Safety Data Sheet

Conforms to REGULATION (EU) No. 453/2010

Version:	Revision 1
Issue date:	06/08/21

GROUP 7

NPK/NP/NK (NON-AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED)

1.0	**Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**	
1.1	**Product Identifier**	
	Product/Trade name	Non-ammonium nitrate based compounds or blended NPK/NP/NK fertilizers. As indicated on packaging by PSDS Group 7 marking and nutrient inclusion.
	Common chemical name	Non-ammonium nitrate based NPK, compound/blended fertilizer, complex fertilizer, NP fertilizer, NK fertilizer.
	Synonyms	N/A Mixture
	Chemical formula	N/A Mixture
	EU index number (Annex 1)	N/A Mixture
	EC No	N/A Mixture
	CAS No.	N/A Mixture
	REACH Registration Number.	N/A Mixture
	National Product Registration Number, where applicable	N/A
1.2	**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**	
	Use of the substance/mixture	Fertilizer
	Uses advised against	All non-agricultural fertilizer use.
1.3	**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**	
	Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier	Manufacturer
		Company name: Mole Valley Forage Services Ltd
		Full address: 8 shed, North Side, South dock, Alexandra dock, Newport, Gwent, NP20 2NP.
	Email address of the person responsible for SDS	Tel: 01769 576450 Email address: reece.woolgar@mvfs.co.uk
1.4	**Emergency telephone number**	Tel; 01769 576227 Out of hours; 07814284067

2	**Hazards identification**	
2.1	**Classification of the substance or mixture**	
	Classification in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)	Non-hazardous.
	Hazard Statement(s)	Not applicable
	Classification in accordance with Directive 67/548 (DSD)	Not applicable
	Risk phrase(s)	Not applicable
2.2	**Label elements**	
	Hazard pictogram(s)	None.
	Signal word	Not applicable
	Hazard Statement(s)	None.

	Precautionary Statements	P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames & hot surfaces. — No smoking.
		P220	Keep/Store away from combustible materials & chemicals.
		P280	Wear eye protection.
		P370+P378	In case of fire: Use copious quantities 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.
		P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
		P221	Take any precautions to avoid mixing with combustibles/.
		P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
2.3	**Other hazards**		
	PBT/vPvB criteria	No component substances are considered to be PBT or vPvB.	
	Other hazards which do not result in classification		
	Physical and chemical hazards	Fertilizers are basically harmless products when handled correctly. However, the following points should be noted for fire, heating and detonation: The fertilizer is not itself combustible but it can support combustion, even in the absence of air. On heating it melts and further heating can cause decomposition, releasing toxic fumes containing nitrogen oxides, ammonia and other gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous gases and sulphur oxide depending on composition.	
	Health hazards	The fertilizers are basically harmless products when handled correctly. However, prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause discomfort, ingestion of large quantities may give rise to gastro-intestinal disorders and inhalation of dust at high concentrations may cause irritation of the nose and upper respiratory tract with symptoms such as sore throat and coughing. Symptoms may be delayed. For UREA; Persons who may have inhaled hazardous decomposition nitrous gases must be laid down and kept rested. Call a doctor immediately. Persons who have inhaled fire effluents require medical observation for at least 48 hours. Symptoms of poisoning may even occur several hours after the incident.	
	Environmental hazards	Heavy spillage of nitrate and phosphate may cause adverse environmental impact such as eutrophication in confined surface waters or nitrate contamination. See Section 12.	

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Mixture

Hazardous ingredients

Chemical name	CAS no.	EC no.	Generic REACH Reg No.)	Classification Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008	Classification Directive 67/548/EEC	% (w/w)
Other ingredients						
Urea.	57-13-6	200-315-5	01-2119463277-33			Variable
Di-ammonium phosphate	7783-28-0	231-987-8	01-2119490974-22-0014			Variable
Potassium Chloride	7447-40-7	231-211-8				Variable
Ammonium Sulphate	7783-20-2	231-984-1	01-2119455044-46			Variable
Limestone	1317-65-3	215-279-6				Variable

EC no. means EINECS or ELINCS number.

4.0	**First aid measures**	
4.1	**Description of first aid measures**	
	General	In some cases medical attention necessary (see below).
	Inhalation	Remove from source of exposure to dusts to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if ill effects occur. In case of inhalation of UREA decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
	Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Rinse mouth thoroughly and then drink at least 1 to 2 glasses of water. Obtain medical attention if more than a small quantity has been swallowed. NOTE; never give an unconscious person anything to drink.
	Skin contact	Wash the affected area with water.
	Eye contact	Flush/irrigate eyes including under the eyelid with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.
4.2	**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**	
	Acute effects	Gastrointestinal disorders from Urea.
	Delayed effects	Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Burning feeling and temporary redness, coughing and/or wheezing.
4.3	**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**	
	Note to physician	Inhalation of fire and thermal decomposition gases, containing oxides of nitrogen, ammonia and other toxic gases can cause irritation and corrosive effects on the respiratory system. Some lung effects may be delayed. Give oxygen, especially if there is blueness around the mouth. Treat symptomatically; UREA; In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. AMMONIUM SULPHATE; Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed.

5.0	**Fire-fighting measures**	
5.1	**Extinguishing media**	
	Suitable extinguishing media	**If fertilizer is not directly involved in the fire** Use the best means available to extinguish the fire. **If fertilizer is involved in the fire** Use plenty of water.
	Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use chemical extinguishers or foams or attempt to smother the fire with steam or sand.
5.2	**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**	
	Specific hazards	Potential explosion hazard under fire conditions when severely confined and/or contaminted with incompatible materials (e.g. organic materials, halogenated compounds - see Section 10). Do not allow molten fertilizers to run into drains.
	Hazardous thermal decomposition and combustion products	Oxides of nitrogen, ammonia, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides, amines and nitrous gases depending on composition HCl etc. Persons who may have inhaled nitrous gases must be laid down and kept rested. Call a doctor immediately. Persons who have inhaled fire effluents require medical observation for at least 48 hours. Symptoms of poisoning may even occur several hours after the incident.
5.3	**Advice for firefighters**	
	Special fire fighting procedures	Open doors and windows of the store to give maximum ventilation. Avoid breathing the fumes (toxic); stand up-wind of the fire. Prevent any contamination of fertilizer by oils or other combustible materials.
	Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Use a self-contained breathing apparatus if fumes are being entered.

6.0	**Accidental release measures**	
6.1	**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**	Avoid walking through spilled product and exposure to dust.
6.2	**Environmental precautions**	Take care to avoid the contamination of watercourses and drains and inform the appropriate authority in case of accidental contamination of watercourses.
6.3	**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**	Any spillage of fertilizer should be cleaned up promptly, swept up and placed in a clean labelled open container for safe disposal, avoiding dusty conditions. Do not mix with sawdust and other combustible or organic substances. Dilute any contaminated or fine grained fertilizer with inert materials such as limestone/dolomite, mineral phosphate, gypsum, sand or dissolve in water.
6.4	**Reference to other sections**	See section 1 for emergency contact information, section 8 for personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal.

7.0	**Handling and storage**	
7.1	**Precautions for safe handling**	Avoid excessive generation of dust. Avoid contamination by combustible (e.g. diesel oil, grease, etc.) and/or other incompatible materials. Avoid unnecessary exposure to the atmosphere to prevent moisture pick-up. When handling the product over long periods use appropriate personal protective equipment, e.g. gloves. Carefully clean all equipment prior to maintenance and repair.
7.2	**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**	Store in compliance with national and local regulations Locate away from the sources of heat or fire. Keep away from combustible materials and substances mentioned under Section10. On farm, ensure that the fertilizer is not stored near hay, straw, grain, diesel oil, etc. When stored loose, take particular care to avoid mixing with other fertilizers. Ensure high standard of housekeeping in the storage area. Do not permit smoking and use of naked lights in the storage areas. Restrict stack size (according to local regulations) and keep at least 1m distance around the stacks of bagged products. Any building used for the storage should be dry and well ventilated. Where the nature of the bagged product and climatic conditions so require, store under conditions that will avoid product breakdown by thermal cycling (wide variation in temperature). The product should not be stored in direct sunlight to avoid physical breakdown due to thermal cycling. Packaging materials: Plastic synthetic materials, steel and aluminum are suitable. Avoid use of copper and zinc.
7.3	**Specific end use(s)**	As a fertilizer.

8.0	**Exposure controls/personal protection**	
8.1	**Control parameters**	
	Regulated Exposure limit values **Recommended occupational and consumer exposure limit values (following from the performed CSA):**	No specific EU official limit. UK EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits, (WEL's), Components. Type. Value. Form. Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) TWA, (Time Weighted Average 4mg/m3 Respirable 4mg/m3 Respirable dust 10mg/m3 Inhalable 10mg/m3 Inhalable dust Exposure pattern Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) Total inhalable dust; 10mg/m³ Total respirable dust = 4mg/m³ The long-term DNEL is considered sufficient to ensure that effects from acute exposure to the substance do not occur.

	PNEC	fresh water mg/l	marine water mg/l	Intermittent use/release mg/l	Sewage treatment plant mg/l	Freshwater sediment mg/kg/dw	Soil mg/kg/dw
	Urea.	0.47	0.047	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given
	Di-ammonium Phosphate	1.7	0.17	17	10	Not given	Not given
	Potassium Chloride	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given
	Ammonium Sulphate	0.312	0.0312	0.53	16.18	0.063	62.6
	Limestone	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given

8.2	**Exposure controls**	
	Appropriate engineering measures	Avoid high dust concentration and provide ventilation where necessary. Risk of inhalation must be minimised as much as possible.
	Hygienic measures	When handling the product do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands after handling and before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.
	Individual protection	
	Respiratory system	If dust concentration is high and/or ventilation is inadequate, use suitable dust mask or respirator with an appropriate filter; EN 136, EN 140, EN143, EN149, Filters P2
	Skin and body	Working clothes.
	Hands	Wear suitable gloves (e.g. plastic, rubber or leather) when handling the product over long periods.
	Eyes	Use appropriate safety eye wear depending on the task being carried out. Wear safety glasses with side protection or safety goggles, (EN166).
	Environmental exposure controls	Avoid the contamination of watercourses and drains and inform the appropriate authority in case of accidental contamination of watercourses. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

9.0	**Physical and chemical properties**	
	Appearance	Solid, may contain white, grey or brown, red, cream and straw and light grey coloured granules or prills unless deliberately coloured during manufacture.
	Odour	Odourless.
	Odour threshold	Not applicable
	pH	Usually > 5 (water solution 100g/ltr).
	Melting point/freezing point	>130°C depending on moisture content and ingredients.
	Initial boiling point and boiling range	Decomposes.
	Flash point	Not relevant.
	Flammability (solid, gas)	Not flammable
	Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable.
	Explosive properties	Not available.
	Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
	Decomposition temperature	May start to decompose above approx. 130°C depending on ingredients.
	Minimum ignition energy	Not applicable
	Oxidising properties	Not classified as an oxidizer.
	Critical temperature	Not applicable
	Relative density	Not applicable
	Density	Not applicable.
	Loose bulk density	900 - 1100kg/m3
	Vapour pressure at 20°C	Not applicable
	Vapour density	Not applicable

	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
	Viscosity	Not applicable
	Mean particle size	2-4mm
	Water solubility	Soluble Hygroscopic - readily picks up moisture from the air.
	Surface tension	Not available.
	Other information	
	Miscibility	Not applicable
	Fat solubility	Not available
	Gas group	Not applicable
	Remarks	No further relevant information available.

10.0	**Stability and reactivity**	
10.1	**Reactivity**	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7, handling and storage).
10.2	**Chemaical stability**	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7, handling and storage).
10.3	**Possibility of hazardous reactions**	When heated can decompose.
10.4	**Conditions to avoid**	Heating above 130°C (decomposes to gases), depending on ingredients. Contamination by incompatible materials. Unnecessary exposure to the atmosphere. Sources of heat or fire close to the product. Heating under confinement. Welding or hot work on equipment or plant which may have contained fertilizer without first washing thoroughly to remove all fertilizer.
10.5	**Incompatible materials**	Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Nitrate based fertilizers. Urea itself reacts with calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite to form the explosive nitrogen trichloride and should be considered if included in the mixture/blend. Combustible materials, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, sulphur, chlorates, chromates, nitrites, permanganates, metallic powders and substances containing metals such as copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc and their alloys.
10.6	**Hazardous decomposition products**	For fire situation: see section 5. When strongly heated, it melts and decomposes releasing toxic fumes (e.g. NO_x, ammonia and other gases which may include sulphur oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and nitrous gases depending on composition) When in contact with alkaline material such as lime, may give off ammonia gas. See also Sections 2 and 9.

11.0	**Toxicological information**		
11.1	**Information on toxicological effects**		
	Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution	Not available	
	Acute toxicity	Ingredients	
	Acute oral toxicity	Urea	LD50: 14300 mg/kg, rat, male.
	Acute oral toxicity	Di-ammonium phosphate	LD50: > 2000 mg/kg, rat, (OECD 425)
	Acute dermal toxicity	Di-ammonium phosphate	LD50: > 5000 mg/kg, rat, (OECD 402)
	Acute inhalation toxicity	Di-ammonium phosphate	LC50: > 5 mg/l, rat, 4hr duration of exposure, (OECD 403)
	Acute oral toxicity	Potassium chloride	LD50: 3020 mg/kg, rat.
	Acute oral toxicity	Ammonium sulphate	LD50: 2840 mg/kg, rat.
	Acute oral toxicity	Ammonium sulphate	LD50: 4540 mg/kg, rat.
	Acute oral toxicity	Ammonium sulphate	LD50: 640 mg/kg, mouse.
	Acute oral toxicity	Ammonium sulphate	LDLO: 3500 mg/kg, domestic animals.
	Acute dermal toxicity	Ammonium sulphate	LD50: >2000 mg/kg, rat.
	Acute inhalation toxicity	Ammonium sulphate	>1000 mg/m3, (8 hours TWA), rat.

Local effects			
Skin irritation	Product	No critical or specific hazard	
Eye irritation	Product	Not classified as irritating; see section 16.	
Sensitisation	No known significant effects or critical hazards to skin or respiratory systems. Prolonged contact may cause irritation and dryness from Limestone.		
Other			
Sub-acute toxicity	Oral 52-week NOAEL = 2250 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 453, with Urea) Oral 28-day NOAEL ≥ 250 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 422, with di-ammonium phosphate) Oral 52-week NOAEL = 256 mg/kg bw/day (OECD 453, with ammonium sulphate)		
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Reproductive toxicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.		
Remarks	Adverse health effects are considered unlikely when the product is handled and used correctly. If large quantities are ingested may give rise to gastro-intestinal disorders. No new or increased hazards of Sub-acute toxicity, Mutanegicity, Reproductive toxicity and/or Carcinogenicity are introduced from the inclusion of one or more of each of the substances; Di-ammonium Phosphate, Potassium Chloride, Ammonium Sulphate and Limestone in the dry mixture/blend. Limestone dust if inhaled over a prolonged or extended period can, by respirable dust, lead to respiratory system damage and disease. Crystalline silica is present in limestone at around 2% by content, (Ref; HSE INDG 463), respirable crystalline silica has been associated with the lung disease silicosis.		

12.0	**Ecological information**		
12.1	**Toxicity**		
Urea.	Toxicity to fish.	LC50: 6810mg/l, species Leuciscus Idis, (Orfe), 96 hour period.	
	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.	LC50; 10000 mg/l, species Daphnia Magna, (water flea), 48 hour period.	
		NOEC 47 mg/l, species Microcystis Aeruginosa, (algal bloom), 8 day period.	
Di-ammonium phosphate	Acute algae toxicity	EC50: > 100 mg/l, EC10/LC10 or NOEC = 100mg/l for freshwater algae, species; Selanastrum capricornutum, 72 hour period.	
DAP commercial grade	Acute toxicity on fish.	LC50: 1700mg/l for fry at 21deg/C, species Cirrhinus mrigala. LC50 = 1875 mg/l on fingerlings at 21 deg/C, 96 hour period.	
Single superphosphate, (read across to Di-ammonium phosphate)	Acute toxicity on aquatic invertebrates.	EC50/LC50: 1790 mg/l for freswater invertebrates at 20.7 deg/C, species Daphnia carinata, 72 hour period.	
	PNEC for freshwater; 1.7 mg/l, PNEC for matine water; 0.17 mg/l, PNEC for intermittent releases; 17mg/l.		
	Inhibition of microbial activity	3-h EC50/LC50: >100 mg/l, EC10/LC10 or NOEC: 100 mg/l (Activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage)	
	PNEC for sewage treatment plant: 10mg/l		
Potassium Chloride	Toxicity to fish.	LC50: 880 mg/l, species Pimephales Promelas, (fathead minnow), 96 hour period, OE CD Test Guideline 203.	
	Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.	EC50: 440 - 880 mg/l, species Dapnia Magna, (water flea), 48 hour period, OECD Test Guideline 202.	
	Toxicity to algae.	EC50: >100 mg/l, species Desmodesmus Subspicatus, (green algae), 72 hour period, OECD Test Guideline 201.	
	Toxicity to bacteria.	EC50: >1000mg/l, activated sludge, 3 hour period, OECD Test Guideline 209.	
	Toxicity to fish, (chronic toxicity).	No observed effect concentration: 500 mg/l, 7 day period, OECD Test Guideline 210.	
Ammonium Sulphate	Toxicity to fish.	LC50: 6.6 - 39.2 mg/l, species Oncorhynchus Mykiss, (rainbow trout), 96 hour period.	

			LC50; >20 mg/l, species Pimephales Promelas, (fathead minnow), 96 hour period.
		Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.	LC50; >20 mg/l, species Daphnia Magna, (water flea), 96 hour period.
12.2	**Persistence and degradability**	**Ingredient name**	Urea
	Biodegradation	Readily biodegradeable. No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
	Hydrolysis	Not applicable.	
		Ingredient name	Di-ammonium Phosphate
	Biodegradation	Standard test is not applicable as the mixture is inorganic.	
	Hydrolysis	Hydrolysis of the substance does not occur, and is also not susceptible to photodegradation.	
		Ingredient name	Potassium Chloride
	Biodegradation	Not applicable	
	Hydrolysis	Not applicable.	
		Ingredient name	Ammonium Sulphate
	Biodegradation	Standard test is not applicable as the mixture is inorganic.	
	Hydrolysis	Not applicable.	
		Ingredient name.	Limestone.
	Biodegradation	Limestone is non-volatile and inert, it is resistant to degradation and will persist in the environment.	
	Hydrolysis	Not applicable.	
12.3	**Bioaccumulative potential**	Octanol-water partition coefficient (Kow)	Is considered to be low (based on high water solubility).
		Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	Low potential for bioaccumulation (based on ingredient properties), Urea, Potassium Chloride (K) and Ammonium Sulphate (S). Di-ammonium Phosphate (N & P); Aquatic bio-accumulation - simple inorganic salts with high aqueous solubility will exist in a dissociated form in an aqueous solution. Such a substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation. Terrestrial - simple inorganic salts with high aqueous solubility will bioaccumulation; will exist in a dissociated form in an aqueous solution. Such a substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation.
12.4	**Mobility in soil**	Low potential for adsorption (based on ingredient properties). Very soluble in water. Urea; soluble in water, predicted to have a high mobility in soil. Di-ammonium Phosphate (N & P); Phosphates whether citrate or water soluble, are translocated in the soil only over very short periods and are then immobilised. Potassium Chloride (K); Not applicable. Ammonium Sulphate (S); easily soluble in cold water. Limestone is resistant to degradation and will persist in the environment.	
12.5	**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**	Urea; Substance characteristics do not meet PBT or vPvB screening criteria. According to data available, Di-ammonium Phosphate (N & P), is not PBT and not VPvB. Potassium Chloride, (K), is inorganic so no PBT and vPvB assessment is required. Ammonium Sulphate, (S), is not considered to be PBT or vPvB. Limestone - not applicable.	
12.6	**Other adverse effects**	Heavy spillage may cause adverse environmental impact such as eutrophication in confined surface waters.	

13.0	**Disposal considerations**	
	Container	Containers should be cleaned by appropriate method and then re-used or disposed by landfill or incineration as appropriate, in accordance with local and national regulations. Do not remove label until container is thoroughly cleaned.

	Methods of disposal	Depending on degree and nature of contamination dispose of by use as fertilizer on farm, as raw material for liquid fertilizer, or to an authorised waste facility. Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its container in a safe way and in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. See chapters 06 03 and 06 10 of the list of wastes (Commission decision 2000/532/EC)
	Package waste disposal	Empty the bag by shaking to remove as much as possible of its contents. If approved by local authorities, empty bags may be disposed of as non-hazardous material or returned for recycling.
	Note: see section 7 for safe handling and storage	

14.0 Transport information

		ADR/RID	ADN/ADNR	IMDG	ICAO/IATA	
14.1	**UN Number**	Not classifed				
14.2	**UN Proper shipping name**	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Not classifed				
14.4	**Packing group**	Not applicable.				
	Label	Not applicable.				
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Not applicable.				
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	None.				
14.7	**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code**	Not Applicable.				

15.0 Regulatory information

15.1	**Safety, health and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**	
	Other regulations	Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH), EC 2003/2003, 96/82 EC. Decision No 1348/2008/EC of the European Parliament & of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009.
15.2	**Chemical safety assessment**	In accordance with REACH Article 14, a Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for the relevant applicable component substances in the mixture.

16.0 Other information

The information provided in this safety data sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of its publication.
The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any proceed, unless specified in the text.

Classification in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008, as listed in Annex VI:	None.
Classification in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008, by self-classification based on the performed CSA	Not classified. No eye irritation (tested on mixtures with similar compositions according to OECD 437 and OECD 405)
Risk phrases	R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire. R36 Irritating to eye.
Symbols	O oxidizing Xi irritant
Abbreviations and acronyms	Oxidizing solids category 3 (Ox. Sol 3) May intensify fire; oxidizer (H272) Eye irritation Category 2 (Eye Irrit. 2) Causes serious eye irritation (H319)

	CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation, (Regulation EC No. 1272/2008). CAS Number - Chemical Abstracts Number, substance registration number. EC No. - European Commission substance identification number. % w/w - Percentage weight for weight; percentage by weight of solute in total weight of solution. PBT - Persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic. vPvB - Very persistent, very bioaccumulative. DNEL - Derived no effect level. PNEL - Prescribed no effect level. LC50 - Lethal concentration for 50% of subjects. LD50 - Lethal dose for 50% of subjects. OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. LOAEL - Lowest observed adverse effect level. NOAEL - No observed adverse effect level. EC50 - Effective Concentration for 50% of subjects. NOEC - No observed effect concentration. LTEL - Long term exposure limit. STEL - Short term exposure limit TWA - Time weighted average. mg/kg/bw/day - mg/kg of body weight per day. mg/kg/dw - mg/kg of dry weight.
Training advice	Operators should be provided with information, instruction, training and supervision relative to this Safety Data Sheet and any subsequent COSHH assessment produced by his/her employer.
Date of previous SDS	08/07/2010
Modifications in this version	
References	EFMA/Fertilizers Europe Guidance documents, TFI HPV data; NOTOX gap analysis

Disclaimer

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is given in good faith and belief in its accuracy based on our knowledge of the substance/preparation concerned at the date of publication. It does not imply the acceptance of any legal liability or responsibility whatsoever by Origin Fertilisers for the consequences of its use or misuse in any particular circumstances.