

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME **Imtrade Jetti Duo® Herbicide**
APVMA Product Code: 68009

1 - IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name **IMTRADE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**
Address 17 Ocean Street, Kwinana, Western Australia, AUSTRALIA, 6167
Telephone 1800 171 799
Fax 1800 171 788
Emergency In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 – Police or Fire Brigade
Web site <http://www.imtrade.com.au>
Product Use: Agricultural herbicide for use as described on the product label.
Creation Date: **May, 2012**
This version issued: **First issue: October, 2022** and is valid for 5 years from this date.
Product type: Blend of Tri-allate and Trifluralin in liquid hydrocarbon.
Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Statement of Hazardous Nature

SUSMP Classification: S5

ADG Classification: Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods.

UN Number: 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains TRI-ALLATE, TRIFLURALIN)



GHS Signal word: **DANGER.**

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Skin Sensitisation - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Hazardous to Aquatic Environment Short Term/Chronic - Category 1

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

PREVENTION

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, mists, vapours or spray.

P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

RESPONSE

P314: Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell.

P337: If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention.

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P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P308+P313: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.

P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.

P370+P378: In case of fire, note the following. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

STORAGE

P410: Protect from sunlight.

P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

DISPOSAL

P501: Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.

Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Brown-orange liquid.

Odour: Hydrocarbon solvent odour.

Major Health Hazards: Technical Tri-allate is harmful by ingestion and practically nontoxic via dermal exposure or inhalation. Inhalation exposure to large amounts of thiocarbamates may cause itching, scratchy throat, sneezing, and coughing. Tri-allate is moderately irritating to the skin and is a mild eye irritant. Trifluralin is practically nontoxic to test animals by oral, dermal, or inhalation routes of exposure. Tri-allate and Trifluralin are both skin sensitisers. For this product: limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect, possible skin sensitiser, if aspirated, may cause lung damage.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc,%	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)
Tri-allate	2303-17-5	550g/L	not set	not set
Trifluralin	1582-09-8	350g/L	not set	not set
Liquid hydrocarbons	64742-94-5	120g/L	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 100	not set	not set

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation: No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered. If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact: Wash gently and thoroughly with water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.

Eye Contact: No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: The major hazard in fires is usually inhalation of heated and toxic or oxygen deficient (or both), fire gases. There is little risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream on hot liquids. Vapours from this product are heavier than air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures. They may also flash back considerable distances.

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

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Extinguishing Media: Try to contain spills, minimise spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting: If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flammability Class: Not flammable (GHS); C1 combustible (AS 1940).

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type G cartridge, suitable for agricultural chemicals. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. Refer to product label for specific instructions. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. Full details regarding disposal of used containers, spillage and unused material may be found on the label. If there is any conflict between this SDS and the label, instructions on the label prevail. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Some liquid preparations settle or separate on standing and may require stirring before use. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

The following Australian Standards will provide general advice regarding safety clothing and equipment:

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**.

SWA Exposure Limits **TWA (mg/m³)** **STEL (mg/m³)**

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

The ADI for Tri-allate is set at 0.005mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.5mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Trifluralin is set at 0.02mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 2.5mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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

Ventilation: This product should only be used in a well ventilated area. If natural ventilation is inadequate, use of a fan is suggested.

Eye Protection: Eye protection such as protective glasses or goggles is recommended when this product is being used.

Skin Protection: If you believe you may have a sensitisation to this product or any of its declared ingredients, you should prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types: We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC.

Respirator: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned above. Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

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SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical Description & colour:	Brown-orange liquid.
Odour:	Hydrocarbon solvent odour.
Boiling Point:	Not available.
Flash point:	113.5°C
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data.
Autoignition temperature:	No data.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Volatiles:	No data.
Vapour Pressure:	No data.
Vapour Density:	No data.
Specific Gravity:	1.17-1.21
Water Solubility:	Emulsifiable.
pH:	6-9 (1% in water)
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Coeff Oil/water Distribution:	No data
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable to liquids.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid: Protect this product from light. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

Incompatibilities: strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidising agents.

Fire Decomposition: Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. May form oxides of sulfur (sulfur dioxide is a respiratory hazard) and other sulfur compounds. Most will have a foul odour. May form hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. May form hydrogen fluoride gas and other compounds of fluorine. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Polymerisation: Polymerisation reactions are unlikely; they are not expected to occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: An information profile for Tri-allate is available at <http://extoxnet.orst.edu/pips/ghindex.html>

Acute toxicity: The oral LD₅₀ for technical Tri-allate in rats is 800 to 2165 mg/kg, and in mice is 930 mg/kg. The oral LD₅₀ in rats for emulsifiable concentrate formulations is 2700 mg/kg, and for granular formulations is greater than 12,000 mg/kg. The dermal LD₅₀ for technical Tri-allate is 8200 mg/kg in rabbits, and 3500 mg/kg in rats. The inhalation 4-hour LC₅₀ in cats is 0.4 mg/L. In rats fed Tri-allate at doses of 50 to 2000 mg/kg, abnormal behaviour was observed at doses of 100 mg/kg and above. No changes in nerve tissue occurred. At doses of 600 mg/kg and above, death and reduced body weight occurred. Although Tri-allate is a carbamate, it does not inhibit cholinesterase activity. No symptoms occurred, and cholinesterase activity was not affected in rats fed single doses of 1500 and 3000 mg/kg.

Chronic toxicity: Prolonged or repeated exposure to Tri-allate may cause symptoms similar to those caused by acute exposure. Oral doses of 100 mg/kg/day Tri-allate to hamsters for 22 months resulted in decreased body weight gain, changes in blood chemistry, slight anaemia, increased liver weights, and decreased spleen weights. Mice fed 3 and 12.5 mg/kg/day Tri-allate for 2 years exhibited increased liver and heart weights, changes in the liver and spleen, and mineralization in the brain and cornea. No adverse effects were observed in dogs fed 1.5, 5, and 15 mg/kg/day Tri-allate for 2 years.

Reproductive effects: Reduced body and pup weights, reduced pregnancy rate and length, reduced pup survival, and effects on other reproductive parameters occurred when rats were fed 30 mg/kg/day Tri-allate during mating, pregnancy, and nursing for two successive generations. This suggests that Tri-allate can cause reproductive effects at high doses.

Teratogenic effects: No birth defects were observed in the offspring of rabbits given Tri-allate doses of 5, 15, and 45 mg/kg/day on days 6 to 28 of pregnancy. These and other data indicate that Tri-allate is not teratogenic.

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Mutagenic effects: No genetic changes occurred in tests using live animals (fruit flies, hamsters, and mice). In tests using bacterial and animal cell cultures, both positive and negative results have been reported. This suggests that Tri-allate is either nonmutagenic or weakly mutagenic.

Carcinogenic effects: Several long-term feeding studies showed no incidence of tumours. Tri-allate did not produce tumours in rats fed up to 12.5 mg/kg/day for 2 years. No tumours appeared when hamsters were fed dietary doses of up to 100 mg/kg Tri-allate for 22 months. These data indicate that Tri-allate is not carcinogenic.

Organ toxicity: Changes in the cellular processes of the brain, liver and spleen were observed in pigs given Tri-allate. Studies on other species have indicated the thymus, kidneys and reproductive organs are potential targets as well.

Fate in humans and animals: In general, thiocarbamates, the chemical class in which Tri-allate is included, are rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract, readily broken down into metabolites, and then excreted by treated animals. It is rarely possible to detect thiocarbamates in the blood. A single oral dose of 500 mg/kg of Tri-allate was rapidly absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract of rabbits. It was then found to be present in all organs tested within 15 to 20 minutes after dosing. The largest amount of the herbicide accumulated in the liver, lungs, kidneys, and spleen. All traces were gone by the 7th day. Tri-allate was reported to be completely eliminated from the body of rabbits within 7 to 10 days.

Trifluralin is practically nontoxic by all exposure routes.

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Tri-allate is Classified by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Trifluralin is Classified by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Health Hazard Statement Codes
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<u>Tri-allate</u>	H302, H373, H317, H410
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- Acute Toxicity - Category 4
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2
- Skin Sensitisation - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute) - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic) - Category 1

<u>Trifluralin</u>	H351, H317, H410
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- Carcinogenicity - Category 2
- Skin Sensitisation - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute) - Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic) - Category 1

<u>Liquid Hydrocarbons</u>	H304, AUH066
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- Aspiration Hazard – Category 1

Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to Tri-allate or Trifluralin should avoid contact with this product.

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. However product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Classified as a potential sensitiser by skin contact. Exposure to a skin sensitiser, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as skin rash or inflammation, and in some individuals this reaction can be severe. In addition product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is not harmful. This product may be irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may directly enter the lungs if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs, it is very difficult to

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remove and can cause severe injury or death. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: Trifluralin is Class 3 - unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

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

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

For Tri-allate:

Effects on birds: Tri-allate is slightly toxic to relatively nontoxic to birds. The acute oral LD₅₀ for Tri-allate in bobwhite quail is 2251 mg/kg. The 8-day dietary LD₅₀ is greater than 5000 ppm in both mallards and bobwhite quail.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Tri-allate is highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. The 48-hour EC₅₀ in *Daphnia magna*, is 0.06 to 0.10 mg/L for the 95% technical material and the LC₅₀ is 0.05 to 0.07 mg/L for the 46% emulsifiable concentrate. The 96-hour LC₅₀ in algae is 0.12 mg/L. The 96-hour LC₅₀ for technical material has been reported as 0.62 mg/L in rainbow trout (1.0 mg/L for the emulsifiable concentrate), and 1.7 mg/L in channel catfish (1.1 mg/L for the emulsifiable concentrate). When technical Tri-allate concentrations were measured in bluegill sunfish over a 7-week period, marked bioaccumulation occurred. The concentration in the fish was 1600 times the ambient water concentration. However, after 2 weeks in water without Tri-allate, the compound was nearly completely eliminated by the fish.

Effects on other organisms: Tri-allate is nontoxic to bees.

Environmental Fate:

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Tri-allate has a moderate persistence in the soil environment. It adsorbs strongly to loam and clay soils and is not readily dissolved in water. This indicates that Tri-allate is not likely to move through the soil, even though it has an average soil half-life of 82 days. However, if there is significant moisture and/or a low level of organic matter in the soil, leaching and groundwater contamination may be possible.

Breakdown in water: Tri-allate is stable to ultraviolet degradation and will probably be found adsorbed to suspended sediment in the water column or in hydrosols due to its slight water solubility and its ability to bind to particulates. Typical breakdown times in hydrosols may be longer than in terrestrial systems due to lower oxygen availability for microbial degradation.

Breakdown in vegetation: Studies indicate that Tri-allate does not bioaccumulate in plants. Tri-allate is absorbed and metabolized by plants.

Trifluralin:

Effects on aquatic organisms: Trifluralin is very highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. The 96-hour LC₅₀ is 0.02 to 0.06 mg/L in rainbow trout, and 0.05 to 0.07 mg/L in bluegill sunfish. The 96-hour LC₅₀ in channel catfish is approximately 1.4 to 3.4 mg/L. Variables such as temperature, pH, life stage, or size may affect the toxicity of the compound. Trifluralin is highly toxic to *Daphnia*, a species of small freshwater crustacean, with a 48-hour LC₅₀ of 0.5 to 0.6 mg/L. The compound shows a moderate tendency to accumulate in aquatic organisms.

Breakdown in soil and groundwater: Trifluralin is of moderate to high persistence in the soil environment, depending on conditions. Trifluralin is subject to degradation by soil microorganisms. Trifluralin remaining on the soil surface after application may be decomposed by UV light or may volatilize. Reported half-lives of Trifluralin in the soil vary from 45 to 60 days to 6 to 8 months.

Breakdown in water: Trifluralin is nearly insoluble in water. It will probably be found adsorbed to soil sediments and particulates in the water column.

Breakdown in vegetation: Trifluralin inhibits the growth of roots and shoots when it is absorbed by newly germinated weed seedlings. Trifluralin residues in crop plants will occur only in root tissues which are in direct contact with contaminated soil. Trifluralin is not translocated into the leaves, seeds, or fruit of most plants. On most crops, Trifluralin applied to the leaves has no effect, but on certain crops, such as tobacco and summer squash, leaf distortion may occur.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal: Special help is available for the disposal of Agricultural Chemicals. The product label will give general advice regarding disposal of small quantities, and how to cleanse containers. However, for help with the collection of unwanted rural chemicals, contact ChemClear 1800 008 182 <http://www.chemclear.com.au/> and for help with the disposal of empty drums, contact DrumMuster <http://www.drummuster.com.au/> where you will find contact details for your area.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not subject to the ADG Code when transported in Australia by Road or Rail in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs (refer to SP AU01).

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UN Number: 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains TRI-ALLATE, TRIFLURALIN)

Hazchem Code: •3Z

Special Provisions: 179, 274, 331, 335, AU01

Limited quantities: ADG 7 specifies a Limited Quantity value of 5 L for this class of product.

Dangerous Goods Class: Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

Packaging Group: III

Packaging Method: P001, IBC03, LP01

Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with Dangerous Goods of Class 1 (Explosives).

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

AIC: All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with AICIS regulations. The following ingredients: Tri-allate, Liquid hydrocarbons, are mentioned in the SUSMP.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information on the product, and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made the user should contact Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, or in the event of an emergency, 000. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request.

JETTI DUO® is a Registered Trademark of Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (July 2020) and GHS Revision 7

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<http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)8321 8866

End of Report

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