



## SuperN6

### Ballance Agri-Nutrients

Version No: 3.1

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

Issue Date: 16/02/2024

Print Date: 19/02/2024

L.GHS.NZL.EN.E

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

##### Product Identifier

Product name	SuperN6
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.
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##### 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]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
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	6.3A, 6.4A, 6.9B

##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7778-18-9	40-50	calcium sulfate
7758-23-8	20-40	calcium phosphate, monobasic
57-13-6	>12	urea
Not Available	1-5	unreacted rock, proprietary
7789-75-5	1-5	calcium fluoride
7664-38-2	1-5	phosphoric acid
1309-48-4.	0-1	magnesium oxide
7732-18-5	1-10	water
Legend:	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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li><li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<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>▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</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></ul>

- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- for phosphate salts intoxication:
- ▶ All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.
  - ▶ Ingestion of large quantities of phosphate salts (over 1.0 grams for an adult) may cause an osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probable abdominal cramps. Larger doses such as 4-8 grams will almost certainly cause these effects in everyone. In healthy individuals most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces with the diarrhoea and, thus, not cause any systemic toxicity. Doses greater than 10 grams hypothetically may cause systemic toxicity.
  - ▶ Treatment should take into consideration both anionic and cation portion of the molecule.
  - ▶ All phosphate salts, except calcium salts, have a hypothetical risk of hypocalcaemia, so calcium levels should be monitored.
- 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
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<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>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<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) silicon dioxide (SiO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>In fire situation urea melts and flows, on further heating it decomposes giving off ammonia gas. Thermal and oxidative degradation products can include ammonia, biuret, and cyanuric acid,.</p> <p>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

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <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>
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li></ul>
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	<div><div></div><div>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</div><div>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</div><div>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></div><div>▶ <b>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</b></div><div>▶ 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)</div><div>▶ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</div><div>▶ Establish good housekeeping practices.</div><div>▶ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</div><div>▶ 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.</div></div>
Other information	<div><div></div><div>▶ Store in original containers.</div><div>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</div><div>▶ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</div><div>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</div><div>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</div><div>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</div></div>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<div><div></div><div>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</div><div>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</div><div>▶ Plastic pail.</div><div>▶ Polyliner drum.</div><div>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</div><div>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</div></div>
Storage incompatibility	<div><div></div><div>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</div></div>



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)	calcium sulfate	Calcium sulphate (Gypsum, Plaster of Paris)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium fluoride	Fluorides, as F	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	magnesium oxide	Magnesium oxide fume	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
urea	30 mg/m3	280 mg/m3	1,700 mg/m3
calcium fluoride	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium oxide	30 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	730 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
calcium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available	Not Available
urea	Not Available	Not Available
calcium fluoride	250 mg/m3	Not Available
phosphoric acid	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
magnesium oxide	750 mg/m3	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
calcium phosphate, monobasic	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
urea	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	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

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. 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Chemical goggles.</li><li>Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</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>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<b>NOTE:</b> <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> 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. 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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. <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>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<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 B-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B P1 Air-line*	- -	B PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	B P2	B PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	B P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	B 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), 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

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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.

Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.

P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles

Suitable for:

- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
- Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
- Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Coloured granules.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided 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 Applicable	<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 Available	<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>	Not Available	<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>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>
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	Inhalation of phosphoric acid vapour or mist may cause choking, coughing, headache, weakness and dizziness. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of vapour or mist may cause pulmonary oedema (lung damage) and cyanosis
Ingestion	<p>Sulfate salts are poorly absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract but because of osmotic activity are able to draw water from the lumen to produce diarrhoea (purging). Sulfate ion usually has little toxicological potential.</p> <p>Phosphates are slowly and incompletely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and are unlikely (other than in abuse) to produce the systemic effects which occur when introduced by other routes. Such effects include vomiting, lethargy, fever, diarrhoea, falls in blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, carpal spasm, coma and tetany. These effects result following sequestration of blood calcium.</p> <p>Ingestion of large amounts of phosphate salts (over 1 gm for an adult) may produce osmotic catharsis resulting in diarrhoea and probably, abdominal cramp. Large doses (4-8 gm) will almost certainly produce these effects in most individuals. Most of the ingested salt will be excreted in the faeces of healthy individuals without producing systemic toxicity.</p> <p>Urea may cause irritation the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms of ingestion may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.</p> <p>Urea may also cause headache, confusion and electrolyte depletion.</p> <p>Ingestion of large quantity of phosphoric acid may cause severe abdominal pains, thirst, acidaemia, difficult breathing, convulsions, collapse, shock and death.</p> <p>Although less hazardous than nitric and sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid has equal corrosive action upon ingestion. Death of an individual 19 days after ingestion of phosphoric acid was due to recurrent internal haemorrhage. Necrosis of the upper and lower digestive tract and pancreas was evident at autopsy.</p>
Skin Contact	<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>Urea ointment acts to soften dry scaly skin, promotes skin absorption of other chemicals and is a common ingredient (2-20%) of skin ointments. Adverse reactions to clinical use of high doses of urea solution include nausea and vomiting.</p> <p>Prolonged skin contact may cause stinging sensation and mild irritation and may result in dermatitis</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant 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. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). 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>
Eye	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Chronic	<p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>The synthetic, amorphous silicas are believed to represent a very greatly reduced silicosis hazard compared to crystalline silicas and are considered to be nuisance dusts.</p> <p>When heated to high temperature and a long time, amorphous silica can produce crystalline silica on cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling pulmonary fibrosis that may take years to develop. Discrepancies between various studies showing that fibrosis associated with chronic exposure to amorphous silica and those that do not may be explained by assuming that diatomaceous earth (a non-synthetic silica commonly used in industry) is either weakly fibrogenic or nonfibrogenic and that fibrosis is due to contamination by crystalline silica content</p> <p>Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite. No cases of human systemic poisoning due to exposure to magnesite have been recorded. Pneumoconiosis was found in about 2% of workers exposed to high concentrations of dust from crude or roasted magnesite that also contained 1-3% silicon dioxide. Exposure periods ranged from 6-20 years. This condition occurred mainly in workers exposed to roasted (calcined) magnesite.</p> <p>Chronic symptoms produced by crystalline silicas included decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Lengthy exposure may cause silicosis a disabling form of pneumoconiosis which may lead to fibrosis, a scarring of the lining of the air sacs in the lung.</p> <p>The form and severity in which silicosis manifests itself depends in part on the type and extent of exposure to silica dusts: chronic, accelerated and acute forms are all recognized. In later stages the critical condition may become disabling and potentially fatal. Restrictive and/or obstructive lung function changes may result from chronic exposure. A risk associated with silicosis is development of pulmonary tuberculosis (silico-tuberculosis).</p> <p>Repeated exposure to synthetic amorphous silicas may produce skin dryness and cracking.</p> <p>Available data confirm the absence of significant toxicity by oral and dermal routes of exposure.</p> <p>Numerous repeated-dose, subchronic and chronic inhalation toxicity studies have been conducted in a number of species, at airborne concentrations ranging from 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> to 150 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Lowest-observed adverse effect levels (LOAELs) were typically in the range of 1 to 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. When available, the no-observed adverse effect levels (NOAELs) were between 0.5 and 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Differences in values may be due to particle size, and therefore the number of particles administered per unit dose.</p> <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. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.</p> <p>Dogs given daily doses of sodium phosphate dibasic for 9-22 weeks showed calcium deposits in the kidneys (nephrocalcinosis) with disseminated atrophy of the proximal tubule. Animals fed on sodium phosphate dibasic and potassium dihydrogen phosphate, in both short- and long-term studies, showed increased bone porosity; hyperparathyroidism and soft tissue calcification were also evident.</p> <p>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 prostrate 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> <p>Levels above 10 ug/m<sup>3</sup> of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible persons</p> <p>Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss.</p>



## SuperN6

SuperN6	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium sulfate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.26 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: >1581 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
calcium phosphate, monobasic	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye : Severe * [Monsanto]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.6 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 7100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
urea	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 8200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 8471 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (human): 22 mg/3 d (I)- mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
calcium fluoride	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >905 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.29 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 101 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
phosphoric acid	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.026 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE [Monsanto]* Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
magnesium oxide	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
water	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:** 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

<b>CALCIUM SULFATE</b>	<p>Gypsum (calcium sulfate dihydrate) is a skin, eye, mucous membrane, and respiratory system irritant. Early studies of gypsum miners did not relate pneumoconiosis with chronic exposure to gypsum. Other studies in humans (as well as animals) showed no lung fibrosis produced by natural dusts of calcium sulfate except in the presence of silica. However, a series of studies reported chronic nonspecific respiratory diseases in gypsum industry workers in Gacki, Poland.</p> <p>Unlike other fibers, gypsum is very soluble in the body; its half-life in the lungs has been estimated as minutes. In four healthy men receiving calcium supplementation with calcium sulfate (CaSO<sub>4</sub>·1/2H<sub>2</sub>O) (200 or 220 mg) for 22 days, an average absorption of 28.3% was reported. Several feeding studies in pigs on the bioavailability of calcium in calcium supplements, including gypsum, have been conducted. The bioavailability of calcium in gypsum was similar to that for calcitic limestone, oyster shell flour, marble dust, and aragonite, ranging from 85 to 102%.</p>
<b>UREA</b>	<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>
<b>PHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	<p>phosphoric acid ( 85%) for acid mists, aerosols, vapours</p> <p>Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of</p>



## SuperN6

	<p>urine can range from &lt;5 to &gt; 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH in vivo differ from exposures <i>in vitro</i> in that, <i>in vivo</i>, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than in vitro.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.</p> <p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>		
MAGNESIUM OXIDE	<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>		
CALCIUM SULFATE & CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, MONOBASIC & UREA & CALCIUM FLUORIDE & PHOSPHORIC ACID & MAGNESIUM OXIDE	<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>		
PHOSPHORIC ACID & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
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

SuperN6	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3200mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>79mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	0.25h	Fish	75mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
calcium phosphate, monobasic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	Not Available
urea	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24541.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3910mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	24541.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	5040h	Fish	>=1.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.65-8.48mg/l	4
calcium fluoride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	97mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	43mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	3.7mg/l	2

Continued...

	LC50	96h	Fish	>=10.4<=150mg/l	2
phosphoric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	67.94-113.76mg/L	4
magnesium oxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: 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
calcium sulfate	HIGH	HIGH
urea	LOW	LOW
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
calcium sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)
urea	LOW (BCF = 10)
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
calcium sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)
urea	LOW (KOC = 4.191)
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>DO NOT 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>
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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

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
calcium sulfate	Not Available
calcium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available
urea	Not Available
calcium fluoride	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
magnesium oxide	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
calcium sulfate	Not Available
calcium phosphate, monobasic	Not Available
urea	Not Available
calcium fluoride	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
magnesium oxide	Not Available
water	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.

calcium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

calcium phosphate, monobasic 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)

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)

calcium fluoride is found on the following regulatory lists

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
- 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)

phosphoric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

- 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)

magnesium oxide 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)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (calcium sulfate; calcium phosphate, monobasic; urea; phosphoric acid; magnesium oxide; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	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

Revision Date	16/02/2024
Initial Date	31/10/2022

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	16/02/2024	Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard)

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,

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- 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