



Cattle Young Stock Block Ballance Agri-Nutrients

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5151-03
Version No: 7.1.4.8
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 01/11/2019
Print Date: 21/07/2021
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Product name | Cattle Young Stock Block |
| 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 | Feed supplement for Cattle, not suitable for sheep. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the 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 | Not Available |
| 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.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 1 | 1 |
| Toxicity | 1 | 1 |
| Body Contact | 2 | 2 |
| Reactivity | 1 | 1 |
| Chronic | 0 | 0 |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|---|---|
| Classification [1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 8.3A, 9.1C |

Label elements

Cattle Young Stock Block

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H318 | Causes serious eye damage. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H303 | May be harmful if swallowed. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P301+P312 | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| 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. |
|-------------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|---|
| 8052-35-5 | 35-55 | <u>molasses</u> |
| 1309-48-4 | 3-8 | <u>magnesium oxide</u> |
| 1305-78-8 | 3-8 | <u>calcium oxide</u> |
| 7647-14-5 | 10-30 | <u>sodium chloride</u> |
| 7757-93-9 | 15-30 | <u>calcium phosphate, dibasic</u> |
| Not Available | <0.05 | aroma complex non-hazardous |
| Not Available | <1 | apex plant extract mix non-hazardous |
| 7758-98-7 | <0.4 | <u>copper sulfate</u> |
| 1314-13-2 | <0.4 | <u>zinc oxide</u> |
| 7789-80-2 | <0.1 | <u>calcium iodate</u> |
| 10102-18-8 | <0.01 | <u>sodium selenite</u> |
| 10026-24-1 | <0.05 | <u>cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate</u> |

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 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"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). |

Continued...

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| | |
|-------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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 |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene phosphorus oxides (PO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 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>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water. |
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|---------------------|--|
| Major Spills | <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |
|---------------------|--|

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"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents <p>Dilute solutions of all sugars are subject to fermentation, either by yeast or by other microorganisms or enzymes derived from these, producing gases which can pressurise and burst sealed containers.</p> <p>Some microorganisms will produce hydrogen or methane, adding a fire and explosion hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Phosphates are incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents. ▶ Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong reducing agents such as hydrides. ▶ Partial oxidation of phosphates by oxidizing agents may result in the release of toxic phosphorus oxides. |



X — Must not be stored together

0 — 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) | magnesium oxide | Magnesium oxide fume | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | calcium oxide | Calcium oxide | 2 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | zinc oxide | Zinc oxide fume respirable dust | 3 mg/m3 | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available |

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | zinc oxide | Zinc oxide Dust respirable dust | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | sodium selenite | Selenium and compounds, as Se | 0.1 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| magnesium oxide | 30 mg/m3 | 120 mg/m3 | 730 mg/m3 |
| calcium oxide | 6 mg/m3 | 110 mg/m3 | 660 mg/m3 |
| sodium chloride | 0.5 ppm | 2 ppm | 20 ppm |
| copper sulfate | 7.5 mg/m3 | 9.9 mg/m3 | 59 mg/m3 |
| zinc oxide | 10 mg/m3 | 15 mg/m3 | 2,500 mg/m3 |
| sodium selenite | 1.3 mg/m3 | 2.3 mg/m3 | 3.1 mg/m3 |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | 0.29 mg/m3 | 19 mg/m3 | 120 mg/m3 |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | 0.16 mg/m3 | 14 mg/m3 | 84 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| molasses | Not Available | Not Available |
| magnesium oxide | 750 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| calcium oxide | 25 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| sodium chloride | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium phosphate, dibasic | Not Available | Not Available |
| copper sulfate | Not Available | Not Available |
| zinc oxide | 500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| calcium iodate | Not Available | Not Available |
| sodium selenite | 1 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium chloride | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| calcium phosphate, dibasic | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| copper sulfate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| calcium iodate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |

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 | <p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> | |
| | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
| | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) |
| | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| | grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion) | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) |
| Within each range the appropriate value depends on: | | |
| Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | |

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| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. 3: Intermittent, low production. 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity 3: High production, heavy use 4: Small hood-local control only |
| | Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. | |
| Personal protection |  | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] | |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below | |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber | |
| Body protection | See Other protection below | |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. | |

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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| Material | CPI |
|------------------|-----|
| NATURAL RUBBER | A |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | A |
| NITRILE | A |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-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 | A P1 Air-line* | - - | A PAPR-P1 - |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line** | A P2 | A PAPR-P2 |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A P3 Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | A 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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Appearance | Dark brown solid; will partially dissolve and mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Solid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |

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| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Partly miscible | pH as a solution (%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that oral administration causes few toxic effects with purging being the most significant. If evacuation fails due to bowel obstruction or atony, mucosal irritation and absorption may result. Side effects of magnesium salts include upset stomach, dry mouth, dry nose and dry throat, drowsiness, nausea, heartburn and thickening of the mucous in the throat and nose.</p> <p>Systemically the magnesium ion produces electrolyte imbalance, central nervous system depression, neurological and cardiac involvement, reflex abolition and death from respiratory paralysis. These effects are rare in the absence of intestinal or renal disorders.</p> <p>Early signs and symptoms of magnesium intoxication include nausea, vomiting, malaise and confusion. Deep tendon reflexes may be diminished. central nervous system depression may progress to coma and paralysis of the release of acetylcholine at myoneuronal junctions. Central nervous system depression may be compounded by depressed function of the respiratory musculature. Hypotension may also ensue as a result of peripheral vasodilation and/ or decreased cardiac output secondary to conduction defects. Bradycardia is common, leading to eventual arrest in diastole.</p> <p>Polysaccharides are not substantially absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract but may produce a laxative effect. Larger doses may produce intestinal obstruction or stomach concretions.</p> <p>Large quantities of the substituted polysaccharide, methylcellulose (as with other bulk laxatives), may temporarily increase flatulence.</p> <p>Oesophageal obstruction, by swelling, may occur if the material is swallowed dry.</p> <p>Doses of 3-9 gm hydroxypropylcellulose, fed to human subjects, at least one week apart, were eliminated within 96 hours. Animals fed on diets containing 3% or less, experienced no adverse effects. Higher levels produced malnutrition due to excessive bulk but caused no organic damage. In one dog, an oral dose of hydroxypropylcellulose produced diarrhoea and blood cell depression.</p> <p>Ingestion of hetastarch (hydroxyethyl amylopectin) has reportedly produced fever, chills, urticaria and salivary gland enlargement. Several of these effects may be due to contamination by other naturally occurring macromolecules extracted from the source material. Large volumes of ingested hetastarch may interfere with coagulation mechanisms and increase the risk of haemorrhage. Anaphylaxis has occurred.</p> <p>Infusions of dextrans may occasionally produce allergic reactions such as urticaria, hypotension and bronchospasm. Severe anaphylactic reactions may occasionally occur and death may result from cardiac and respiratory arrest. Nausea, vomiting, fever, joint pains, and flushing may also occur. Similarly, allergic reactions, sometimes severe (but rare) have been reported following ingestion or inhalation of tragacanth gums.</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. Doses in excess of 10 gm may produce systemic toxicity.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <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> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Irritation caused by calcium oxide is a result of local liberation of heat and dehydration of tissues which occurs on "slaking" of the small size particles and the resulting alkalinity of the slaked product.</p> <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.</p> |

Cattle Young Stock Block

| | Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------|---|---|--|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Eye | 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. 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. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic | <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>A case of chronic abuse of magnesium citrate (a mild purgative), by a 62 year-old woman, has been reported. Symptoms of abuse included lethargy and severe refractory hypotension. Pathology revealed extreme hypermagnesaemia [6.25 mmol per litre]. She also was found to have a perforated duodenal ulcer. She died after peritoneal dialysis (which reduced serum-magnesium and reduced hypotension).</p> <p>A patient with normal kidney function developed symptomatic hypermagnesaemia with respiratory arrest and bradycardia after receiving 90 grams of magnesium sulfate over 18 hours.</p> <p>When magnesium sulfate was given to pregnant rats, a sharp reduction of both the number and the weight of the offspring was observed.</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>Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus.</p> <p>Polysaccharides are polymeric carbohydrates that consist of monosaccharide units, which are connected together with glycosidic bonds. Due to the structural variation of different monosaccharides as well as the innumerable ways that these building blocks link with each other, polysaccharides can be considered as structurally complex biomacromolecules. Polysaccharides originating from plants (e.g., starch and guar gum), microbes (e.g., xanthan), algae (e.g., alginates and carrageenans) and animals (e.g., glycogen and chitin) are frequently used in food.</p> <p>Starch, a high molar mass compound consisting of (1→4)-linked alpha-D-glucopyranosyl units, is an important energy nutrient that is abundant in common foods, such as cereals and root crops. Although many other food polysaccharides are not digested in the upper gastrointestinal tract of humans, they often serve functions other than being components giving nutritional value. For example, plant cell-wall polysaccharides, such as arabinoxylans and beta-glucan, exist in cereal-based foods, and "plant gums" are used as thickeners, emulsifiers, emulsion stabilizers, gelling agents and encapsulating agents. These non-digestible polysaccharides are important for health because they are considered as dietary fibre, which promote colon health, regulate post-prandial blood glucose levels and reduce serum cholesterol levels.</p> <p>Despite the fact that nature provides various sources of polysaccharides, and that scientific research on their exploitation as food materials is increasingly active, a relatively low number of polysaccharides are authorized for use as food ingredients. For example, in the European Union (EU) and in Switzerland, among the permitted food additives (identified by an E number) only a small percentage are polysaccharide-based (native or structurally modified). The difference between other food ingredients and food additives is mainly the quantity used in any given product. Food ingredients can be consumed alone as food (e.g., starch), whereas food additives (e.g., carboxymethyl cellulose) are used in small quantities (usually less than 2%) relative to the total food composition but they, nonetheless, play an important role in the food products.</p> <p>Regarding food additive use in Europe, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has an expert Panel on Food Additives and Nutrient Sources Added to Food (ANS), which evaluates the safety of food additives. Similarly, if new ingredients are released into the market, EFSA's Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies (NDA) has the responsibility of evaluating the safety of Novel Food ingredients</p> <p>The vast majority of polysaccharides used as food ingredients are plant-based. In addition to the cellulosic polysaccharides, other types of food-grade ingredients or additives, such as, vanillin aroma, glycerol esters of wood rosins (E445), xylitol (E967) and sterols/stanols, are derived from wood. The main components of wood are polysaccharides: cellulose (40–50 wt%) and hemicelluloses (20–35%), while lignin comprises 15–30% of wood mass.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle Young Stock Block | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | |
| molasses | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | |
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| Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | |
| magnesium oxide | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
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| calcium oxide | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/4h^[1]</td> <td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
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| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >10.5 mg/4h ^[1] | Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24h - moderate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oral(Rat) LD50; 3000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild | | | | | | | | | | |
| calcium phosphate, dibasic | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: <7940 mg/kg^[2]</td> <td>Eye (rabbit): 8 on a scale of 110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.6 mg/4h^[1]</td> <td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral(Rat) LD50; ~7940 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td>Skin (rabbit): 0 on a scale of 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: <7940 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 8 on a scale of 110 | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.6 mg/4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | Oral(Rat) LD50; ~7940 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 0 on a scale of 8 | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
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| Oral(Rat) LD50; ~7940 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 0 on a scale of 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| copper sulfate | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral(Rat) LD50; 481 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available | Oral(Rat) LD50; 481 mg/kg ^[1] | | | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oral(Rat) LD50; 481 mg/kg ^[1] | | | | | | | | | | | |
| zinc oxide | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td> <td>Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | TOXICITY | IRRITATION | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild | | | | | | |
| TOXICITY | IRRITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >1.79 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| calcium iodate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Dog) LD50; 200-250 mg/kg ^[1] | Not Available |
| sodium selenite | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.052<=0.51 mg/l4h ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >=50<=500 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 582 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| 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 | |

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| SODIUM CHLORIDE | The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC | <p>for calcium:</p> <p>Toxicity from calcium is not common because the gastrointestinal tract normally limits the amount of calcium absorbed. Therefore, short-term intake of large amounts of calcium does not generally produce any ill effects aside from constipation and an increased risk of kidney stones . However, more severe toxicity can occur when excess calcium is ingested over long periods, or when calcium is combined with increased amounts of vitamin D, which increases calcium absorption. Calcium toxicity is also sometimes found after excessive intravenous administration of calcium. Toxicity is manifested by abnormal deposition of calcium in tissues and by elevated blood calcium levels (hypercalcaemia). However, hypercalcaemia is often due to other causes, such as abnormally high amounts of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Usually, under these circumstances, bone density is lost and the resulting hypercalcaemia can cause kidney stones and abdominal pain. Some cancers can also cause hypercalcaemia, either by secreting abnormal proteins that act like PTH or by invading and killing bone cells causing them to release calcium. Very high levels of calcium can result in appetite loss, nausea , vomiting, abdominal pain, confusion, seizures, and even coma.</p> <p>for calcium chloride:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: The acute oral toxicity of calcium chloride is low: LD50 in mice is 1940-2045 mg/kg bw, 3798-4179 mg/kg bw in rats, and 500-1000 mg/kg bw in rabbits. The acute oral toxicity is attributed to the severe irritating property of the original substance or its high-concentration solutions to the gastrointestinal tract. In humans, however, acute oral toxicity is rare because large single doses induce nausea and vomiting. The dermal acute toxicity is negligible: LD50 in rabbits >5000 mg/kg bw. No significant change was found by gross necropsy examination except skin lesions at or near the site of administration. Hypercalcaemia may occur only when there exists other factors that alter calcium homeostasis, such as renal inefficiency and primary hyperthyroidism.</p> <p>Irritation/corrosiveness studies conducted under OECD test guidelines indicate that calcium chloride is not/slightly irritating to skin but severely irritating to eyes of rabbits. Prolonged exposure and application of moistened material or concentrated solutions resulted in considerable skin irritation, however. Irritating effect of the substance was observed in human skin injuries caused by incidental contact with the substance or its high-concentration solutions.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: A limited oral repeated dose toxicity study shows no adverse effect of calcium chloride on rats fed on 1000-2000 mg/kg bw/day for 12 months. Calcium and chloride are both essential nutrients for humans and a daily intake of more than 1000 mg each of the ions is recommended. The establishment of the ADI for calcium chloride has not been deemed necessary by JECFA (Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives)</p> <p>Genotoxicity: Genetic toxicity of calcium chloride was negative in the bacterial mutation tests and the mammalian chromosome aberration test.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No reproductive toxicity study has been reported. A developmental toxicity study equivalent to an OECD Guideline study, on the other hand, reveals no toxic effects on dams or foetuses at doses up to 189 mg/kg bw/day (mice), 176 mg/kg bw/day (rats) and 169 mg/kg bw/day (rabbits).</p> |
| COPPER SULFATE | <p>For copper sulfate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acute toxicity: Copper sulfate is corrosive and acute toxicity is largely due to this property. There have been reports of human suicide resulting from the ingestion of gram quantities of this material. The lowest dose of copper sulfate that has been toxic when ingested by humans is 11 mg/kg. Ingestion of copper sulfate is often not toxic because vomiting is automatically triggered by its irritating effect on the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms are severe, however, if copper sulfate is retained in the stomach, as in the unconscious victim. Some of the signs of poisoning which occurred after 1 to 12 g of copper sulfate was swallowed include a metallic taste in the mouth, burning pain in the chest and abdomen, intense nausea, repeated vomiting, diarrhea, headache, sweating, shock, discontinued urination leading to yellowing of the skin. Injury to the brain, liver, kidneys, and stomach and intestinal linings may also occur in copper sulfate poisoning . Copper sulfate can be corrosive to the skin and eyes. It is readily absorbed through the skin and can produce a burning pain, as well as the other symptoms of poisoning resulting from ingestion. Skin contact may result in itching or eczema. It is a skin sensitiser and can cause allergic reactions in some individuals . Eye contact with this material can cause conjunctivitis, inflammation of the eyelid lining, cornea tissue deterioration, and clouding of the cornea . Examination of copper sulfate poisoned animals showed signs of acute toxicity in the spleen, liver, and kidneys . Injury may also occur to the brain, liver, kidneys, and gastrointestinal tract in response to overexposure to this material. ▶ Chronic toxicity: Vineyard sprayers experienced liver disease after 3 to 15 years of exposure to copper sulfate solution in Bordeaux mixture . Long term effects are more likely in individuals with Wilson's disease, a condition which causes excessive absorption and storage of copper . Chronic exposure to low levels of copper can lead to anemia . The growth of rats was retarded when given dietary doses of 25 mg/kg/day of copper sulfate. Dietary doses of 200 mg/kg/day caused starvation and death. Sheep given oral doses of 20 mg/kg/day showed blood cell and kidney damage . They also showed an absence of appetite, anemia, and degenerative changes. ▶ Reproductive effects: Copper sulfate has been shown to cause reproductive effects in test animals. Testicular atrophy increased in birds as they were fed larger amounts of copper sulfate. Sperm production was also interrupted to varying degrees . Reproduction and fertility was affected in pregnant rats given this material on day 3 of pregnancy. ▶ Teratogenic effects: There is very limited evidence about the teratogenic effects of copper sulfate. Heart disease occurred in the surviving offspring of pregnant hamsters given intravenous copper salts on day 8 of gestation. These data suggest that copper sulfate is unlikely to be teratogenic in humans at expected exposure levels. ▶ Mutagenic effects: Copper sulfate may cause mutagenic effects at high doses. At 400 and 1000 ppm, copper sulfate caused mutations in two types of microorganisms . Such effects are not expected in humans under normal conditions. ▶ Carcinogenic effects: Copper sulfate at 10 mg/kg/day caused endocrine tumors in chickens given the material parenterally, that is, outside of the gastrointestinal tract through an intravenous or intramuscular injection . However, the relevance of these results to mammals, including humans, is not known. ▶ Organ toxicity: Long-term animal studies indicate that the testes and endocrine glands have been affected. |

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| | <p>► Fate in humans and animals: Absorption of copper sulfate into the blood occurs primarily under the acidic conditions of the stomach. The mucous membrane lining of the intestines acts as a barrier to absorption of ingested copper. After ingestion, more than 99% of copper is excreted in the faeces. However, residual copper is an essential trace element that is strongly bioaccumulated. It is stored primarily in the liver, brain, heart, kidney, and muscles</p> |
| COBALT(II) SULFATE, HEPTAHYDRATE | <p>Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens). Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. as the heptahydrate:</p> |
| MOLASSES & CALCIUM IODATE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| MAGNESIUM OXIDE & SODIUM SELENITE & COBALT(II) SULFATE, HEPTAHYDRATE | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. |
| MAGNESIUM OXIDE & CALCIUM OXIDE & SODIUM CHLORIDE & CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC & COPPER SULFATE & CALCIUM IODATE & SODIUM SELENITE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. |
| SODIUM CHLORIDE & ZINC OXIDE | 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. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cattle Young Stock Block | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| molasses | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| magnesium oxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| calcium oxide | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 50.6mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 49.1mg/l | 2 |
| | EC10(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >14mg/l | 2 |
| sodium chloride | NOEC(ECx) | 168h | Crustacea | 0.63mg/l | 4 |

Continued...

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| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 20.76-36.17mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 3644-4565mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 340.7-469.2mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1110.36mg/L | 4 |
| calcium phosphate, dibasic | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | >2.9mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >4.4mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >13.5mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >2.9mg/l | 2 |
| copper sulfate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 120h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.016-0.031mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | <=0.01mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.007-0.013mg/L | 4 |
| zinc oxide | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.036-0.049mg/l | 4 |
| | BCF | 1344h | Fish | 19-110 | 7 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.927-2.589mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.301-0.667mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.005mg/l | 2 |
| calcium iodate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 168h | Fish | 100mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 350mg/l | 2 |
| sodium selenite | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 120mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.29mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.47mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 4320h | Fish | <0.005mg/l | 2 |
| | BCF | 672h | Fish | <8.1-12 | 7 |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.4-72mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1.512mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 5.89mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <=0.2-72mg/l | 1 |
| | BCF | 1008h | Fish | <3.7 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 10.2mg/l | 2 |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| sodium chloride | LOW | LOW |
| copper sulfate | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| sodium chloride | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392) |
| copper sulfate | LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002) |
| zinc oxide | LOW (BCF = 217) |
| sodium selenite | LOW (BCF = 85) |

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | LOW (BCF = 37) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| sodium chloride | LOW (KOC = 14.3) |
| copper sulfate | LOW (KOC = 6.124) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| molasses | Not Available |
| magnesium oxide | Not Available |
| calcium oxide | Not Available |
| sodium chloride | Not Available |
| calcium phosphate, dibasic | Not Available |
| copper sulfate | Not Available |
| zinc oxide | Not Available |
| calcium iodate | Not Available |
| sodium selenite | Not Available |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| molasses | Not Available |
| magnesium oxide | Not Available |
| calcium oxide | Not Available |
| sodium chloride | Not Available |
| calcium phosphate, dibasic | Not Available |
| copper sulfate | Not Available |
| zinc oxide | Not Available |
| calcium iodate | Not Available |

| Product name | Ship Type |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| sodium selenite | Not Available |
| cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate | 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 |
|------------|---|
| HSR002521 | Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020 |

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

molasses is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

magnesium oxide 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)

calcium oxide 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)

sodium chloride 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)

calcium phosphate, dibasic 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)

copper sulfate 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)

zinc oxide 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)

calcium iodate 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)

sodium selenite is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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)

cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class | Quantities |
|----------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Cattle Young Stock Block

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 - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (molasses; magnesium oxide; calcium oxide; sodium chloride; calcium phosphate, dibasic; copper sulfate; calcium iodate; sodium selenite; cobalt(II) sulfate, heptahydrate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (calcium iodate) |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (molasses; calcium iodate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (molasses; calcium iodate) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
| Initial Date | 05/09/2014 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 6.1.1.1 | 21/12/2015 | Acute Health (inhaled), Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental |
| 7.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 7.1.2.1 | 29/04/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 7.1.2.2 | 30/05/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.2.3 | 04/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.2.4 | 05/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.2.5 | 09/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.2.6 | 11/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.3.6 | 14/06/2021 | Regulation Change |
| 7.1.3.7 | 15/06/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.3.8 | 05/07/2021 | Template Change |
| 7.1.4.8 | 14/07/2021 | Regulation Change |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee 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.
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
AIIIC: 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

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