

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 25-Sep-2024

Revision Number 8

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name BULK AQUACHARGE PRODUCTS

Product Code(s) 000000009023

Other means of identification

Proper shipping name EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E

UN number or ID number 0241

Synonyms AQUACHARGE ECLIPSE 550; AQUACHARGE ECLIPSE 551; AQUACHARGE COAL; AQUACHARGE ADVANTAGE; AQUACHARGE EXTRA; AQUACHARGE EXTRA i; AQUACHARGE ECLIPSE SYSTEM; AQUACHARGE ECLIPSE PLUS SYSTEM, AQUACHARGE CLEAR SYSTEM; AQUACHARGE VULCAN; AQUACHARGE VULCAN i

Pure substance/mixture Mixture

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Mining, quarrying and general blasting work, usually in bulk applications. Normally delivered down a borehole as a bulk explosive. Restricted to professional users.

Uses advised against No information available.

Details of manufacturer or importer

Supplier

Orica Australia Pty Ltd
ABN: 99 004 117 828
1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9665 7111

Facsimile: +61 3 9665 7937

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number AUSTRALIA: 1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)
INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA: +61 3 9663 2130 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

Section 2: Hazard identification

Classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail;
DANGEROUS GOODS.

GHS Classification

Explosives	Division 1.1 Type D
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Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2

Label elements

Exploding bomb
Exclamation mark
Health hazard

**Signal word**

DANGER

Hazard statements

H201 - Explosive; mass explosion hazard
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Keep only in original packaging.
Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
In case of fire: Explosion risk. Evacuate area. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in accordance with:
AS2187 in a well ventilated magazine.
Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on disposal/recovery/recycling.

Other hazards which do not result in classification**Section 3: Composition and information on ingredients**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	>60%
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	<10%
Mineral oil, hydrocarbon solvent, petroleum	8012-95-1	<10%
Non hazardous component(s)	-	to 100%

Section 4: First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

General advice	Take a copy of the Safety Data Sheet when going for medical treatment. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Immediately give oxygen if victim turns blue (lips, ears, fingernails). If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
Eye contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns. For skin burns, cool skin area with rapidly with cold water.
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Self-protection of the first aider	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.
Effects of Exposure	No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	<p>Treat symptomatically. Explosive material. Shrapnel from detonation may cause burns, wounds and bruises. Treat as for exposure to nitrates. May cause methemoglobinemia. Clinical findings: The smooth muscle relaxant effect of nitrate/nitrite salts may lead to headache, dizziness and marked hypotension. Cyanosis is clinically detectable when approximately 15% of the haemoglobin has been converted to methaemoglobin (ferric iron). Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, weakness and dyspnoea occur when methemoglobin concentrations are 30% to 40%; at levels of about 60% stupor, convulsions, coma and respiratory paralysis occur and the blood is a chocolate brown colour. At higher levels death may result. Spectrophotometric analysis can determine the presence and concentration of methemoglobin in the blood.</p> <p>Treatment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Give 100% oxygen.2. In cases of (a) ingestion: use gastric lavage, (b) contamination of skin (unburnt or burnt): continue washing to remove salts.3. Observe blood pressure and treat hypotension if necessary.4. When methaemoglobin concentrations exceed 40% or when symptoms are present, give methylene blue 1 or 2 mg/kg body weight in a 1% solution by slow intravenous injection. If cyanosis has not been resolved within one hour a second dose of 2 mg/kg body weight may be given. The total dose should not exceed 7 mg/kg body weight as unwanted effects such as dyspnoea, chest pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, mental confusion and cyanosis may occur. Without treatment methaemoglobin levels of 20-30% revert to normal within 3 days.5. Bed rest is required for methaemoglobin levels in excess of 40%.6. Continue to monitor and give oxygen for at least two hours after treatment with methylene blue.
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7. Consider transfer to centre where haemoperfusion can be performed to remove the nitrates/nitrites from the blood if the condition of the patient is unstable.
8. Following inhalation of oxides of nitrogen the patient should be observed in hospital for 24 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema.

Further observation for 2-3 weeks may be required to detect the onset of the inflammatory changes of bronchiolitis fibrosa obliterans.

Effects from exposure to decomposition products including nitrogen dioxide (possible decomposition component) can include chest discomfort, shortness of breath and possible pulmonary oedema, the onset of which may be delayed. The exposed person should be kept under medical surveillance for 24 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media Do not fight fires involving explosives.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Explosive. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. May explode from friction, heat or contamination. Risk of explosion by shock or heating under confinement. On burning under confined or semi-confined conditions, some oxides of nitrogen and/or carbon will be present. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Ammonium nitrate fumes. Ammonia.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters In the case of a small fire, if actual explosive is not burning, carefully remove as much explosive as possible to a safe distance. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. However, if explosive is burning, evacuate area immediately and allow to burn. DO NOT fight fire.

A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion. Mass explosion hazard. Severe explosion hazard when shocked or exposed to heat. Confinement of burning material may result in detonation.

Hazchem code E

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Explosive material. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of vapors. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other information Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

In the case of a transport accident notify the Police, Regulatory Authorities and Orica Australia Pty Ltd (Telephone: 1800 033 111 -- 24 hour service) and/or Orica New Zealand Ltd (Telephone: 0800 734 607 -- 24 hour service) or Orica International (Telephone: +61 3 9663 2130 -- 24 hour service Australia).

For emergency responders Explosive material. Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Keep out of waterways. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.

Methods for cleaning up Handle with care. Collect with clean non-metallic implements. Use a spark-free shovel. Collect in properly labelled containers, with loose fitting lids, for disposal. After cleaning, flush away traces with water.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Handle with care. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use personal protection equipment. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Do NOT subject the material to impact, friction between hard surfaces nor to any form of heating. Avoid contamination with other substances. Keep out of reach of children.

General hygiene considerations Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store material in a well ventilated magazine suitably licensed for the explosives hazard classification. Do not store with other explosives products that have an incompatible explosives hazard classification (for example detonators must not be stored with blasting/high explosives). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a cool, dry area away from potential sources of heat, open flames, sunlight or other chemicals. Store away from other materials. Protect from physical damage.

Incompatible materials Incompatible with strong acids and bases. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Ammonium nitrate is incompatible with, and must be stored away from, tetranitromethane, dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, bromates, chlorates, chlorites, hypochlorites, perchlorates, chloroisocyanurates, nitrites, powdered metals, strong acids, reducing agents, permanganates, combustible materials, brass, bronze, copper, zinc.

Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure Limits No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituents and decomposition product(s):

Chemical name	Australia	New Zealand	ACGIH TLV
Fuels, diesel 68334-30-5	-	TWA: 100 mg/m ³ Sk*	TWA: 100 mg/m ³ total Hydrocarbons inhalable

			fraction and vapor Sk*
Mineral oil, hydrocarbon solvent, petroleum 8012-95-1	TWA: 5 mg/m ³	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ STEL: 10 mg/m ³	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ inhalable particulate matter excluding metal working fluids, highly & severely refined

Oil mist, refined mineral: 8hr TWA = 5 mg/m³

For potential decomposition product: Nitrogen dioxide: 8hr TWA = 5.6 mg/m³ (3 ppm), 15 min STEL = 9.4 mg/m³ (5 ppm)

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the airborne concentration of a particular substance calculated as a time-weighted average over 15 minutes, which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Fuels, diesel: 100 mg/m³, SKIN (total hydrocarbons, inhalable) for 8 hour time-weighted average (TWA).

As published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

TWA (ACGIH - Time-weighted Average) the time-weighted average concentration for a conventional 8-hour work day and a 40-hour work week, to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.

Skin - ACGIH - The designation of 'Skin' refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, including mucous membranes and the eyes, either by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. The exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits. Eyewash stations.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements. Apply technical measures to comply with occupational exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES.



Eye/face protection	Goggles.
Skin and body protection	Overalls. Protective shoes or boots.
Hand protection	Protective gloves.
Respiratory protection	No protective equipment is needed under normal use conditions. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, ventilation and evacuation may be required.
Environmental exposure controls	No information available.
Thermal hazards	Caution - material can be hot.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Pumpable Emulsion May be hot (60-70°C)
Color	Grey / Cream May be dyed.
Odor	Negligible
Odor threshold	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	None known
pH (as aqueous solution)	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	Not applicable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	0.95-1.35	None known
Water solubility	Insoluble in water.	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information

Explosive properties	Explosive; mass explosion hazard
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Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity**Reactivity** Explosive.**Chemical stability****Stability** Explosive properties. Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. Capable of detonation, explosive decomposition, or explosive reaction but requires a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation. Detonation may occur from static electricity discharge or mechanical/heavy impact, particularly under confinement.**Explosion data****Sensitivity to mechanical impact** Yes.**Sensitivity to static discharge** Yes.**Possibility of hazardous reactions****Possibility of hazardous reactions** A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion. Mass explosion hazard. Explosion may result due to shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. Detonation may occur from heavy impact or excessive heating. Explosion creates the potential for shrapnel.**Hazardous polymerization** Hazardous polymerization does not occur.**Conditions to avoid****Conditions to avoid** Heat. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction. Contact with other chemicals. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Protect from moisture.**Incompatible materials****Incompatible materials** Incompatible with strong acids and bases. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Ammonium nitrate is incompatible with, and must be stored away from, tetranitromethane, dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, bromates, chlorates, chlorites, hypochlorites, perchlorates, chlorisocyanurates, nitrites, powdered metals, strong acids, reducing agents, permanganates, combustible materials, brass, bronze, copper, zinc.**Hazardous decomposition products****Hazardous decomposition products** Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides. Ammonium nitrate fumes. Ammonia. When heated to decomposition (unconfined) ammonium nitrate produces nitrous oxide, white ammonium nitrate fumes and water. When mixed with strong acids, and occasionally during blasting, it produces an irritating toxic brown gas, mostly nitrogen dioxide. When molten it may decompose violently due to shock or pressure.**Section 11: Toxicological information****Information on likely routes of exposure****Product Information** No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:**Inhalation** May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Blasting may produce a toxic brown gas of nitrogen dioxide. Inhalation of the gas may result in chest discomfort, shortness of breath and possible pulmonary oedema, the onset of which may be delayed.

Absorption of ammonium nitrate by inhalation, ingestion or through burnt or broken skin may

cause dilation of blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation and may also cause methaemoglobinaemia. May cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and headache due to central nervous system effects.

Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin contact May cause irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. See effects as noted under 'Inhalation'. Contact with hot material may cause skin burns. Shrapnel from detonation may cause burns, wounds and bruises.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of larger amounts may cause defects to the central nervous system (e.g. dizziness, headache). May cause a lowering of blood pressure (hypotension).

Symptoms May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.

Acute toxicity

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

No information available

Numerical measures of toxicity - Component Information

Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Ammonium nitrate	= 2217 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 88.8 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Fuels, diesel	= 7500 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 4.6 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Mineral oil, hydrocarbon solvent, petroleum	> 24 g/kg (Rat)	-	= 2062 ppm (Rat) 4 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation No information available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer. The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical name	Australia	European Union	IARC
Fuels, diesel - 68334-30-5	Carc. 2	Carc. 2	Group 2B Group 3
Mineral oil, hydrocarbon solvent, petroleum - 8012-95-1	-	-	Group 1 Group 3

Reproductive toxicity	No information available.
STOT - single exposure	No information available.
STOT - repeated exposure	No information available.
Aspiration hazard	No information available.
Chronic effects:	No information available for the product.

Available information from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to a component of this material could result in effects on the skin. This material contains within the diesel oil component of this formulation polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Some PAHs have been implicated as potential skin carcinogens in humans under conditions of poor personal hygiene, prolonged or repeated skin contact and exposure to sunlight. Toxic effects are unlikely to occur if good personal hygiene is practised.

Diesel fuels, distillate (light) has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 3 agent. Group 3 - The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Diesel fuel has been shown to be carcinogenic in animal tests and has caused mutations in vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased foetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses.

In humans and animals methaemoglobinaemia has occurred under untreated circumstances following overexposure to nitrates. Absorption of nitrates by any route may cause dilation of blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways.

Ammonium nitrate is a plant nutrient. Large scale contamination may kill vegetation and cause poisoning in livestock and poultry.

Ammonium nitrate was evaluated at 5, 10, 25 and 50 mg (NH₄⁺)/L. The fertility of *Daphnia magna* was decreased at 50 mg/L. Post embryonic growth of crustacea was impaired at 10, 25 and 50 mg/L. Can stimulate weed and algal growth in static surface waters.

For diesel: Floats on water. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Ammonium nitrate	-	LC50: 65 - 85mg/L (48h, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	-	-
Fuels, diesel	-	LC50: ≈35mg/L (96h, <i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	-	-

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation There is no data for this product.

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Ammonium nitrate	-3.1

Mobility

Mobility No information available.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects No information available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products

Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Small quantities of damaged or deteriorated explosives may be destroyed by inclusion in a blast hole containing good explosive (s). For large quantities of damaged or deteriorated explosives notify Orica Australia Pty Ltd and/or Orica New Zealand Pty Ltd.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

See section 8 for more information

Section 14: Transport information

ADG

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number or ID number
Proper shipping name
Transport hazard class(es)
Hazchem code

0241
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E
1.1D
E

IATA

TRANSPORT PROHIBITED under the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air in Passenger and Cargo Aircraft, and Cargo Aircraft Only.

IMDG

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number
UN proper shipping name
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG EMS Fire
IMDG EMS Spill

0241
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E
1.1D
F-B
S-X

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available

Section 15: Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****National regulations****Australia**

Classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail;
DANGEROUS GOODS.

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

No poisons schedule number allocated

Poison Schedule Number	Not applicable
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Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

Chemical name	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)	Additional information
Ammonium nitrate - 6484-52-2	Present	-
Fuels, diesel - 68334-30-5	Present	-
Mineral oil, hydrocarbon solvent, petroleum - 8012-95-1	Present	-

Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents

This product does not contain any substance(s) on the Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents list.

Chemical name	Chemicals of Security Concern	Additional information
Ammonium nitrate - 6484-52-2	Present	-

International Inventories**AIIC**

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

NZIoC

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

TSCA

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

DSL/NDL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

EINECS/ELINCS

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

ENCS

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

IECSC

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

KECL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

PICCS

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:**AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals****NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals****TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory****DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List****EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances****ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances****IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances****KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances****PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances****International Regulations****The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable**Section 16: Other information****Reason(s) For Issue:** 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).**Revision date:** 25-Sep-2024**Revision Note:**

The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**Legend**

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate

LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration

LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

Environmental Protection Agency

Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals

Food Research Journal

Hazardous Substance Database

International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)

National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since The Supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Supplier representative or The Supplier at the contact details on page 1.

The Supplier's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet