




SAFETY DATA SHEET

| Product | Personal Protection Elements |
|----------------------|---|
| PROTERRA 7-40 |  Gloves  Respiratory protection  Safety goggles |

| SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION | |
|---|---|
| GHS Product identifier | Protterra 7-40 |
| Other means of identification | Does not have |
| Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use In the agricultural industry as fertilizer. | TELEFONO DE EMERGENCIA LAS 24 HS (0291) 459-8188 - (0291) 459-8008 - Security (0291) 154-050419 – Safety Health (0291) 459-8196 – Medical Service |
| SUPPLIER Profertil S.A. Terminal San Nicolás, Provincia de Buenos Aires – Argentina | DISTRIBUTOR Profertil S.A. Terminal San Nicolás, Provincia de Buenos Aires - Argentina |

| SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Classification of the substance | Clasificación | | Labeled | | | Hazard indication code | |
| | Hazard class | Hazard category | Pictogram | | Signal word | | Hazard indication |
| | | | GHS | Model Regulations of UN | | | |
| Not applicable. | | | | | | | |
| Summary | <p>It is not classified as hazardous matter in accordance with Directive 92/32/ EEC. The product is not considered toxic to humans.</p> <p>It is not carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic according to ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA. Its decomposition can affect aquatic life.</p> <p>Contact with dust from this product may cause irritation to the eyes, respiratory tract and skin.</p> | | | | | | |

| SECTION 3. INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Composition: Pure | | Comercialization: Granulated in bag and in bulk | | | |
| Common name | Synonyms of the substance | Common name | Synonyms of the substance | Common name | Composición (% por peso) |
| Monoammonium Phosphate | MAP | 10124-31-9 | Salt of Ammonium and Phosphates | PO ₄ H ₂ NH ₄ | 60 |
| Single Superphosphate | SSP | 8011-76-5 | Phosphates | P ₂ O ₅ | 40 |

| SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Contact with eyes | The contact with the dust may cause irritation to the eyes, so immediately rinse the eyes with plenty of water, for at least for 15 minutes, keeping the eyelids open. Request medical attention. |



| | |
|--|--|
| Contact with skin | Contact with dust can cause skin irritation, so wash the contaminated area with water and soap. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Remove and wash the contaminated clothes and shoes. |
| Inhalation | Contact with dust can cause irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, so the exposed person is to be moved to a place where they can breathe non-contaminated air. Request medical attention. |
| Ingestion | Rinse the mouth with water. Do not induce the vomiting unless it is expressly indicated by medical personnel. |
| SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES | |
| Suitable extinguishing media | Agent extinguisher for fire A/B/C. |
| Specific hazards arising from the chemical | It is not combustible. Its thermal decomposition can produce ammonia (NH ₃), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), phosphorus oxides (PO _x) and water. |
| Special protective actions for fire-fighters | In case of fumes or gases, those responsible for controlling the fire must use Autonomous Breathing Equipment and Structural Equipment for Firefighters. Collect the water used in fire-fighting for its subsequent reuse or treatment. |
| SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES | |
| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures | Use the corresponding PPEs. In case of generation of dust, ventilation to allow the fulfillment of the limits of occupational exposure should be provided. Otherwise, the use of a mask should be indicated. |
| Environmental precautions | The spills must be prevented from entering into drains or courses of water, superficial, underground or otherwise. Avoid the generation of dust. |
| Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up | Absorb and/or contain the spill with inert material and place in a suitable container. Spilled material can be slippery. If the product is contaminated with soil, it can be reused as fertilizer. To do this, the spilled material must be collected with mechanical means (manual and/or mechanical shovels, industrial vacuum cleaners, etc.). Do not use water. In case of rainfall, the entry into bodies of water is to be prevented. Cover the product with waterproof until the rain ends. The water with recovered urea can be reused as fertilizer. |
| SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE | |
| Precautions for safe handling | Avoid the generation of dust, smoke or mist. Avoid spillages to water. Use adequate ventilation to keep the exposure within the permitted limits. Prevent handling with incompatible substances. Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands after manipulating the products. Remove the contaminated clothing and PPEs before entering the dining rooms. |
| Conditions for safe storage | Store in dry, warm and properly ventilated areas (using appropriate technical controls if it were necessary), to maintain the material particulate concentrations below the exposure limits. Avoid contact with incompatible substances. |
| SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION | |
| Control parameters | There are no specific occupational exposure limits. ACGIH TLV-TWA/Res. MTEySS No. 295/03: Particles (insoluble) not otherwise specified 10 mg/m ³ in 8 hours for inhalable particles and 3 mg/m ³ in 8 hours for breathable particles. OSHA PEL: Total powder: 15 mg/m ³ TWA (8 hours), Respirable fraction: 5 mg/m ³ TWA (8 hours). |



| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Keep the dust concentration in air below the limits of occupational exposure. If necessary, local ventilation by aspiration should be used. | | |
| Individual protection measures, personal protective equipment (PPEs) | To avoid contact with skin or eyes, wear long-sleeved clothing that protects the limbs and/or a bodysuit, leather gloves and safety goggles. If in presence of high concentrations in the environment, wear a waterproof bodysuit, PVC gloves and approved respiratory protection. | | |
| SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES | | | |
| Appearance | Physical state: Solid (Granulated) Colour: Not available | | |
| Odour | Not available | Vapour pressure | Not applicable |
| Odour threshold | Not available | Vapour density | Not applicable |
| pH (sol. in water) | Not available | Solubility | Not available |
| Melting/Solidification Point | Not applicable | Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | Not available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | Not applicable | Auto-ignition temperature | Not applicable |
| Flash point | Not applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not available |
| Evaporation rate | Not applicable | Relative density | Not available |
| Flammability | Not applicable | Apparent density | Not available |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | Not applicable | Viscosity | Not available |
| SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY | | | |
| Chemical stability | The product is stable. | | |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | Highly corrosive of steel, aluminum. Low corrosive with zinc and copper, ferrous metals and alloys. | | |
| Conditions to be avoided | High temperatures and humidity. | | |
| Incompatible materials | It can get to be explosive when it is mixed with hypochlorite, forming trichloride of nitrogen. | | |
| Productos de la descomposición peligrosos | Exposure to high temperaturas produces toxic gases by termal decomposition: ammonia (NH ₃), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), phosphorus oxides (PO _x) and water. | | |
| Special Observations | It absorbs the moisture of the air. It is hygroscopic. The slow hydrolysis may produce corrosive acids. | | |
| SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION | | | |
| Acute toxicity | Product test results, OECD 402 acute dermal toxicity (MAP): DL ₅₀ : > 5,000 mg / kg (rats) Product test results, OECD 425 acute oral toxicity (MAP): DL ₅₀ : > 2,000 mg / kg (rats) | | |
| Skin corrosion/irritation | The contact with high concentrations of dust may cause skin irritation. | | |
| Serious eye damage | The contact with high concentrations of dust may cause eye irritation. | | |



| | |
|---|---|
| Respiratory or skin sensitization | The contact with high concentrations of dust can cause irritation to the respiratory tract. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | It is not classified as mutagenic. |
| Carcinogenicity | It is not classified as carcinogen. |
| Reproductive toxicity | It is not classified as toxic for the reproduction. |
| Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure | It is not classified as toxic. |
| Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure | It is not classified as toxic. |
| Aspiration hazard | Not applicable, if the limits of exposure to inhalable powder are not exceeded. |
| SECTION 12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION | |
| Toxicity | Low toxicity in aquatic organisms. Product test results (MAP), OECD 203 toxicity 6 h CL ₅₀ (rainbow trout) for concentrations greater than 85.9 mg/l. |
| Persistence and degradability | Quickly biodegradable. It is not persistent. The decomposition of the product in bodies of water promotes the growth of algae, increasing the turbidity, decreasing the concentration of oxygen and preventing the photosynthesis. |
| Bioaccumulative potential | The information of Log _{POW} is not available |
| Mobility in soil | It is rapidly transformed by the microorganisms of the soil. The value coefficient of partition land / water (K _{OC}) is not available. |
| Other adverse effects | Not available. |
| SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS | |
| Disposal methods | Recovery and reuse of the material is encouraged, whenever it is possible. |
| Manipulation | Place the material in containers suitable for its use or disposal. The corresponding PPEs are to be used. Avoid discharge into courses of surface or underground water. |
| Treatment | Depending on the type of contamination, consult Safety Health. If the material can not be recovered and/or reused, they must be treated as a non-hazardous industrial waste. |
| SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION | |
| International regulations | This product is not considered as dangerous according to the CNRT (Argentina), Mercosur Dangerous Goods Transportation Agreement [Acuerdo Sobre Transporte de Mercancías Peligrosas del Mercosur]. |
| Special provisions for transport | Land and sea transport: General cargo |



| | |
|--|--|
| Environmental hazards | IMDG: It is not a marine pollutant IMO: It is not a dangerous substance ADN: It is not a dangerous substance RID/ADR: It is not a dangerous substance |
| UN Number | Not regulated as hazardous material |
| UN Proper Shipping Name | Not regulated as hazardous material |
| Hazard class(es) for transportation | Not regulated as hazardous material |
| Packing Group | Not regulated as hazardous material |
| SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION | |
| Other Regulations | Mercosur Dangerous Goods Transportation Agreement [Acuerdo Sobre Transporte de Mercancías Peligrosas del Mercosur] National Health and Safety Law No. 19587/72 National Traffic Law No. 24,449 National Hazardous Waste Law No. 24,051 Regulatory Decree No. 351/79 on Health and Safety Resolution 195/97 Technical Standards Res. MTySS 295/03 Chemical Pollutants SRT Resolution No. 801/15 GHS SRT Resolution No. 3359/15, Extension GHS GHS - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. 5th Ed. Revised. United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2013. TOMES Plus®, Vol 28, January 1996 Micomedex Inc. |
| SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION | |
| Glossary | <p>GHS: Globally Harmonized System. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. (USA) AIHA WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Level of the American Industrial Hygiene Association (USA) Carcinogenic: It is said of the physical, chemical or biological agent that induces the development of cancer. Teratogenic: That generates malformations to the fetus. CAS: Chemical Abstract Service. CL50: Lethal Media Concentration. CNRT: National Commission for Transport Regulation DL₅₀: Mean Lethal Dose, CL₅₀: Lethal Media Concentration. EC₅₀: Concentration with effect in 50% of organisms. IARC: International Agency Research on Cancer Mutagenic: Substance or agent that permanently alters the DNA of cells. MTySS: Ministry of Labor and Social Security.</p> <p>OECD: Organization for Cooperation and Development OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Adm. (USA) Teratogenic: That generates malformations. PEL: Exposure Limit Allowed TLV: Threshold Limit Value TWA: Time weighted average. IATA: International Air Transport Association. IMDG: International Maritime Code of Dangerous Goods IMO: International Maritime Organization. DNA: European Agreement on the International Transport of Dangerous Goods in inland navigation. RID: Regulations for the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail. ADR: "European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road". CMP: Maximum Permissible Concentration</p> |
| FOR MORE INFORMATION | CONTACT PROFERTIL SA |
| Date of the Last Revision | Rev. Nº 02 December 15, 2015 |
| Historial of Revision | This document replaces the rev. Nº 0 1, adapting to the Regulations indicated in the GHS. And to Res. SRT No. 801/15 of Argentina. |
| Notice to the Reader The information contained in this file has been developed by Profertil S.A. based on Documentation and Studies existing at the date of its elaboration, which according to the practice of the industry, are understood to be efficient and reliable. Profertil S.A does not assume responsibility or obligation for the misuse of the product. The buyer assumes all risk related to the use of this material and will be solely responsible for the product being used in a safe manner in compliance with laws, policies and guidelines on health, safety and environment. | |