

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 21-Jan-2022

Revision Number 5

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### Product identifier

**Product Name** AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER SOLUTION > 60%

**Product Code(s)** 000024302801

### Other means of identification

**Synonyms** FertSol , Ammonium nitrate fertilizer SLTN (60%), ANSF, Strong fertilizer

**Pure substance/mixture** Mixture

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended use** Production of emulsion explosives. Fertilizers.

**Uses advised against** No information available.

### 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.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Not classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG)

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Category 2A
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### **SIGNAL WORD**

Warning

### Label elements

Exclamation mark



**Hazard statements**

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling

Wear eye protection/ face protection

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

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

No storage statements

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

No disposal statements.

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Mixture**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	60-65%
Buffering agents	-	<10%
Organics	-	<0.2%
Trace materials	-	<0.01%
Water	7732-18-5	to 100%

**Additional information**

Product Description: Trace materials include Arsenic < 2 mg/L; Boron < 0.5 mg/L; Cadmium < 8.3 mg/L; Chloride < 24000 mg/L; Chromium < 1 mg/L; Copper < 5 mg/L; Lead < 120 mg/L; Mercury < 6 mg/L; Molybdenum < 120 mg/L; Nickel < 2 mg/L; Selenium < 0.05 mg/L; Zinc < 5 mg/L

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

**General advice**

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

**Emergency telephone number**

Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26  
Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766

**Inhalation**

Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

**Eye contact**

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

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<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Caution - material can be hot. For skin burns, cool skin area with rapidly with cold water. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If victim has breathing difficulties treat as for "Inhalation".
<b>Self-protection of the first aider</b>	Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. 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**

<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.
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**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

<b>Note to physicians</b>	Treat symptomatically. If material is hot treat as for scalds. Treat as for exposure to nitrates. May cause methemoglobinemia. Clinical findings: The smooth muscle relaxant effect of nitrate 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).
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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.

Treatment:

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.
7. Consider transfer to centre where haemoperfusion can be performed to remove the nitrates from the blood if the condition of the patient is unstable.

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.

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

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Water spray. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Dry chemical. Do not use extinguishing media that contains ammonium salts. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Do not allow evaporation to dryness. Nitrate salts on their own are not combustible, however, they will support the combustion of other materials. Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

**Hazardous combustion products** Nitrogen oxides. Nitric acid. Ammonia.

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen. On detection of fire the compartment(s) should be opened up to provide maximum ventilation. Fire-fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if there is a risk of exposure to products of combustion/decomposition. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. If safe to do so, prevent molten material from being confined in drains, pipes, etc. A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

**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** Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

### Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Keep out of waterways. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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### **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Methods for containment</b>	Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see Section 13). Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water.
<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Collect in properly labelled drums or other suitable containers, with loose fitting lids. Never return spill or leaks to original containers for re-use. Avoid contamination with other substances.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Advice on safe handling</b>	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ensure adequate ventilation.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Storage Conditions</b>	Store in a cool, dry area away from potential sources of heat, open flames, sunlight or other chemicals. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep/store only in original container. Keep away from combustible material.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong acids. Alkalis. Combustible material. Reducing agents. Finely powdered metals.
<b>Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)</b>	None allocated

## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **Control parameters**

<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for possible constituents of vapour:
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Ammonia: 8hr TWA = 17 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (25 ppm), 15 min STEL = 24 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (35 ppm)  
Nitric acid: 8hr TWA = 5.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (2 ppm), 15 min STEL = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4 ppm)  
Nitrogen dioxide: 8hr TWA = 5.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (3 ppm), 15 min STEL = 9.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (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.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering controls** Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. 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.

**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** Wear suitable protective clothing. Overalls. Protective shoes or boots.

**Hand protection** Wear suitable 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.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

**Physical state** Liquid Warm to hot.  
**Appearance** Clear  
**Color** Colourless  
**Odor** Irritating Nitric acid or Ammonia (depends on pH)  
**Odor threshold** No information available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	4.5-8.0	
pH (as aqueous solution)	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	Not available	
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	

<b>Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Vapor density</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Relative density</b>	1.25 approx	
<b>Water solubility</b>	Miscible in water	None known
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known

Other information

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

**Reactivity** Weak oxidiser.

Chemical stability

**Stability** Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data

**Sensitivity to mechanical impact** None.

**Sensitivity to static discharge** None.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** Can react violently with reducing agents.

**Hazardous polymerization** Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid contact with combustible substances. Do not allow evaporation to dryness. Avoid contact with other chemicals. Avoid contamination of the material. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials

**Incompatible materials** Strong acids. Alkalis. Combustible material. Reducing agents. Finely powdered metals.

Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products** Nitrogen oxides. Ammonia. Nitric acid.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

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. Inhalation of vapors in high concentration may cause irritation of respiratory system.
- 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. Vapor may cause irritation. Contact with the hot material can result in pain, thermal burns, and permanent injury.
- Skin contact** May cause irritation. Hot liquid can cause severe burns. The ammonium nitrate component of this material can be absorbed through burnt, cut or broken skin with resultant adverse effects. See effects as noted under 'Inhalation'.
- Ingestion** Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause a lowering of blood pressure (hypotension). Ingestion of larger amounts may cause defects to the central nervous system (e.g. dizziness, headache). Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.
- Symptoms** May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.

**Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information**

No information available.

**Component Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Ammonium nitrate	= 2217 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	> 88.8 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Water	> 90 mL/kg ( Rat )	-	-

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

May cause anaemia and methemoglobinaemia, characterised by dizziness, drowsiness, headache, breath shortness, cyanosis (bluish skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), rapid heart rate and chocolate-brown coloured blood.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

#### 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 (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>)/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.

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

### Persistence and degradability

#### Persistence and degradability

No information available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Bioaccumulation

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

### Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Ammonium nitrate	-3.1

### Mobility

#### Mobility in soil

Water soluble. Expected to be mobile in soil.

### Other adverse effects

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

#### Waste from residues/unused products

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation. Empty containers must be tripled rinsed prior to disposal.

#### Contaminated packaging

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### **ADG**

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IATA**

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IMDG**

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### National regulations

##### Australia

Not classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG)

Classified as a hazardous chemical in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

**Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)**                      None allocated

#### International Inventories

**AIIC**    This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

#### **Legend:**

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

#### 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

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Reason(s) For Issue:** 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

**Issuing Date:**    21-Jan-2022

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

#### **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**

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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**

EPA (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)  
Japan GHS Classification  
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)  
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  
RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)  
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**