



Interlink Herbicide

Rainbow Agrosience Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 7988-50

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Initial Date: 23/10/2025

Revision Date: 23/10/2025

Print Date: 24/11/2025

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Interlink Herbicide
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, 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	Herbicide.
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Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Rainbow Agrosience Australia Pty Ltd
Address	5.08, 12 Century Circuit Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8123 0170
Fax	+61 2 8123 0171
Website	https://www.rainbowagro.com.au
Email	contactus_au@rainbowagro.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	In Transport Emergency DIAL 000
Emergency telephone number(s)	1800 033 111 (24 hours - Australia wide)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
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.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
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

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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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	1-5	imazamox
Not Available	1-5	alkyl glycoside, proprietary
81334-34-1	1-5	imazapyr
1336-21-6	<1	ammonium hydroxide
60-00-4	<1	EDTA
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: ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. This is a test SDS CP for 11203. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. - Not considered to be a significant fire risk. - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). - May emit acrid smoke. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Z

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. - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. - Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - Stop leak if safe to do so. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Avoid contact with moisture. - Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
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	▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
imazamox	Not Available	Not Available
imazapyr	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
EDTA	Not Available	Not Available

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. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant. <table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td></tr><tr><td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td></tr></table> Within each range the appropriate value depends on: <table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr></table> 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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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.	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	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 f/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 f/min.)	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
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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	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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. 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact,																				

	· chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · 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. · 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. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. 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. 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. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · 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. · 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 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Interlink Herbicide

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow to brownish yellow liquid with weak, uncharacteristic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.02
Odour	weak, uncharacteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable

pH (as supplied)	6-8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	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. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ 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	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.				
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	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product				
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.				
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition				
Eye	This material causes serious eye irritation.				
Chronic	Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Sulfonylureas, imidazolinones, sulfonanilides and triazolo-pyrimidines are used extensively as herbicides because of their wide-spectrum effects on weeds and their low toxicity to mammals. They work by inhibition of the synthesis of amino acid precursors, which are common to both plants and mammals, but there is no evidence so far of the potential for toxic effects in mammals.				
Interlink Herbicide	<table><tr><td>TOXICITY</td><td>IRRITATION</td></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available
TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
Not Available	Not Available				

Interlink Herbicide

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]	
imazapyr	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Mammal) LC50: >5.1 mg/L4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[1]	
ammonium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg/30S - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 250ug - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 44ug - Severe
EDTA	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

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

Interlink Herbicide	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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/kg 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
IMAZAPYR	NOEL (13 weeks) for rats 10000 mg/kg (highest dose tested) * Toxicity Class: WHO Table 5; EPA IV * No teratogenic or foetotoxic effects were seen at 1000 mg/kg in rats or 400 mg/kg in rabbits (highest dose tested) * No skin sensitisation * ** Cyanamid The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. [* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
EDTA	For ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its salts: EDTA is a strong organic acid, with a high affinity for alkaline-earth ions (for example, calcium and magnesium) and heavy-metal ions (such as lead and mercury), resulting in highly stable chelate complexes. The ability of EDTA to complex is used commercially to either promote or inhibit chemical reactions, depending on application. EDTA and its salts are expected to be absorbed by the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract; absorption through skin is unlikely. They cause mild skin irritation, and severe eye irritation. The greatest risk in the human body will occur when the EDTA attempts to scavenge the trace metals used and required by the body. The binding of divalent and trivalent cations by EDTA can cause mineral deficiencies, such as zinc deficiency. These appear to be responsible for all of the known pharmacological effects. EDTA and its salts are mostly eliminated through the urine, with 5% eliminated via the bile, along with the metal ions which are bound to it. Trisodium EDTA has not been found to cause cancer. EDTA and its salts are not likely to cause harm to children and infants at levels likely to be encountered.
IMAZAMOX & IMAZAPYR & AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	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.
IMAZAMOX & IMAZAPYR	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

Continued...

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity					
Interlink 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	48h	Crustacea	>122mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01-0.012mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>94.2mg/L	4
imazapyr	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	0.83mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	33.3mg/L	4
EDTA	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<2.7-12	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.01mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.39mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	34-62mg/L	4
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

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.

Environmental Fate: Imidazolinones, a new class of herbicides, are usually used for pre or post emergence for the control of wide range of weeds in broadleaf and cereal crops, as well as in non-crop situations. The use of these herbicides has increased in recent years due to the increased popularity of pulses and introduction of imidazolinone-tolerant canola and wheat. Because of this, concerns have been raised about the potential carry over damage to subsequent crops grown in rotation with legumes and herbicide tolerant crop and about its effect on the environment.

Soil and Water: Imidazolinones released in soil, has the potential to leach and contaminate groundwater particularly when it is applied in alkaline soils because it exist in anionic form. Further, imidazolinones are reported to persist in some soil types. Study shows that hydrolysis of imidazolinones were evident only at higher pH and with higher degradation of the herbicides in the light than in the dark. In addition, the rate of photodegradation of the test herbicides (imazaquin, imazethapyr, and imazapyr) was reduced with the presence of humic acid. The higher concentrations of humic acid show greater effect on the rate of degradation. In conclusion, abiotic degradation of imidazolinones is likely to be slow in the environment and is only likely to occur in clear water or on the soil surface.

Ecotoxicity: Standard toxicity tests conducted on *Selenastrum capricornutum* show observable algal growth inhibition. Further, the imidazolines have acute toxicity 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
imazapyr	HIGH	HIGH
EDTA	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
imazamox	LOW (LogKOW = 0.73)
imazapyr	LOW (LogKOW = 0.22)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -2.66)
EDTA	LOW (BCF = 123)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
imazamox	LOW (Log KOC = 139.4)
imazapyr	LOW (Log KOC = 443.9)
EDTA	LOW (Log KOC = 1046)

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. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. 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. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains imazamox)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	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
	Limited quantity	5 L

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	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains imazamox)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains imazamox)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	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
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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
imazapyr	Not Applicable
ammonium hydroxide	Not Applicable
EDTA	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
imazamox	Not Applicable
imazapyr	Not Applicable
ammonium hydroxide	Not Applicable
EDTA	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	
imazapyr 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 3	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	
ammonium hydroxide 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 6	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	
EDTA 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 4	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (imazamox; imazapyr)
Canada - DSL	No (imazamox; imazapyr)
Canada - NDSL	No (imazamox; imazapyr; ammonium hydroxide; EDTA)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (imazamox; imazapyr)

National Inventory	Status
Japan - ENCS	No (imazamox)
Korea - KECI	No (imazamox)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (imazamox)
Philippines - PICCS	No (imazamox; imazapyr)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (ammonium hydroxide; EDTA); No (imazamox; imazapyr)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (imazamox; imazapyr)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (imazamox; imazapyr; ammonium hydroxide; EDTA)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/10/2025
Initial Date	23/10/2025

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

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