

## YaraMila Complex

### Ballance Agri-Nutrients

Chemwatch: 6548-08  
Version No: 5.1.1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 30/04/2015  
Print Date: 04/05/2015  
Initial Date: Not Available  
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	YaraMila Complex
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Mineral fertiliser.
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### Details of the manufacturer/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 number

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


**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

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	3		1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	3		3 = High
			4 = Extreme

GHS Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogen Category 1A, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Acute Aquatic Hazard 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	6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.7A, 6.9 (respiratory), 8.3A, 9.1D

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
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H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H350	May cause cancer
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

### 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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

### 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
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
6484-52-2	30	<u>ammonium nitrate</u>
7778-80-5	9.5-40	<u>potassium sulfate</u>
7447-40-7	8-35	<u>potassium chloride</u>
7783-20-2	0-33	<u>ammonium sulfate</u>
16389-88-1	0-30	<u>dolomite</u>
14168-73-1	0-20	<u>magnesium sulfate monohydrate</u>
Not Available	5-16	ammonium phosphates
Not Available	2-6.5	calcium phosphates
60459-08-7	0-0.1	<u>cobalt(II) sulfate</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

**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**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	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.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- ▶ Non combustible.
  - ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of; nitrogen oxides (NOx) phosphorus oxides (POx) sulfur oxides (SOx) metal oxides  
May emit poisonous fumes  
May emit corrosive fumes.

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Minor Spills**

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

**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**

- ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- ▶ Avoid strong bases.

**PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**

Not Available

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ammonium nitrate	Ammonium nitrate	6.7 mg/m3	73 mg/m3	440 mg/m3
potassium sulfate	Potassium sulfate (2:1); (Dipotassium sulfate)	20 mg/m3	220 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
potassium chloride	Potassium chloride	1.1 mg/m3	12 mg/m3	22 mg/m3
ammonium sulfate	Ammonium sulfate	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	560 mg/m3


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magnesium sulfate monohydrate	Magnesium sulfate (1:1)	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	160 mg/m3
cobalt(II) sulfate	Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate; (Cobalt(II) sulfate(1:1), heptahydrate)	0.29 mg/m3	2.3 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
cobalt(II) sulfate	Cobalt sulfate	0.16 mg/m3	0.96 mg/m3	84 mg/m3
cobalt(II) sulfate	Cobalt(II) sulfate hydrate	0.18 mg/m3	1.9 mg/m3	12 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ammonium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
potassium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
potassium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
dolomite	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium sulfate monohydrate	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium phosphates	Not Available	Not Available
calcium phosphates	Not Available	Not Available
cobalt(II) sulfate	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

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Material	CPI

\* 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

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

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Blue/green and brown, variable sized granules; slightly soluble in water.
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid
<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.95-1.18

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<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.</p> <p>If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.</p> <p>Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that swallowing these cause few toxic effects, with purging being the most significant.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p> <p>The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.</p> <p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p>

<b>YaraMila Complex</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Not Available	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
<b>ammonium nitrate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 2217 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Nil reported
<b>potassium sulfate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>

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	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
potassium chloride	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
ammonium sulfate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
dolomite	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium sulfate monohydrate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
cobalt(II) sulfate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 161 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>POTASSIUM SULFATE</b>	for sodium sulfate: Sulfate (and sodium) ions are important constituents of the mammalian body and of natural foodstuffs and there is a considerable daily turnover of both ions (several grams/day expressed as sodium sulfate). Near-complete absorption of dietary sulfates may occur at low concentration, depending on the counter-ion, but absorption capacity can be saturated at higher artificial dosages resulting in cathartic effects. Absorption through skin can probably be ignored since sodium sulfate is fully ionised in solution. One source suggests that very high levels of sulfate in urine may occur due to absorption from dust inhalation.
<b>POTASSIUM CHLORIDE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>AMMONIUM SULFATE</b>	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.
<b>COBALT(II) SULFATE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
<b>DOLOMITE &amp; MAGNESIUM SULFATE MONOHYDRATE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊖
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊖	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊖
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊖	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊖

**Legend:** ✓ – 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****Toxicity**

For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

Aquatic Fate: Biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days).

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**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium chloride	HIGH	HIGH
ammonium sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
magnesium sulfate monohydrate	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4608)
ammonium sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
magnesium sulfate monohydrate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
cobalt(II) sulfate	LOW (BCF = 37)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
ammonium sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
magnesium sulfate monohydrate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>
	Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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	ammonium nitrate	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	potassium chloride	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ammonium sulfate	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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002531	Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002607	Lubricants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002586	Fuel Additives (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002520	Aerosols (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

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HSR002646	Polymers (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002625	N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002512	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002560	Dental Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002568	Embalming Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2006
HSR002545	Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2012
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR002655	Solvents (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

<b>ammonium nitrate(6484-52-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
<b>potassium sulfate(7778-80-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
<b>potassium chloride(7447-40-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
<b>ammonium sulfate(7783-20-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
<b>dolomite(16389-88-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
<b>magnesium sulfate monohydrate(14168-73-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
<b>cobalt(II) sulfate(60459-08-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "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
6.7A	10 kg or more, if solid 10 L or more, if liquid

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (dolomite)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (dolomite)
Korea - KECI	Y



New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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)</i>

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

#### Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
magnesium sulfate monohydrate	14168-73-1, 14567-64-7
cobalt(II) sulfate	10026-24-1, 10124-43-3, 60459-08-7

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](http://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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