

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ARM U 28% NBPT


| SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION | |
|---|---|
| PRODUCT IDENTIFIER | ARM U 28% NBPT |
| PRODUCT USE | Liquid nitrogen stabiliser for urea fertilisers |
| MANUFACTURERS NAME | Active Agriscience Australia Pty Ltd. |
| DATE | June 12 2025 |
| EMERGENCY TELEPHONE | +1800 039 008 |
| PREPARED BY | Active Agriscience Australia Pty Ltd. |
| USE RESTRICTIONS | For professional use only. Use only as labeled. |
| DISTRIBUTORS NAME | |
| STREET ADDRESS | |
| CITY | |
| POSTAL CODE | |
| COUNTRY | |
| EMERGENCY TELEPHONE | |

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SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION

| | |
|---|---|
| WHS Regulations | <p>Eye Damage / Irritation: Category 1 Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT); Single exposure: Category 3 (respiratory irritation) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT); Single exposure: Category 2 (kidneys) Reproductive toxicity: Category 1B</p> |
|  <p>DANGER</p> | <p>HAZARD STATEMENTS: CAUSES SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD.</p> <p>PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls, goggles and face protection. Change gloves frequently. Wear air supplied respirator where airborne concentrations exceed recommended exposure limits or are unknown. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash up thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking and leaving work. Keep livestock off treated areas until after 14 days or 2.5 cm of rainfall has accumulated.</p> <p>FIRST AID: <i>IF SWALLOWED:</i> Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE / doctor. <i>IF ON SKIN:</i> Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower). Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Seek immediate medical attention. <i>IF INHALED:</i> Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE / doctor. <i>IF IN EYES:</i> Immediately flush eyes with a gentle stream of water for 15 minutes while holding the upper and lower eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Seek immediate medical attention.</p> <p>STORAGE: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Store locked up in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from food or feed storage. DO NOT FREEZE.</p> <p>DISPOSAL: Dispose of this product and its container in accordance with Federal, Provincial, and Local regulations.</p> |

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SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| INGREDIENTS | CAS# | CONCENTRATION |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 872-50-4 | 5-10% |
| Ethylene glycol | 107-21-1 | 20-30% |
| Propylene glycol (propane-1,2-diol) | 57-55-6 | 20-30% |
| Butyl phosphorothioic triamide | 94317-64-3 | 26% |
| Additive(s) | N/A | Remainder % |

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

| | |
|--|--|
| EYE CONTACT | Immediately flush eyes with a gentle stream of water for 15 minutes while holding the upper and lower eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Seek immediate medical attention. |
| SKIN CONTACT | Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower). Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Seek immediate medical attention. |
| INHALATION | Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE / doctor. |
| INGESTION | Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. |
| Most Important Symptoms, both acute & delayed | Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May damage fertility or the unborn child. |

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SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| FLAMMABLE | Product will not burn or support combustion. |
| MEANS OF EXTINCTION | Use extinguishing methods appropriate for the surrounding fire. |
| FLASHPOINT & METHOD | NAV |
| UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT | NAV |
| LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT | NAV |
| AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE | NAV |
| SENSITIVITY TO IMPACT | NAV |
| SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE | NAV |
| HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS | Toxic irritating and/or corrosive gases may be released during a fire: carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides. |

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| LEAK & SPILL PROCEDURES | Wear personal protective equipment outlined in SECTION 8. Ventilate area of spill. Avoid breathing mists. Contain spill then adsorb with inert material and place into suitable clean containers for later disposal. Do not release into drains or the environment. |
|------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| HANDLING | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist/spray. Do not get in eyes, or skin. Wear personal protective equipment outlined in SECTION 8. Wash hands and other exposed areas before eating, drinking, smoking and when leaving work. |
| STORAGE | KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Store locked up in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from food or feed storage. DO NOT FREEZE. |

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SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

| INGREDIENT | REFERENCE |
|--|---|
| 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone | SWA [AUS] TWA: 25 ppm, 103 mg/m ³ , STEL: 75 ppm, 309 mg/m ³ |
| 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone | SWA [Proposed] TWA: 20 ppm, 80 mg/m ³ |
| Ethylene glycol (particulate) | SWA [AUS] TWA: -- ppm, 10 mg/m ³ |
| Ethylene glycol (particulate) | SWA [Proposed] STEL: -- ppm, 10 mg/m ³ |
| Ethylene glycol (vapour) | SWA [AUS] TWA: 20 ppm, 52 mg/m ³ , STEL: 40 ppm, 104 mg/m ³ |
| Propane-1,2-diol (particulates only) | SWA [AUS] TWA: -- ppm, 10 mg/m ³ |
| Propane-1,2-diol (total vapour & particulates) | SWA [AUS] TWA: 150 ppm, 474 mg/m ³ |
| Propane-1,2-diol (total vapour & particulates) | SWA [Proposed] TWA: -- ppm, 50 mg/m ³ |

BIOLOGICAL LIMITS

| INGREDIENT | REFERENCE |
|------------------------|--|
| 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone | Determinant: 5-hydroxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone in urine Sampling Time: End of shift BEI: 100 mg/L |
| ENGINEERING CONTROLS | Avoid inhalation. Use in well-ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. |

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

| | |
|------------|---|
| Skin | Wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and face protection when handling or applying this product. Change gloves frequently. |
| Eyes | Wear chemical resistant goggles when handling or applying this product. |
| Respirator | Wear air supplied respirator where airborne concentrations exceed recommended exposure limits or are unknown. |

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SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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|---------------------|----------------|
| PHYSICAL STATE | Liquid |
| COLOUR | Blue |
| BOILING POINT | NAV |
| EVAPORATION RATE | NAV |
| ODOUR | Slight odour |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER | Soluble |
| APPEARANCE | Blue liquid |
| VISCOSITY | 42 cPs at 10°C |
| FREEZING POINT | NAV |
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY | 1.09-1.15kg/1L |
| pH | 5.9-6.5 |
| ODOUR THRESHHOLD | NAV |

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| CHEMICAL STABILITY | Stable under normal conditions of use and storage. |
| INCOMPATIBLE WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES | Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), heat and ignition sources. |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSING PRODUCTS | May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen/ sulphur oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. |

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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
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| ACUTE TOXICITY | <p>Animal evidence indicates that 1-methyl-pyrrolidone exhibits low acute oral, dermal or inhalation toxicity.</p> <p>1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral LD50: 4,150 mg/kg (rat) • Dermal LD50: > 5,000 mg/kg (rat) • Inhalation LC50: > 5.1 mg/l/4hrs (rat) <p>Ethylene Glycol (1,2-Ethanediol)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral LD50: 1670 mg/kg (cat); > 2000 mg/kg (rat) • Dermal LD50: 9530 mg/kg (rabbit) • Inhalation LC50: 10876 mg/kg (rat) <p>Propylene Glycol (Propane-1,2-diol)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral LD50: > 2080 mg/kg (quail) • Dermal LD50: 20800 mg/kg (rabbit) |
| CHRONIC TOXICITY | Based on the available information, product does not meet criteria for chronic toxicity. |
| EYE / SKIN IRRITATION | Causes serious eye damage and skin irritation. |
| SENSITIZATION | Not available. |
| CARCINOGENICITY | No ingredients present at or above 0.1% are classified as carcinogenic under the GHS as adopted in the Australian WHS Regulations. |
| REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY | 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone is classified as damaging the unborn child. Developmental effects, including post implantation loss, foetal malformations and pup mortality, have been observed in rats, rabbits and mice following oral and/or dermal exposure (AICIS). N-(n-Butyl) thiophosphoric triamide is suspected of damaging fertility. |
| MUTAGENICITY | Based on the available in vitro and in vivo genotoxicity studies the chemical is not considered to be genotoxic. |
| STOT – SINGLE EXPOSURE | Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties. |
| STOT – REPEATED EXPOSURE | Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. |
| ASPIRATION | Not classified as causing aspiration. |
| Possible delayed effects | N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone: effects may be delayed. Animal studies show adverse effects to liver and kidneys. |



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| SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION | |
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| ECO TOXICITY | Aquatic Toxicity |
| <i>N-(n-butyl)-thiophosphoric triamide</i> | |
| Acute Toxicity | Algae |
| | Crustacea |
| | |
| | Fish |
| Test | EC ₅₀ |
| | EC ₅₀ |
| | LC ₅₀ |
| | LC ₅₀ |
| Species | Selenastrum capricornutum |
| | Daphnia magna |
| | Daphnia |
| | Lepomis macrochirus |
| Test Results | 280 mg/l, 96 hours |
| | 290 mg/l, 48 hours |
| | 350 mg/l, 48 hours |
| | 1140 mg/l, 96 hours |
| <i>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS 872-50-4)</i> | |
| Acute Toxicity | Crustacea |
| | Algae |
| | Crustacea |
| | Fish |
| Test | LC ₅₀ |
| | EC ₅₀ |
| | EC ₅₀ |
| | LC ₅₀ |
| Species | Palaemonetes vulgaris |
| | Scenedesmus subspicatus |
| | Daphnia magna |
| | Oncorhynchus mykiss |
| Test Results | 1107 mg/l, 96 hours |
| | > 500 mg/l, 72 hours |
| | > 1000 mg/l, 24 hours |
| | > 500 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Chronic Toxicity | Crustacea |
| Test | LC ₅₀ |
| Species | Daphnia magna |
| Test Results | 25 mg/l, 21 days |

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| Propylene Glycol (CAS 57-55-6) | |
| Acute Toxicity | Crustacea |
| Test | LC ₅₀ |
| Species | Ceriodaphnia |
| Test Results | 18340 mg/l, 48 hours |
| Ethylene Glycol (CAS 107-21-1) | |
| Acute Toxicity | Fish |
| | Crustacea |
| | Algae |
| Test | LC ₅₀ |
| | EC ₅₀ |
| | ErC ₅₀ |
| Species | fish |
| | daphnia magna |
| | algae |
| Test Results | >72.860 mg/l, 96 hours |
| | >100 mg/l, 48 hours |
| | <13.000 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Chronic Toxicity | |
| | |
| | |
| Test | LC ₅₀ |
| | EC ₅₀ |
| | NOEC |
| Species | aquatic invertebrates |
| | aquatic invertebrates |
| | aquatic invertebrates |
| Test Results | >1.500 mg/l, 28 days |
| | >15.000 mg/l, 21 days |
| | ≥1.000 mg/l, 23 days |
| Persistence and Degradability | This product is not readily biodegradable. |
| Bioaccumulation potential | Not available. |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow) | |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (CAS 872-50-4) | -0.54 |
| Propylene Glycol (CAS 57-55-6) | -0.92 |
| Ethylene Glycol (CAS 107-21-1) | -1.36 |
| Mobility in soil | Product is water soluble and may move through soil. |

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SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| WASTE DISPOSAL | For small amounts, absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information if disposing of large quantities (if required). Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result. |
| LEGISLATION | Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation. |

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

| | |
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| SHIPPING | Not classified as a dangerous good by the criteria of the ADG code, IMDG or IATA |
|-----------------|--|

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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|---------------------------|--|
| POISON SCHEDULE | Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) 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 (GHS Revision 7). |
| INVENTORY LISTINGS | <p>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) All components are listed on AIIC or are exempt.</p> <p>CANADA: DSL (Canadian Domestic Substances List) All components are listed on the DSL or are exempt.</p> <p>UNITED STATES: TSCA (US Toxic Substances Control Act) All components are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.</p> |

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SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion-proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

RESPIRATORS: In general, the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn, ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air-powered or air-supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

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: 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.

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| <p>ABBREVIATIONS</p> | <p>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/m³: Milligrams per Cubic Metre OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit pH: Relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (highly 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</p> |
|-----------------------------|---|