Australia |
| **Telephone** | +61 3 5820 8400 |
| **Fax** | Not Available |
| **Website** | www.apparent.com.au |
| **Email** | enquiries@apparentag.com.au |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.** |
| **Emergency telephone number(s)** | 1800 033 111 (24 Hours) |
| **Other emergency telephone number(s)** | Not Available |

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | S5 |
| **Classification [1]** | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1 |
| ***Legend:*** | ***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*** |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **Signal word** | **Warning** |

### Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|---|---|
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H335** | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| **H410** | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

**Page 1 continued...**

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P271** | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| **P261** | Avoid breathing dust/fumes. |
| **P273** | Avoid release to the environment. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| **P264** | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P305+P351+P338** | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| **P312** | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| **P337+P313** | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P391** | Collect spillage. |
| **P302+P352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| **P304+P340** | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| **P332+P313** | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P362+P364** | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P405** | Store locked up. |
| **P403+P233** | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |

No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 114311-32-9 | 70 | imazamox |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |
| ***Legend:*** | ***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*** | |

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.<br>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | ▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br>▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.<br>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| **Ingestion** | ▸ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

**Continued...**

- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | ‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |

**Advice for firefighters**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.<br>‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.<br>‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ‣ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.<br>‣ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).<br>‣ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.<br>‣ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).<br>‣ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists,ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.<br>‣ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.<br>‣ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.<br>‣ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.<br>‣ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.<br>‣ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.<br>‣ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.<br>‣ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.<br>‣ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).<br>‣ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.<br>Combustion products include:<br>‣ carbon monoxide (CO)<br>‣ carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)<br>nitrogen oxides (NOx)<br>‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
| **HAZCHEM** | 2Z |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Minor Spills** | Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br>‣ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>‣ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.<br>‣ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.<br>‣ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.<br>‣ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).<br>‣ Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning<br>‣ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container. |
| **Major Spills** | Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br>Moderate hazard.<br>‣ **CAUTION**: Advise personnel in area.<br>‣ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.<br>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>‣ Recover product wherever possible.<br>‣ **IF DRY:** Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. **IF WET:** Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ **ALWAYS:** Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.<br>▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services. |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.<br>▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces.<br>▸ Suitable PPE must be worn at all times.<br>▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.<br>▸ Avoid physical damage to containers.<br>▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.<br>▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.<br>▸ Use good occupational work practice.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.<br>▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)<br>▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.<br>▸ Establish good housekeeping practices.<br>▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.<br>▸ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.<br>▸ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.<br>▸ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.<br>▸ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.<br>▸ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.<br>▸ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.<br>▸ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.<br>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.<br>▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.<br>▸ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Store in original containers.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.<br>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>For major quantities:<br>▸ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}.<br>▸ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.<br>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid strong acids, bases.<br>· Imidazole may be regarded as possessing pyrrole and pyridine like properties and therefore its reactivity might resemble that of the others. In general imidazole, in common with pyrazole, is less reactive than pyrrole and more reactive than benzene.<br>· One peculiarity of imidazole is the impossibility to distinguish the two nitrogen atoms in solution. The hydrogen moves according to a tautomeric equilibria (that is exactly 50% of each form) from one nitrogen to the other.<br>· In imidazole C4 and C5 are electron rich,whilst C2 is electron deficient. Imidazole can behave as both an electrophile and a nucleophile. The nucleophilic reaction leads ot N-substituted imidazoles.<br>· Imidazole is an amphoteric substance. The acid - base behaviour of imidazole is important in determining its reactivity, because it is not just an amphoteric substance, thanks to the pyrrole-like and pyridine-like nitrogen but is also consistently more basic than pyridine (pKa of the conjugated acid 5.3) and more acidic than pyrrole (pKa 17.5). It all depends on the symmetry of the nitrogen atoms, that can equally stabilize either the positive (a proton) or the negative charge.<br>▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**MATERIAL DATA**

Continued...

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.
At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.
**NOTE:** The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.
Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.
OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

## Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|---|
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range |
|---|---|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**



**Eye and face protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| | Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.<br>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:<br>· frequency and duration of contact,<br>· chemical resistance of glove material,<br>· glove thickness and<br>· dexterity<br>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).<br>· 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 EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.<br>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.<br>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.<br>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.<br>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:<br>· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min<br>· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min<br>· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min<br>· Poor when glove material degrades<br>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.<br>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.<br>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.<br>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:<br>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.<br>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential<br>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.<br>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.<br>▸ polychloroprene.<br>▸ nitrile rubber.<br>▸ butyl rubber.<br>▸ fluorocaoutchouc.<br>▸ polyvinyl chloride.<br>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ▸ Overalls.<br>▸ P.V.C apron.<br>▸ Barrier cream.<br>▸ Skin cleansing cream.<br>▸ Eye wash unit. |

**Respiratory protection**

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 x ES | P1<br>Air-line* | -<br>- | PAPR-P1<br>- |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line** | P2 | PAPR-P2 |
| up to 100 x ES | - | P3 | - |
| | | Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | PAPR-P3 |

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.
P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles
Suitable for:
· Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
· Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
· Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

**Continued...**

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Free flowing beige coloured granules. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Divided Solid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |
| **Odour** | Slight | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Available | **Decomposition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | Not Available | **Viscosity (mm2/s)** | Not Available |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | Not Available | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | Not Applicable |
| **Flash point (°C)** | Not Available | **Taste** | Not Available |
| **Evaporation rate** | Not Available | **Explosive properties** | Not Available |
| **Flammability** | Not Applicable | **Oxidising properties** | Not Available |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | Not Applicable |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | Not Available | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Not Available | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water** | Partly miscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |
| **Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)** | Not Available | **Ignition Distance (cm)** | Not Available |
| **Flame Height (cm)** | Not Available | **Flame Duration (s)** | Not Available |
| **Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)** | Not Available | **Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)** | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | ‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.<br>‣ Product is considered stable.<br>‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | See section 7 |
| **Conditions to avoid** | See section 7 |
| **Incompatible materials** | See section 7 |
| **Hazardous decomposition products** | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **a) Acute Toxicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating. |
| **c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating |
| **d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **e) Mutagenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **f) Carcinogenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **g) Reproductivity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **h) STOT - Single Exposure** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure |
| **i) STOT - Repeated Exposure** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **j) Aspiration Hazard** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs.<br>Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.<br>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.<br>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.<br>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ingestion** | The material is not expected to produce harmful effects following ingestion based on the available information. However, the material may still cause adverse health effects following ingestion, particularly in individuals with pre-existing organ damage (e.g. liver or kidney impairment). Gastrointestinal discomfort may occur and may result in nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting, ingestion of incidental quantities should be avoided, and good hygiene practices should be followed to prevent ingestion. |
| **Skin Contact** | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition<br>Skin contact is not expected to result in harmful health effects and the material is not classified as hazardous by the dermal route under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. However, the material may cause harm following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| **Eye** | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation (similar to windburn) characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. |
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.<br><br>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.<br>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.<br>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.<br>Sulfonylureas, imidazolinones, sulfonoanilides and triazolo-pyrimidines, as herbicides, are used extensively because of their wide-spectrum effects on weeds and their low toxicity to mammals. The effects of these herbicides on plants, micro-algae and bacteria are due to the inhibition of acetolactate synthase (ALS) involved in the synthesis of acetolactic and butyric acids, which are the precursors of the branched-chain amino acids: isoleucine, leucine and valine.<br>Mammals also produce these precursor amino-acids using ALS so the potential for toxic effects is apparent though not evident from many studies.<br>Imidazole is structurally related to histamine and has been used as an antagonist to counteract the effects of excess histamine found in certain induced physiological conditions (it therefore acts as an antihistamine).<br>Imidazoles have been reported to disrupt male fertility through disruption of testicular function.<br>Certain imidazole fungicides provoke histamine release by a non-immunological mechanism, induce airway constriction in guinea-pigs and hence may be harmful to spray operators who might inhale fungicide aerosols used for plant protection.<br>Imidazole fungicides inhibit the cytochrome P450 (CYP) complex, including the 14alpha-demethylase (CYP51) enzyme required for ergosterol biosynthesis, in fungal cell membranes. In addition, intracellular accumulation of toxic methylated sterols occurs and the synthesis of triglycerides and phospholipids is altered. Disturbances in oxidative and peroxidative enzyme activities lead to an intracellular toxic concentration of hydrogen peroxide. As a result, intracellular organelle destruction then leads to cell necrosis.<br>2-Methylimidazole decreased luteinising hormone secretion and tissue interstitial fluid testosterone concentration two hours after injection into Sprague Dawley rats.<br>Imidazoles bind to cytochrome P450 haeme, resulting in inhibition of catalysis. However, 2-substituted imidazoles are considered to be poor inhibitors. Imidazole is probably an inducer of cytochrome P4502E1. In general, inducers of this isozyme stabilise the enzyme by preventing phosporylation of a serine which leads to haeme loss.<br>Several drugs containing an imidazole moiety were retained and bound in connective tissue when administered to laboratory animals. The bound material was primarily recovered from elastin (70%) and the collagen. It is postulated that reaction with aldehydes gives an aldol condensation pro<br><br>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray. |

| **Apparent Triceratops 700 WG Herbicide** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |

| **imazamox** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >6.3 mg/L4h[2] | |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2] | |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Legend:*** | ***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **IMAZAMOX** | (highest attainable dose) Not a skin sensitiser Subchronic effects: ** NOAEL (28 day) dermal rat: 1000 mg/kg b.w./day (Highest Dose Tested - HDT) NOAEL (13 week) feeding rat: >20,000 ppm, 1661 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) NOAEL (90 day) feeding dog: 40,000 ppm, 1368 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) Chronic effects: Tests indicate no oncogenic or teratogenic potential and no reproductive toxicity at HDT, and negative activity in four mutagenicity assays. NOAEL (1 y) dietary beagle dog: 40,000 ppm, 1165 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) NOAEL (2 year) dietary rat: 20,000 ppm, 1167 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) NOAEL (two generation reproduction study) (rat): 20,000 ppm, 1639 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) NOAEL (18 month oncogenicity) mouse: 7000 ppm, 1201 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) NOAEL (teratology) rabbit: maternal 300 mg/kg b.w./day developmental 900 mg/kg b.w./day (HDT) NOAEL (teratology) rat: maternal 500 mg/kg b.w./day; LOEL 1000 mg/kg b.w./day developmental 1000 mg/k b.w./day LOEL not achieved Mutagenicity - Ames test: negative in vivo micronucleus aberration: negative ADI: Result of tolerance assessment: The acceptable daily intake (ADI), based on the one-year dog feeding study and using a 100 fold safety factor is calculated to be 11.65 mg/kg b.w./day. * Cyanamid ** US EPA Fact Sheet |

**Continued...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Apparent Triceratops 700 WG Herbicide & IMAZAMOX** | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.<br>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Acute Toxicity** | ✗ | **Carcinogenicity** | ✗ |
| **Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | ✓ | **Reproductivity** | ✗ |
| **Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | ✓ | **STOT - Single Exposure** | ✓ |
| **Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | ✗ | **STOT - Repeated Exposure** | ✗ |
| **Mutagenicity** | ✗ | **Aspiration Hazard** | ✗ |

***Legend:*** ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

**Apparent Triceratops 700 WG Herbicide**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**imazamox**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50(ECx) | 336h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.01-0.012mg/L | 4 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | >94.2mg/L | 4 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >122mg/L | 4 |

***Legend:*** ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
For imidazolinone pesticides:
**Environmental fate:**
Imidazolinones represent a class of herbicides with low mammalian toxicity that can be used at low application rates, either pre- or post-emergence for the control of a wide range of weeds in broadleaf and cereal crops, and non-crop situations. All imidazolinone herbicides are chiral, containing two enantiomers that derive from the chiral centre of the imidazolinone ring. The inhibitory activity of the R(+) enantiomer is nearly eight times greater than that of the S(-) enantiomer. The use of imidazolinone herbicides has increased in recent years owing to increased popularity of pulses and the introduction of imidazolinone-tolerant canola and wheat. Concerns have been raised about the potential carry over damage to the subsequent crops grown in rotation with legumes and herbicide tolerant crops. Imidazolinones are reported to persist in some soil types. The presence of alkaline soils may lead to the repellence of imidazolinone herbicides, which are chiefly present in anionic form at high pH values. Thus leaching and potential contamination of ground water may occur when these herbicides are applied on alkaline soils in certain agroclimatic zones.
The imidazolinone herbicides are subject to ready photolytic decomposition in water and on soil surfaces.
The abiotic degradation of the imidazolinone herbicides imazapyr, imazethapyr and imazaquin was investigated under controlled laboratory conditions. Hydrolysis, where it occurred, and photodegradation both followed first order kinetics for all herbicides. There was no hydrolysis of any of the herbicides in buffer solutions at pH 3 or pH 7; however, slow hydrolysis occurred at pH 9. Degradation of the herbicides in the light was considerably more rapid than in the dark with half lives for the three herbicides of 1.8, 9.8 and 9.1 days for imazaquin, imazethapyr and imazapyr, respectively. The presence of humic acids in the solution reduced the rate of photodegradation for all three herbicides, with higher concentrations of humic acids generally having greater effect. Soil pH had a significant effect on enantioselectivity, which could be due to the effect of this soil property on herbicide sorption and ease of its availability for microbial degradation
Mohammadkazem Ramezani: Environmental fate of imidazolinone herbicides and their enantiomers in soil and water .
PhD Thesis University of Adelaide 2007
**Ecotoxicity:**
Differences in algal growth inhibition between enantiomers were also observed in standard toxicity tests with Selenastrum capricornutum.
The ALS inhibiting class of pesticides (sulfony urea and imidazolinone herbicides) have acute phytotoxicity to non-target organisms at concentrations below the limits of analytical chemical detection
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| imazamox | HIGH | HIGH |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| imazamox | LOW (LogKOW = 0.73) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| imazamox | LOW (Log KOC = 139.4) |

**Continued...**

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.<br>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:<br>▸ Reduction<br>▸ Reuse<br>▸ Recycling<br>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)<br>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. |

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| |  |
| **Marine Pollutant** |  |
| **HAZCHEM** | 2Z |

### Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number or ID number** | 3077 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains imazamox) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | Class: 9<br>Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | III |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Environmentally hazardous |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: 274 331 335 375 AU01<br>Limited quantity: 5 kg |

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082
are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
(a) packagings;
(b) IBCs; or
(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | 3077 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. (contains imazamox) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | ICAO/IATA Class: 9<br>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable<br>ERG Code: 9L |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | III |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Environmentally hazardous |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: A97 A158 A179 A197 A215<br>Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 956<br>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 400 kg<br>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 956<br>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 400 kg<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y956 |

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | 3077 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains imazamox) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class: 9<br>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | III |
| 14.5 **Environmental hazard** | Marine Pollutant |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | EMS Number: F-A, S-F<br>Special provisions: 274 335 375 966 967 969<br>Limited Quantities: 5 kg |

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

| Product name | Group |
|---|---|
| imazamox | Not Applicable |

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| imazamox | Not Applicable |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**imazamox is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (imazamox) |
| Canada - DSL | No (imazamox) |
| Canada - NDSL | No (imazamox) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory | No (imazamox) |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (imazamox) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (imazamox) |
| Korea - KECI | No (imazamox) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | No (imazamox) |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (imazamox) |
| USA - TSCA | No (imazamox) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (imazamox) |
| UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances) | No (imazamox) |
| ***Legend:*** | ***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory***<br>***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*** |

**Continued...**

## SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Revision Date** | 10/11/2026 |
| **Initial Date** | 10/11/2026 |

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.
Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.
TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

**end of SDS**