

SustaiN S Boost

Ballance Agri-Nutrients Chemwatch: 5174-25 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

| Product Identifier | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Product name | SustaiN S Boost | |
| Other means of identification | Not Available | |
| Relevant identified uses o | f the substance or mixture and uses advised against | |
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions. | |
| Details of the manufacture | r/importer | |
| Registered company name | Ballance Agri-Nutrients | |
| Address | Hewletts Road Mount Maunganui New Zealand | |
| Telephone | +64 7 572 7900 | |
| Fax | +64 7 575 6233 | |
| Website | Not Available | |
| Email | Not Available | |
| Emergency telephone num | ber | |
| Association / Organisation | Not Available | |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 2436 2255 | |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available | |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | N | 1in Max | | |
|--------------|---|---------|---|-------------------------|
| Flammability | 1 | | | |
| Toxicity | 0 | | (| D = Minimum |
| Body Contact | 2 | | | 1 = Low 2 = Moderate |
| Reactivity | 1 | | | 3 = High |
| Chronic | 0 | | 4 | 4 = Extreme |

| GHS Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3 | |
|--|--|--|
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI | |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9 (respiratory) | |
| l abol olomonts | | |

Label elements



WARNING

SIGNAL WORD

| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
|------|-------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. | |
|------|--|--|
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. | |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. | |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. | |
|----------------|--|--|
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. | |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. | |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap | |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 57-13-6 | >60 | urea |
| 7704-34-9. | <10 | sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles |
| 1317-65-3 | <5 | limestone |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

| Extinguishing media | | |
|---|--|--|
| | There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area. | |
| Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture | | |
| Fire Incompatibility | • Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result | |

| 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. |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| Minor Spills | Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. |
|--------------|---|
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. |
| | |
| | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| Safe handling | Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
|-------------------|---|
| Other information | Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container | Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|-------------------------|--|
| Storage incompatibility | Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents Urea: forms anhydrous ammonia and nitrous vapours on contact with hot surfaces reacts violently with strong oxidisers, chlorine, inorganic chlorides, chlorites, chromyl chloride, dichromates, dicyanofurazan, fluorine, gallium perchlorate, hydrogen peroxide, lead dioxide, nitrates, nitrites, perchlorates, titanium tetracholoide, triethylenetetramine ignites or explodes on reaction with ammonium nitrate, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, phosphorus pentachloride may form highly explosive nitroleoride on contact with hexanitroethane, perchloryl fluoride, sodium perchlorate, trichloriosocyanuric acid, hypochlorites and other chlorinating agents is incompatible with oxalic acid, sodium dichlorocyanurate Suffur: is both and oxidising agent and a reducing agent when finely divided and dry, forms explosive mixtures with air when noten can generate hydrogen sulfide and carbon disulfide when in contact with some organic materials. is a flammable substance in both the solid and fliquid states; the dust is characterised by a very low ignition point of 190 C compared to other combustible dusts - dust clouds are readily ignited by weak frictional sparks if the oxygen content is above 8%. vapours reacts violently with lithium carbide forms explosive and extremely sensitive mixtures with most oxidising substances such as chlorates, nitrates, perchlorates and permanganates; mixtures may be extremely sensitive to friction or vibration. reads violently with many substances, including strong oxidisers, aluminium powders, boron, bromine pentafluoride, bromine trifluoride, calcium hypochlorite, carbi |
| | writen motien reacts with air forming sulfur dioxide, and with hydrogen, forming hydrogen sulfide; explosion may occur may accumulate static electrical charges; vapours may ignite NOTE: Dusts containing 25% or more elemental sulfur may be almost as explosive as pure sulfur. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | Particulates not otherwise classified | 10 Inhalable dust; 3 Respirable dust mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | limestone | Calcium carbonate | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | 2011 correction; The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica. |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|--|---------------|-----------|------------|
| urea | Urea | 10 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | 1700 mg/m3 |
| sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | Sulfur | 2.8 mg/m3 | 31 mg/m3 | 190 mg/m3 |
| limestone | Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite) | 27 mg/m3 | 27 mg/m3 | 1300 mg/m3 |
| limestone | Carbonic acid, calcium salt | 45 mg/m3 | 210 mg/m3 | 1300 mg/m3 |
| | | | | |
| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH | | |
| urea | Not Available | Not Available | | |
| sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | Not Available | Not Available | | |
| limestone | 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. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Personal protection | |
| Eye and face protection | Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

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:

SustaiN S Boost Not Available

Material

* 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. -

CPI

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

* 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. $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{A(All classes)} = \mbox{Organic vapours, B AUS or B1} = \mbox{Acid gasses, B2} = \mbox{Acid gas or hydrogen} \\ \mbox{cyanide}(HCN), B3 = \mbox{Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide}(HCN), E = \mbox{Sulfur dioxide}(SO2), G = \\ \mbox{Agricultural chemicals, K} = \mbox{Ammonia}(NH3), Hg = \mbox{Mercury, NO} = \mbox{Oxides of nitrogen, MB} = \\ \mbox{Methyl bromide, AX} = \mbox{Low boiling point organic compounds}(below 65 \mbox{degC}) \end{array}$

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Green and yellow granules; partially soluble in water. | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| | | | |
| Physical state | Divided Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Applicable |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Applicable |
| 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 Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 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

| Inhaled | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. There is no evidence of poisoning from inhalation of sulfur dust. However, sulfur vapour irritates the airways and may cause cough, inflamed eyes (conjunctivitis), nausea, vomiting, chest tightness and fluid in the lungs in extreme cases. | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Ingestion | Urea may cause irritation to the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, salt depletion, headache and confusion. Ingestion of 10 to 20 grams of sulfur can cause irritation of the stomach and intestines as well as kidney damage. Individuals with known allergies to sulfide drugs may also have allergic reactions to elemental sulfur. Swallowing large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting. | | |
| Skin Contact | The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. | | |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. | | |
| Chronic | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Sensitive persons can experience skin irritation from repeated exposure to the sulfur dust. Allergic responses can occur. | | |
| | | | |
| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | |
| SustaiN S Boost | Not Available | Not Available | |
| | ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ | IRRITATION | |
| urea | Oral (rat) LD50: 8471 mg/kgd ^[2] | Skin (human): 22 mg/3 d (I)- mild | |

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| sulfur granules, pellets, | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (human): 8 | ppm irritant |
| prills, flakes, pastilles | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/L4 h ^[1] | | |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | | |
| | ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ | IRRITATION | |
| limestone | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 50 | 0 mg/24h-moderate |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kge ^[1] | | |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical S | - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained fi ubstances | rom manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data |
| | | | |
| UREA | Altered sleep time, change in motor activity, antipsychosis, dyspnea, methaemoglobinaemia, convulsions, lymphomas recorded. Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. | | |
| LIMESTONE | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. | | |
| SustaiN S Boost & UREA | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. | | |
| | | | |
| Acute Toxicity | 0 | Carcinogenicity | 0 |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | × | Reproductivity | 0 |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure | * |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | 0 | STOT - Repeated Exposure | 0 |

Legend:

Aspiration Hazard

0

Data required to make classification available

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mutagenicity

0

Toxicity

For Urea: log Kow: -2.97 to -2.26; Henry's Law Constant: 4.4E-8 atm m3/mol. Urea is essentially non-volatile in solid form. Atmospheric Fate: Urea will not evaporate from water to the atmosphere and is expected to be readily degraded by reactions with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; half-life is expected to be less than 1 day. Degradation of urea to ammonia causes NH3-emissions to the air.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| urea | LOW | LOW |
| sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|----------------------|
| urea | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | LOW (LogKOW = 0.229) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|-------------------|
| urea | LOW (KOC = 4.191) |
| sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |

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. |
|---------------------------------|--|
| | |
| | Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. |

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| Marine Pollutant | NO |
|------------------|----------------|
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|---|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | urea | Z |
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles | Z |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

| This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard Not Available | |
|--|--|
| HSR Number | Group Standard |
| | |
| urea(57-13-6) is found on the following regulatory lists | "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals" |
| sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles(7704-34-9.) is found on the following regulatory lists | "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals" |
| limestone(1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists | "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals" |
| | |

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

| Hazard Class | Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers | Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers |
|----------------|--|--|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| | |
| National Inventory | Status |
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| China - IECSC | Y |

| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Japan - ENCS | N (sulfur granules, pellets, prills, flakes, pastilles) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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.

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