

## Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

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**Chemical nature:** Emulsifiable concentrate containing dicamba, bromoxynil and MCPA

**Trade Name:** Triple Time Herbicide

**APVMA Code:** 66129

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

**Creation Date:** June, 2022

**This version issued:** June, 2022 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

**Poisons Information Centre: Phone 13 1126 from anywhere in Australia**

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Xi, Irritating. Xi, Harmful. N, Dangerous to the environment. Hazardous according to the criteria of SWA.

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). However if transported by Air or Sea, this provision does not apply. Then the product is classed as Dangerous (Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous) by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC respectively. See details below and in Section 14 of this SDS.

**SUSMP Classification:** S6

**ADG Classification:** Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods.

**UN Number:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.



### GHS Signal word: DANGER

#### HAZARD STATEMENT:

- H227: Combustible liquid.
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H320: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation
- H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 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.
- P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P260: Do not breathe fumes, mists, vapours or spray.
- P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
- P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- 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.
- P282: Wear respiratory protection.

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

**RESPONSE**

- P312: Call a POISON CENTRE if you feel unwell.  
P362: Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  
P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice.  
P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.  
P391: Collect spillage.  
P370+P378: In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog.

**STORAGE**

- P405: Store locked up.  
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:** Clear brown liquid

**Odour:** Characteristic solvent odour.

**Major Health Hazards:** Symptoms in humans from very high acute exposure could include slurred speech, twitching, jerking and spasms, drooling, low blood pressure, and unconsciousness. May cause serious damage to eyes, harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed, harmful in contact with skin, and if swallowed, skin irritant, possible skin sensitiser, possible risk of harm to the unborn child, if aspirated, may cause lung damage, repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, g/L	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
MCPA (as the isooctyl ester)	94-74-6	280	not set	not set
Bromoxynil octanoate	1689-99-2	140	not set	not set
Dicamba (present as the acid)	1918-00-9	40	not set	not set
Hydrocarbon liquid	64742-94-5	289	not set	not set
Other non hazardous ingredients	secret	to 1 L	not set	not set

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

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

**Section 4 - First Aid Measures****General Information:**

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

**Inhalation:** If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin Contact:** Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

**Ingestion:** If 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.

Fire decomposition products from this product are likely to be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

**Extinguishing Media:** In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water fog. 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.

**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.

**Flash point:** 75°C

**Upper Flammability Limit:** No data

**Lower Flammability Limit:** No data

**Autoignition temperature:** No data.

**Flammability Class:** Flammable Category 4 (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 chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection, gauntlets and self contained breathing apparatus. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. No special recommendations for clothing materials. 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. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8). Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the environmentally hazardous nature of this product, special care should be taken to restrict release to waterways or drains. 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. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label. Store away from heat and sources of ignition.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Respiratory equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: AS/NZS 4501 set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS2210**. Exposure limits have not been established by SWA for any of the significant ingredients in this product.

The ADI for MCPA (as the isooctyl ester) is set at 0.01mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 1.1mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Bromoxynil octanoate is set at 0.003mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 0.3mg/kg/day.

The ADI for Dicamba (present as the acid) is set at 0.03mg/kg/day. The corresponding NOEL is set at 3mg/kg/day. ADI means Acceptable Daily Intake; NOEL means No-observable-effect-level. Data from Australian ADI List, June 2014.

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

**Ventilation:** This product should only be used where there is local exhaust ventilation.

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

**Skin Protection:** 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: 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.

Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should, if practical, be provided near to where this product is being handled commercially.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

<b>Physical Description &amp; colour:</b>	Clear brown liquid
<b>Odour:</b>	Characteristic solvent odour.
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	Approx 190-270°C at 100kPa (for solvent content)
<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b>	0°C
<b>Volatiles:</b>	Approx 30% v/v
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Negligible at 20°C for active constituents, no data for solvent
<b>Vapour Density:</b>	Approx 5 (for solvent)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.083
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Emulsifiable.
<b>pH:</b>	Neutral
<b>Volatility:</b>	No data.
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data.
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	No data.
<b>Coeff Oil/water Distribution:</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temp:</b>	No data.

## 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:** Keep away from heat, flames and sparks. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

**Incompatibilities:** strong oxidising agents, zinc, tin, aluminium, copper and their alloys.

**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 hydrogen chloride gas, other compounds of chlorine. Bromine compounds. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

**Polymerisation:** This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

**Toxicity: Acute toxicity:** Dicamba is harmful by ingestion, by inhalation and dermal exposure. The oral LD<sub>50</sub> for Dicamba is 757 to 1707 mg/kg in rats, 1190 mg/kg in mice, 2000 mg/kg in rabbits, and 566 to 3000 mg/kg in guinea

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

pigs. The dermal LD<sub>50</sub> in rabbits is greater than 2000 mg/kg. The inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> for Dicamba in rats is greater than 200 mg/L. Symptoms of poisoning with Dicamba include loss of appetite (anorexia), vomiting, muscle weakness, slowed heart rate, shortness of breath, central nervous system effects (victim may become excited or depressed), benzoic acid in the urine, incontinence, cyanosis (bluing of the skin and gums), and exhaustion following repeated muscle spasms. In addition to these symptoms, inhalation can cause irritation of the linings of the nasal passages and the lungs, and loss of voice. Most individuals who have survived severe poisoning from Dicamba have recovered within 2 to 3 days with no permanent effects. Dicamba is very irritating and corrosive, and can cause severe and permanent damage to the eyes. The eyelids may swell and the cornea may be cloudy for a week after Dicamba is splashed in the eyes. In some individuals, Dicamba is a skin sensitizer and may cause skin burns. There is no evidence that Dicamba is absorbed into the body through the skin.

**Chronic toxicity:** Doses of 25 mg/kg/day in the diet administered to rats for 2 years produced no observable effects on survival, body weight, food consumption, organ weight, blood chemistry, or tissue structure. Consumption of Dicamba at high levels over a long period of time has been shown to cause changes in the liver and a decrease in body weight in rats. In mice, some enlargement of liver cells has occurred.

**Reproductive effects:** In a three-generation study, Dicamba did not affect the reproductive capacity of rats. When rabbits were given doses of 0.5, 1, 3, 10, or 20 mg/kg/day of technical Dicamba from days 6 through 18 of pregnancy, toxic effects on the mothers, slightly reduced foetal body weights, and increased loss of foetuses occurred at the 10 mg/kg dose. These data suggest that Dicamba is unlikely to cause reproductive effects in humans at expected exposure levels.

**Teratogenic effects:** No teratogenic effects have been shown in lab animals such as rabbits and rats exposed to Dicamba.

**Mutagenic effects:** Dicamba has not been shown to be a mutagen.

**Carcinogenic effects:** Rats fed up to 25 mg Dicamba/kg/day for 2 years showed no increased incidence of tumours. This evidence suggests that Dicamba is not carcinogenic.

**Organ toxicity:** Chronic exposure can lead to the development of the same symptoms as described for acute exposure.

**Fate in humans and animals:** Dicamba was excreted rapidly by rats, mainly in the urine, when administered orally or subcutaneously; 1 to 4% was excreted in the faeces. Mice, rats, rabbits, and dogs excreted 85% of an oral dose as unmetabolized Dicamba in the urine within 48 hours of dosing. Eventually, between 90 and 99% of the dose was excreted unmetabolized in the urine. This indicates that Dicamba is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream from the gastrointestinal tract. When Dicamba was ingested daily in the feed, the concentrations in different organs reached a steady state within 2 weeks. When daily intake stopped, storage in the organs declined rapidly. It is therefore concluded that Dicamba does not bioaccumulate in mammalian tissues. There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Bromoxynil (as The Octanoate Ester) is a SWA Class 3 Reproductive risk, possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Bromoxynil (as The Octanoate Ester) is classed by SWA as a potential sensitiser by skin contact.

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### **Classification of Hazardous Ingredients**

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Ingredient	Risk Phrases
MCPA (as the Isooctyl Ester) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute toxicity - category 4</li> <li>Skin irritation - category 2</li> <li>Eye damage - category 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1</li> </ul>	Conc>=25%: Xn; R20; R21; R22
Bromoxynil Octanoate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reproductive toxicity - category 2</li> <li>Acute toxicity - category 3</li> <li>Skin sensitisation - category 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) - category 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 1</li> </ul>	>=5%Conc<25%: Xn; R63; R20; R43
Dicamba (present As the Acid) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acute toxicity - category 4</li> <li>Eye damage - category 1</li> <li>Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic) - category 3</li> </ul>	No risk phrases at concentrations found in this product
Aromatic Hydrocarbon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aspiration hazard - category 1</li> </ul>	No risk phrases at concentrations found in this product

### **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## Potential Health Effects

Persons sensitised to bromoxynil should avoid contact with this product.

### Inhalation:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

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

### Skin Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased. Bromoxynil is classified as a potential sensitiser. Repeated or prolonged skin exposure to this product may result in sensitisation. Once sensitised, contact with this product, or any other product containing bromoxynil, can result in an allergic reaction, which may be severe in some cases.

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

### Eye Contact:

**Short Term Exposure:** This product is a severe eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms such as swelling of eyelids and blurred vision may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment is likely to cause permanent damage.

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

### Ingestion:

**Short Term Exposure:** Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased.

**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:** No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. Insufficient data to be sure of status. This product is likely to be mobile in soils.

**Effects on birds:** MCPA is moderately toxic to wildfowl; the LD<sub>50</sub> of MCPA in bobwhite quail is 377 mg/kg.

**Effects on aquatic organisms:** MCPA is only slightly toxic to freshwater fish, with reported LC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 117 to 232 mg/L in rainbow trout. MCPA is practically nontoxic to freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine and marine organisms.

**Effects on other organisms:** It is nontoxic to bees, with a reported oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 104µg/bee.

### Environmental Fate:

**Breakdown in soil and groundwater:** MCPA and its formulations are rapidly degraded by soil microorganisms and it has low persistence, with a reported field half-life of 14 days to 1 month, depending on soil moisture and soil organic matter. MCPA and its formulations show little affinity for soil.

**Breakdown in water:** It is relatively stable to light breakdown, but can be rapidly broken down by microorganisms. In rice paddy water, MCPA is almost totally degraded by aquatic microorganisms in under 2 weeks.

**Breakdown in vegetation:** MCPA is readily absorbed and translocated in most plants. It is actively broken down in plants, the major metabolite being 2-methyl-4-chlorophenol.

**Dicamba:** Only slightly toxic to birds.

Of low toxicity to fish. LC<sub>50</sub> (96hr) for rainbow trout is 135 mg/l

When used according to the instructions, dicamba poses little threat to wildlife.

**MCPA iso-octyl ester:** LC<sub>50</sub> (rainbow trout) 1.15mg/L (96 hrs)

**Bromoxynil octanoate:** LC<sub>50</sub> (96hr) for rainbow trout is 0.041 mg/L

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 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 by Road or Rail in Australia, in packages 500kg(L) or less; or IBCs, but classed as Dangerous by IATA and IMDG/IMSBC when carried by Air or Sea transport (see details below).**

**UN Number:** 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

**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.

**Packing Group:** III

**Packing Instruction:** 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 ingredient: Bromoxynil, is mentioned in the SUSMP.

## Section 16 - Other Information

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

### Acronyms:

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

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This SDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (July 2020)  
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## SAFETY DATA SHEET