

## PhaSedN

### Ballance Agri-Nutrients

Version No: 7.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 17/06/2024

Print Date: 17/06/2024

L.GHS.NZL.EN.E

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	PhaSedN
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Fertiliser
--------------------------	------------

##### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ballance Agri-Nutrients
Address	161 Hewletts Rd Mount Maunganui New Zealand
Telephone	+64 800 222 090
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.ballance.co.nz">www.ballance.co.nz</a>
Email	customerservices-mount@ballance.co.nz

##### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMCALL
Emergency telephone numbers	Freephone: 0800 CHEMCALL (0800 243 622) (24 Hours/ 7 Days)
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.**

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1D (oral), 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.8A

##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

##### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
------	-----------------------

## PhaSedN

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
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/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
------	------------------

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
57-13-6	40-60	<u>urea</u>
7704-34-9.	20-40	<u>sulfur</u>
1317-65-3	<20	<u>limestone</u>
57-55-6	<1	<u>propylene glycol</u>
94317-64-3	<1	<u>N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide</u>
872-50-4	<1	<u>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</u>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

<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>▶ <b>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</b></li> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li> <li>▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</li> </ul> <p><b>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>INDUCE</b> vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, <b>ONLY IF CONSCIOUS</b>. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Continued...

## PhaSedN

**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>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposes on heating and produces: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) phosphorus oxides (POx) sulfur oxides (SOx) sulfur dioxide (SO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Molten sulfur should be maintained at temperatures between 115 deg. minimum, to prevent accumulation of solid sulfur, and 145 deg. maximum, to prevent sulfur fires inside tank.</li> <li>▶ Dedicated heated and vented tanks are required.</li> <li>▶ Molten sulfur must not be loaded into containers that contain hydrocarbons or moisture.</li> <li>▶ Taking precautions to prevent sparking when tank covers are released.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></li> <li>▶ 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)</li> <li>▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> <li>▶ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> </ul>

Continued...

## PhaSedN

- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

## 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	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	sulfur	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol, Particulates only	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol, Vapour and particulates	150 ppm / 474 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	10 ppm / 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	80 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
urea	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	280 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
limestone	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	210 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propylene glycol	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	30 ppm	32 ppm	190 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
urea	Not Available	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	Not Available	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
urea	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Notes:</b>	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	


## MATERIAL DATA

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
---	--

Continued...

## PhaSedN

	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.</p> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polychloroprene.</li> <li>▶ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>▶ butyl rubber.</li> <li>▶ fluorocautchouc.</li> <li>▶ polyvinyl chloride.</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> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AK-AUS P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Continued...

## PhaSedN

<b>Appearance</b>	Yellow coarse chip; partly soluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<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 Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Partly 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>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>There is no evidence that systemic poisoning results from inhalation of sulfur dust.</p> <p>Sulfur vapour irritates both the upper and lower respiratory passages and if inhaled may cause coughing, conjunctivitis, nausea, vomiting and chest tightness, bronchitis and in extreme pulmonary oedema (sudden or delayed).</p> <p>Urea in small quantities is considered to be practically non-harmful by all exposure routes. The dust should be regarded as a nuisance dust and exposure should be kept as low as practical. Confirmed asthmatics should avoid prolonged contact with urea dust. Urea may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath. Urea may be absorbed into the bloodstream producing symptoms similar to those caused by ingestion.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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> <p>The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li> </ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship between human exposure to the material and subsequent developmental toxic effects in the off-spring.</p>

Continued...

## PhaSedN

	<p>Sensitive persons can experience skin irritation from repeated exposure to the sulfur dust. Allergic responses can occur. High levels of exposure to urea in the Russian workplace have been reported to produce emphysema, a high incidence of protein metabolism disturbances and chronic weight loss.</p> <p>The backs of rats were treated by dermal application with 10%, 20%, 40% urea ointment daily for 4 to 24 weeks. No erythema or other responses were noted at the application site. At 25 weeks there was a decrease, in the 40% urea ointment group, of brain and prostate weights.</p> <p>In medicine, avoid urea in cases of renal or hepatic impairment. Urea is excreted as a product of normal body metabolic processes</p>	
PhaSedN	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
urea	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 8200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 8471 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 22 mg/3 d (I)- mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
sulfur	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (human): 8 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.43 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
limestone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
propylene glycol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >44.9 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
		Skin(human):500 mg/7 days mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): slight
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): mild sensitiser
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - moderate *[Manufacturer]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 3.1-8.8 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3914 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	
UREA	<p>Altered sleep time, change in motor activity, antipsychosis, dyspnea, methaemoglobinaemia, convulsions, lymphomas recorded. Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>For urea:</p> <p>There is little data that relates urea to human health other than its use in dermatology and some more limited applications in clinical medicine. The use of urea (at 10% concentration or less) in ointments and creams to treat dry skin has been widespread, and long term follow-up studies have indicated that the substance is nonallergenic and virtually free from side effects. Among other clinical therapeutic uses, the treatment of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) should be noted, because its chronic form has involved long term oral administration of large amounts of urea. Most patients have tolerated urea well, although diarrhoea is sometimes reported after ingestion of 60-90 g/day. The possibility exists that infection of H. pylori in human stomach may aggravate local effects by urea because of ammonia generation.</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> The acute toxicity by urea is well delineated by the oral route.</p>	
	LIMESTONE	<p>Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>

## PhaSedN

PROPYLENE GLYCOL	<p>The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans. Serious toxicity generally occurs only at plasma concentrations over 1 g/L, which requires extremely high intake over a relatively short period of time. It would be nearly impossible to reach toxic levels by consuming foods or supplements, which contain at most 1 g/kg of PG. Cases of propylene glycol poisoning are usually related to either inappropriate intravenous administration or accidental ingestion of large quantities by children. The potential for long-term oral toxicity is also low. Because of its low chronic oral toxicity, propylene glycol was classified by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration as "generally recognized as safe" (GRAS) for use as a direct food additive.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with propylene glycol is essentially non-irritating to the skin. Undiluted propylene glycol is minimally irritating to the eye, and can produce slight transient conjunctivitis (the eye recovers after the exposure is removed).</p>
N-(N-BUTYL)THIOPHOSPHORIC TRIAMIDE	<p>NOEL (rat): 250 mg/kg/day based on cholinesterase inhibition. Mutagenicity: Ames test: in vitro mammalian cell gene mutation, and in vivo mammalian chromosome damage tests were each negative [Manufacturer] Mild sensitiser</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact.</p> <p>Urease inhibitors can induce leaf-tip necrosis in plants. Research to account for this phytotoxicity indicated that it resulted from an accumulation of toxic amounts of urea in plants through inhibition of urease activity. Support for this conclusion was provided by experiments showing that these urease inhibitors increased both leaf-tip necrosis and urea concentrations in wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) and sorghum [<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>(L.) Moench] plants grown in soils treated with urea and that the necrotic areas of such plants had a much higher concentration of urea than did the nonnecrotic areas. The potential of urease inhibitors for inducing phytotoxicity should not preclude their use to eliminate the adverse effects of urea fertilizers on seed germination and seedling growth in soil because the ammonia produced through hydrolysis of urea fertilizer by urease is much more detrimental to plant growth than is the urea accumulation induced by urease inhibitors.</p> <p>Clinical studies have shown that the oral administration of the urease inhibitor acetohydroxamic acid can reduce the extent of infection-associated kidney and bladder stone formation and catheter encrustation. However, later studies reported that the acetohydroxamic acid treatment caused intolerable side effects and its use was abandoned. The effects seem to be related to the development of an alkaline microenvironment.</p>
N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	<p>for N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> In rats, NMP is absorbed rapidly after inhalation, oral, and dermal administration, distributed throughout the organism, and eliminated mainly by hydroxylation to polar compounds, which are excreted via urine. About 80% of the administered dose is excreted as NMP and NMP metabolites within 24 h. A probably dose-dependent yellow coloration of the urine in rodents is observed. The major metabolite is 5-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone.</p> <p>Studies in humans show comparable results. Dermal penetration through human skin has been shown to be very rapid. NMP is rapidly biotransformed by hydroxylation to 5-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, which is further oxidized to N-methylsuccinimide; this intermediate is further hydroxylated to 2-hydroxy-N-methylsuccinimide.</p> <p>A substance (or part of a group of chemical substances) of very high concern (SVHC) - or product containing an SVHC:</p> <p>It is proposed that use within the European Union be subject to authorisation under the REACH Regulation. Indeed, listing of a substance as an SVHC by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is the first step in the procedure for authorisation or restriction of use of a chemical. The criteria are given in article 57 of the REACH Regulation. A substance may be proposed as an SVHC if it meets one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ it is carcinogenic *;</li> <li>▶ it is mutagenic *;</li> <li>▶ it is toxic for reproduction *;</li> <li>▶ it is persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT substances);</li> <li>▶ it is very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB substances);</li> <li>▶ there is "scientific evidence of probable serious effects to human health or the environment which give rise to an equivalent level of concern"; such substances are identified on a case-by-case basis.</li> </ul> <p>* Collectively described as CMR substances</p> <p>The "equivalent concern" criterion is significant because it is this classification which allows substances which are, for example, neurotoxic, endocrine-disrupting or otherwise present an unanticipated environmental health risk to be regulated under REACH]</p> <p>Simply because a substance meets one or more of the criteria does not necessarily mean that it will be proposed as an SVHC. Many such substances are already subject to restrictions on their use within the European Union, such as those in Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation. SVHCs are substances for which the current restrictions on use (where these exist) might be insufficient. There are three priority groups for assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ PBT substances and vPvB substances;</li> <li>▶ substances which are widely dispersed during use;</li> <li>▶ substances which are used in large quantities.</li> </ul>
UREA & N-(N-BUTYL)THIOPHOSPHORIC TRIAMIDE & N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.</p>
LIMESTONE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

PhaSedN	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
---------	----------	--------------------	---------	-------	--------

Continued...



## PhaSedN

	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
urea	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24541.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	5040h	Fish	>=1.71mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24541.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3910mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.65-8.48mg/l	4
sulfur	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>0.003mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.005mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>207mg/L	4
limestone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
propylene glycol	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<5300mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19000mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19300mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>114.4mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	710mg/L	4
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	280mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	280mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	530mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~253.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1140mg/l	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	12.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.4897mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	464mg/l	1
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
urea	LOW	LOW
sulfur	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	HIGH	HIGH
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW	LOW

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
urea	LOW (BCF = 10)
sulfur	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	LOW (LogKOW = -0.3192)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (BCF = 0.16)

#### Mobility in soil

Continued...

## PhaSedN

Ingredient	Mobility
urea	LOW (Log KOC = 4.191)
sulfur	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
propylene glycol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	LOW (Log KOC = 24.83)
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	LOW (Log KOC = 20.94)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

## Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

Label	Requirement
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

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
urea	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available
limestone	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
urea	Not Available
sulfur	Not Available
limestone	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide	Not Available
N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Not Available

## 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
HSR002571	Fertilisers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

Continued...

## PhaSedN

**urea is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**sulfur is found on the following regulatory lists**

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**limestone is found on the following regulatory lists**

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide is found on the following regulatory lists**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals  
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data  
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles**

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (urea; sulfur; propylene glycol; N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone)
China - IECSC	No (N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (sulfur; N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	No (N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide)
Mexico - INSQ	No (N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide)

Continued...

## PhaSedN

National Inventory	Status
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (N-(n-butyl)thiophosphoric triamide)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	17/06/2024
<b>Initial Date</b>	29/04/2020

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
7.1	17/06/2024	Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances