
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Name: soliSZ
Synonyms: DAP + Sulphur + Zinc 0.5% ♦ 16-18-0-8-Zn0.5

1.2. Uses and uses advised against

Uses: CROP NUTRIENT ♦ FERTILIZER
Uses advised against: -

1.3. Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier Name: WENGFU AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address: Level 1, 250 Ingles Street, Port Melbourne, VIC, 3207, AUSTRALIA
Telephone: 1300 936 438
Fax: +61 (0) 3 9999 8701
Email: info@wengfuaustralia.com
Website: www.wengfuaustralia.com/

1.4. Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency: +61 (0) 424 837 788

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

GHS classifications: Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 3

2.2. GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Signal Word
None allocated

Pictograms
None allocated

Hazard Statements
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention Statements
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Storage statements
None allocated.

Response statements
None allocated.

Disposal statements
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Slippery when wet.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
DIAMMONIUM HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE	7783-28-0	231-987-8	>60%
SULPHUR	7704-34-9	231.722-6	1 to <10%
ZINC	7440-66-6	231-175-3	<1%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes or until advised by a doctor or the Poisons Information Centre.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove persons from contaminated area into fresh air.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If irritation develops and persists after washing, seek medical attention.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once).

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose, throat and digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, coughing and shortness of breath. See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-flammable. May evolve phosphorus oxides when heated to decomposition.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

No fire or explosion hazard exists. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use water-fog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4. Hazchem code

None allocated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Ventilate area where possible.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent spilled product from entering drains or waterways.

6.3. Methods of cleaning up

Recover spilt fertiliser as soon as possible. If in a warehouse and the product has not been contaminated or degraded, return it to the original stockpile. Otherwise, store in a separate bay or containers. If in the open, and the product cannot

be immediately recovered, take steps to protect the product from the elements and loss to waterways. Cover the spilt product with a water-proof tarpaulin, weighed down to prevent the tarpaulin being blown off by wind. In agricultural fields, spread any residual fertiliser out over as wide an area as possible. If left too thick, plant growth may be affected or die. Remove from roadways by sweeping / street sweeper.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Before use, carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid contact with eyes or skin and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fertilisers should be stored in a cool, dry, covered and well-ventilated area. Bulk fertiliser should be stored in bays or piles, on concrete floors and physically apart from other products. If stored in the open, do so for only for short periods keeping the product covered with a tarpaulin. Fertilisers should not be stored in silos. Do not allow product to come into contact with water from any source including rain, condensation or from the surface on which it is stored. Store fertiliser away from acids, oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorite), other farm chemicals, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, grains or foodstuffs. Fertiliser may set in storage, posing a risk of a 'hang up' and engulfment when being removed from a stockpile. Bagged fertilisers should be stored under cover and out of direct sunlight as UV light will degrade woven polypropylene bags. Do not store 1,000 kg bulk bags more than 2 high as this promotes caking. Stockpiles of fertiliser in bags must be stable. Place the bags as close as is reasonably practicable to each other, without causing damage. If stored on pallets, observe and do not exceed the pallet capacity rating. When walking near rows of stacked bags, pedestrians should maintain a distance equal to at least the height of the stacked product. Fertiliser can emit ammonia or other odours. When stored in confined, unventilated spaces, (e.g.: the hold of a ship), oxygen may become depleted. In this situation, ventilate and test atmosphere prior to entry.

7.3. Specific end uses

Fertiliser – apply at rate as advised by an agronomist

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure standards

No exposure standards have been entered for this product.

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation.
Use in well ventilated areas.
Use appropriate safe working procedures to reduce the potential for an inhalation hazard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear dust-proof goggles.
Hands Wear PVC or neoprene gloves.
Body When using large quantities, or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory At high dust levels, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	SOLID, 4-6MM, COLOURED (YELLOW, OFF-WHITE, GREY, BLACK) GRANULES
Odour	SLIGHT AMMONIA ODOUR
Flammability	NON-FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT APPLICABLE
Boiling point	NOT APPLICABLE
Melting point	NOT APPLICABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	7.4 TO 8.0 (1% SOLUTION)
Vapour density	NOT APPLICABLE
Specific gravity	1.5 – 1.7
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	0.9mm Hg @ 75°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT APPLICABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT APPLICABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT APPLICABLE
Decomposition temperature	155°C (311°F)
Viscosity	NOT APPLICABLE
Explosive properties	NOT EXPLOSIVE
Oxidising properties	MAY BE CORROSIVE TO IRON, MILD STEEL, ALUMINIUM, ZINC, COPPER
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

9.2. Other information

Bulk density 930 – 960 kg/m³

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Avoid moisture / water.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible with alkaline materials, oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorite) or acids (e.g. nitric acid).

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve nitrogen and phosphorus oxides and ammonia when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity This product is expected to be of low toxicity. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
DI-AMMONIUM HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	> 5,000 mg/kg (rat)	> 5,000 mg/m ³ /4hrs (rat)
SULPHUR	> 5,000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2,000 mg/kg (rabbit)	1660 mg/m ³ (mammal)
ZINC SULPHATE MONOHYDRATE	1891 mg/kg	-	-

Skin	Not classified as a skin irritant. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mild irritation.
Eye	Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact may result in mild irritation, lacrimation and redness.
Aspiration	Not classified as causing aspiration.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
STOT – Single	Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure. However, over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing.
STOT - Repeated	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2. Persistence and degradability
Expected to be inherently biodegradable

12.3. Bio-accumulative potential
No information provided

12.4. Mobility in soil
Expected to remain in water or migrate through soil

12.5. Other adverse effects
DAP is considered biodegradable and is taken up as a nutrient by vegetation. Large spills can harm or kill vegetation. In waterways, may release phosphates which will result in algae growth, increased turbidity, and depleted oxygen. At extremely high concentrations, this may be hazardous to fish or other marine organisms. Release to watercourses may cause effects downstream.

DAP may contain heavy metal impurities. Its use may result in accumulation of cadmium, lead and mercury in the soil. Depending on soil characteristics, irrigation water quality, plant species and variety, crop uptake of cadmium may lead to residue levels in plant and animal products in excess of the maximum level specified by the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. In pasture, the offal from grazing animals may also exceed these limits.

DAP may contain fluorine as an impurity. Do not feed this product to livestock or use in stock feed mixtures. If top dressing pastures, do not graze for 3 weeks or until rain or irrigation is received.

Refer product label for further information.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal	Collect without generating dust. Place in clean, sealed containers and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TANSPORT IMDG/IMO)	AIR TANSPORT (IATA)
14.1. <u>UN Number</u>	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated

14.2. Proper Shipping Name	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated
14.3. Transport Class	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated
14.4. Packing Group	None allocated	None allocated	None allocated

14.5. Environmental hazards

At extremely high concentrations, this may be hazardous to fish or other marine organisms. Release to watercourses may cause effects downstream.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Hazchem code none allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Poisons schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

Hazard codes N Dangerous for the environment

Risk phrases R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Safety phrases S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

Inventory listings **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**
All components are listed on AICS or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
Effects of overexposure to dusts can include irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract, pneumoconiosis (dust congested lungs), pneumonitis (lung inflammation), coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and jaundice.

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
Ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by Wengfu Australia on information concerning the product which has been provided by the manufacturer or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from Wengfu Australia. While all due care has been taken to include accurate and up-to-date information in this Safety Data Sheet, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, Wengfu Australia accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

END OF SDS