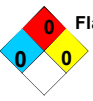


NFPA Classification	DOT / TDG Pictograms	WHMIS Classification	HMIS		PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
 Health Flammability 0 0 0 0 Reactivity Specific Hazard			Health Flammability Reactivity PPE	1 0 0 A	

Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME/ Urea, Granular Fertilizer Grade 46-0-0
TRADE NAME

SYNONYM This Material Safety Data Sheet applies to the following Agrium products:

Urea, Granular Fertilizer Grade 46-0-0
Urea, Granular Fertilizer Grade (300 SGN) 46-0-0
Urea, Granular Fertilizer Grade (330 SGN) 46-0-0
Urea, Industrial Grade 46-0-0
Urea, Lawn Grade 46-0-0
Urea, Forestry Grade 46-0-0
-

MSDS NUMBER: 16008

CHEMICAL NAME Carbamide

REVISION NUMBER 1.3

CHEMICAL FAMILY Aliphatic amide

MSDS prepared by August 31, 2013
the Environment,
Health and Safety
Department on:

CHEMICAL FORMULA CO(NH₂)₂

MATERIAL USES Agricultural use: Fertilizer.
Industrial applications: Manufacture of specialty fertilizers.

24 HR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

Transportation: 1-800-792-8311
Medical: 0-303-389-1653 Collect

MANUFACTURER

Agrium
North American Wholesale
13131 Lake Fraser Drive, S.E.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2J 7E8

Agrium U.S. Inc.
Suite 1700, 4582 South Ulster St.
Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 80237

SUPPLIER

Agrium
North American Wholesale
13131 Lake Fraser Drive, S.E.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2J 7E8

Agrium U.S. Inc.
Suite 1700, 4582 South Ulster St.
Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 80237

Section II. Hazardous Ingredients

		Exposure Limits (ACGIH)						
NAME	CAS #	TLV-TWA mg/m ³	TLV-TWA ppm	STEL mg/m ³	STEL ppm	CEIL mg/m ³	CEIL ppm	% by Weight
Urea	57-13-6	---	---	---	---	---	---	96-98
Urea reaction products with formaldehyde	68611-64-3	---	---	---	---	---	---	<3
Imidodicarbonic diamide (biuret)	108-19-0	---	---	---	---	---	---	~1

ACGIH TLV notations:

--- No assigned TLV

(C) - Ceiling - the concentration not to be exceeded at any time

(I) - measured as the Inhalable fraction of the aerosol

(R) - measured as the Respirable fraction of the aerosol

(T) - measured as the Thoracic fraction of the aerosol

Continued on Next Page

**TOXICOLOGICAL DATA ON
INGREDIENTS****TFI Product Testing Program Results - Urea 46-0-0 :^**

As formulated above:

Acute oral toxicity: 14,300 mg/kg rat; 11,500 mg/kg mouse; 510 mg/kg cattle

Chronic oral toxicity, NOAEL: 6,750 mg/kg mouse; 2,250 mg/kg rat

Ecotoxicity:

Acute toxicity to fish, Barilius barna, LC₅₀, 96hr: >9,100 mg/LAcute toxicity to invertebrates, Daphnia, EC₅₀ (24hr) >10,000 mg/L

Acute toxicity to birds, pigeon, LDLo = 16,000 mg/kg subcutaneous

Toxicity to algae, Scenedesmus quadricauda, cell multiplication inhibition, TT(192 hr) > 10,000 mg/L

Section III. Hazards Identification.**POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH
EFFECTS**

Not considered to be toxic for humans under normal conditions of use. However, in keeping with good industrial hygiene practises, exposure to any chemical should be kept to a minimum. This product may cause irritation to the eyes and skin due to mechanical action.

**POTENTIAL CHRONIC
HEALTH EFFECTS****CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** NONE by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA.**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** NONE by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA.**TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** NONE by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA.

There is no known effect from chronic exposure to this product. Urea is approved as a food and cosmetic additive, is an ingredient in clinical preparations, and is a normal human metabolite found in urine.

Section IV. First Aid Measures**EYE CONTACT**

May cause eye irritation by mechanical action. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

MINOR SKIN CONTACT

May cause skin irritation due to drying (salt effect). Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Cover dry or irritated skin with a good quality skin lotion. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

EXTENSIVE SKIN CONTACT

No additional information.

MINOR INHALATION

Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to respiratory irritation. Allow the person to rest in a well ventilated area. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

SEVERE INHALATION

No additional information.

SLIGHT INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting. Low toxicity. May cause digestive tract irritation, with accompanying nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. If spontaneous vomiting does occur, lower the head so that the vomit will not reenter the mouth and throat.

If tolerated, give no more than 1 cup of milk or water for adults or 1/2 cup for children to rinse the mouth and throat, dilute the stomach contents, and minimize irritation. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

EXTENSIVE INGESTION

No additional information.

Section V. Fire and Explosion Data**THE PRODUCT IS**

Non-flammable.

**AUTO-IGNITION
TEMPERATURE**

Not applicable.

FLASH POINT

Not applicable.

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS

Not applicable.

Continued on Next Page

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION	Material will not burn. Undergoes thermal decomposition at elevated temperatures to produce solid cyanuric acid and release toxic and combustible gases (ammonia, carbon dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen).
FIRE HAZARD IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES	Not applicable.
EXPLOSION HAZARD IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES	May be explosive on contact with halogens such as chlorine. Non-explosive from open flames and sparks, shocks, heat, oxidizing materials, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, or moisture.
FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA AND INSTRUCTIONS	Non-flammable. Material will not burn. Undergoes thermal decomposition at elevated temperatures to release toxic and combustible gases (ammonia, carbon dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen). If fumes or gases are present, fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding materials.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON FIRE HAZARDS	Flammable/toxic gases will form at elevated temperatures by thermal decomposition. When exposed to heat, ammonia is released.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON EXPLOSION HAZARDS	May be explosive when mixed with hypochlorites due to the formation of nitrogen trichloride which explodes spontaneously in air.

Section VI. Accidental Release Measures

SMALL SPILL	Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in a suitable container for intended use or disposal.
LARGE SPILL	Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses, wells, etc. Product will promote algae growth which may degrade water quality and taste. Notify downstream water users. Recover and place material in suitable containers for recycle, reuse, or disposal.

Section VII. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS	If user operations generate dust, fume or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Keep out of reach of children.
STORAGE	Store in a dry, cool and well ventilated area. Keep away from incompatible materials such as reducing agents. Do not blend or store in contact with ammonium nitrate. Dry urea and dry ammonium nitrate will react together to produce a slurry.

Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS	Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If user operations generate dust, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use. Under well controlled conditions where contact with the substance is limited and exposures are below the occupational exposure limit, normal work clothing may suffice. Where skin and eye contact may occur as a result of brief periodic exposures, wear long sleeved clothing or coveralls and safety glasses with side shields. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. A filtering facepiece dust mask is adequate for most applications. A NIOSH approved full facepiece or half mask dust respirator with N-100 or P-100 filters should be used under conditions where airborne concentrations may exceed occupational exposure limits. For U.S facilities, a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.
PERSONAL PROTECTION IN CASE OF LARGE RELEASE	No additional recommendations.
EXPOSURE LIMITS	AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Limits: 10 mg/m³ TWA for Urea as inhalable dust. OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m³ for Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated. Federal, State or Provincial exposure limits may vary by jurisdiction. Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits in your area.

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Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

PHYSICAL STATE AND APPEARANCE	Granular solid.		
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	60.06	COLOR	White.
pH (10% SOLN/WATER)	8	ODOR	Odorless to slightly ammoniacal.
BOILING POINT	Decomposes at 135°C	ODOR THRESHOLD	17 PPM as ammonia.
MELTING POINT	132.7°C (270.9°F)	TASTE	Saline.
CRITICAL TEMPERATURE	Not applicable.	VOLATILITY	Not available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY g/cc	0.74 (Water = 1)	SOLUBILITY	Easily soluble in hot water. Soluble in cold water. Partially soluble in methanol, diethyl ether. Insoluble in n-octanol.
BULK DENSITY kg/m³ ; lbs/ft³	Loose: ~721-770 kg/m ³ ; ~45-48lbs/ft ³ Tapped: ~800-809 kg/m ³ ; ~49-51 lbs/ft ³	DISPERSION PROPERTIES	See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether.
VAPOR PRESSURE	0.08 kPa	WATER/OIL DIST. COEFF.	Soluble in water.
VAPOR DENSITY	Not available.		

Section X. Stability and Reactivity Data

STABILITY	The product is stable.
INSTABILITY TEMPERATURE	Not available.
CONDITIONS OF INSTABILITY	No additional remark.
INCOMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS SUBSTANCES	Reactive with halogens. Slightly reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, acids, alkalis, moisture. Non-reactive with combustible materials, organic materials, most metals.
CORROSIVITY	Corrosive to mild steel. Slightly corrosive to aluminum, zinc, or copper. Non-corrosive to glass, 304 or 316 stainless steel.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON REACTIVITY	Absorbs moisture from the air. Hygroscopic; keep container tightly closed.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON CORROSIVITY	Avoid contact with moisture. Slow hydrolysis may produce acids corrosive to metals. Contact your sales representative or a metallurgical specialist to ensure compatibility with your equipment.

Section XI. Toxicological Information

SIGNIFICANT ROUTES OF EXPOSURE	Ingestion. Inhalation.
TOXICITY TO ANIMALS	See Section II. Under controlled feeding conditions, urea is used as a nutritional supplement in cattle and other animals. The toxic dose in cattle given urea for the first time is considered to be 0.45 g/kg or a total of 100-200 g. Mature bulls can digest as much as 400 g a day without ill effect. As little as 50 g may cause adverse effects in cattle not accustomed to it. Animal Antidote and Emergency Treatment: In animals, the cold water - acetic acid treatment may work. The adult cow is given 19-38 liters cold water and 3.8 liters of 5% acetic acid (vinegar) orally. This treatment limits absorption of ammonia from the rumen by diluting the rumen contents and slowing the rate of hydrolysis of urea by decreasing rumen pH and temperature. The treatment also promotes urine flow that, if maintained by fluid therapy, may assure recovery from urea toxicity. Gaseous or fluid bloat should be relieved before pumping water into the rumen. Consult your veterinarian immediately.

Continued on Next Page

SPECIAL REMARKS ON TOXICITY TO ANIMALS	Very low toxicity for humans or animals under normal conditions of careful, responsible use. Urea is used in small quantities as a feed supplement for livestock. Urea ingestion may be harmful to wildlife, livestock and birds at body burdens of several thousands of mg/kg if ingested without adequate mixing. Clean up all spilled material, especially where bulk fertilizer loading of equipment occurs to prevent animal overexposure. If used for the manufacture of feeds, mix thoroughly by making a preblend with one of the ingredients, then adding and mixing the preblend with all other ingredients. Equivalent protein from Urea should not exceed one-third of the protein in the mixture.
OTHER EFFECTS ON HUMANS	Our data base contains no additional remark on the toxicity of this product
SPECIAL REMARKS ON CHRONIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS	No effects.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON OTHER EFFECTS ON HUMANS	May cause irritation of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

Section XII. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY	Will slowly release ammonia and degrade to nitrate. Ammonia is a toxic hazard to fish. However, ammonia release is slow making urea much less toxic than ammonium salts. Aquatic toxicity tests indicate 24 Hr exposure at 16,000 mg/L of urea did not kill Creek Chubs. Urea is added in small quantities as a feed supplement for cattle. Urea ingestion may be harmful to mammals and birds at body burdens of several thousands of mg/kg. Ensure that livestock and wildlife do not ingest urea unless adequately mixed with feed rations. Non-persistent. Non-cumulative when applied using normal agricultural practices. The product itself and its products of degradation are not harmful under normal conditions of careful and responsible use. U.S. D.O.T.: This material is NOT listed as a Marine pollutant.
BOD and COD	Not available.
PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION	Ammonia, carbon dioxide and water.
TOXICITY OF THE PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION	The product itself and its products of degradation are not harmful under normal conditions of use. Avoid spills or releases to watercourses.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON THE PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION	Urea will promote algae growth which may degrade water quality and taste. Notify downstream water users. Will dissolve and disperse in water. Reclaiming material may not be viable.

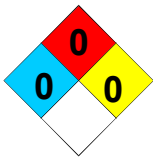
Section XIII. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING	Recover and place material in a suitable container for intended use or disposal. Ensure disposal complies with government requirements and local regulations.
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Section XIV. Transport Information

DOT / TDG CLASSIFICATION	Not controlled under DOT (US) or TDG (Canada).
PIN and Shipping Name	Not applicable.
SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRANSPORT	Not applicable.
DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)	

Section XV. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

OTHER REGULATIONS	CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): This product and all its components are on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) and acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA. EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances. CERCLA/SUPERFUND, 40 CFR 117,302: This product contains no Reportable Quantity (RQ) Substances. This product is not considered as a priority pollutant as regulated under the Clean Water Act. TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): This product and all its components are listed on the TSCA Inventory. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains no chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and is not subject to control under WHMIS (Canada), or the Hazcom Standard (US).		
OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS	HCS (U.S.A.)	Not controlled under the HCS (United States). Exempt under 1910.1200(b)(6)(x).	
	DSCL (EEC)	Not controlled under DSCL (Europe).	
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)	Hazards presented under acute emergency conditions only: Health		Fire Hazard Reactivity Specific Hazard 
TDG (Pictograms - Canada)			
DSCL (Europe) (Pictograms)			
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)			

Section XVI. Other Information

REFERENCES	-Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Clear Language Regulations, current revision. -Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 122, No. 2 Registration SOR/88-64 31 December, 1987 Hazardous Products Act "Ingredient Disclosure List". -Domestic Substances List, Canadian Environmental Protection Act. -29 CFR Part 1910 -33 CFR Parts 151, 153, 154, 156 -40 CFR Parts 1-799 -46 CFR Part 153 -49 CFR Parts 1-199 -American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances, 2012. -NFPA 704, National Fire Codes Online, National Fire Protection Association, current edition at time of MSDS preparation. -Corrosion Data Survey, Sixth Edition, 1985, National Association of Corrosion Engineers -CHRIS Hazardous Chemical Data: U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.;
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-HSDB: Hazardous Substances Data Bank. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland;
-IRIS: Integrated Risk Information System. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.;
-NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, Ohio;
-OHM/TADS: Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.;
-RTECS®: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, Ohio;
-The Fertilizer Institute Product Testing Program Results, March 2003
-Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics. 5th ed. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1982.

OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Three year review ; References updated.

FOR FURTHER SAFETY, HEALTH, OR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION ON THIS PRODUCT, CONTACT

AGRIUM
Wholesale Environment, Health and Safety
Telephone (780) 998-6906 or Fax (780) 998-6677

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