

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 19-Aug-2020

Revision Number 6

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### Product identifier

Product Name AMEX  
Product Code(s) 000022013202

### Other means of identification

Proper shipping name EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B  
UN number 0082  
Synonyms Ammonium nitrate/fuel oil, ANFO

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

Recommended use Blasting explosive. Packaged product.  
Uses advised against Do not use in reactive ground.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Supplier

Orica New Zealand Limited  
Street Address:  
Brunnings Road  
Carters Beach  
Westport, 7892  
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 3 788 8163

### For further information, please contact

Contact Point Product Safety Department

### Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone **0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)**

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017 and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017.

### GHS Classification

**SIGNAL WORD**  
Danger

**EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard** HSR100173

Subclass 1.1 Category D - Substances and articles that have a mass explosion hazard.

Subclass 6.1 Category D - Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful.

Subclass 6.3 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the skin.

Subclass 6.4 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the eye.

Subclass 6.9 Category B - Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems.

Subclass 9.1 Category D - Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action.

The 'Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017', 'Hazardous substances that require tracking' are applicable to this material.

**Label elements****Hazard statements**

H201 - Explosive; mass explosion hazard

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H413 - May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking

Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction

Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, spray

Wash hands thoroughly after handling

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

Avoid release to the environment

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

Specific treatment (see First aid on this SDS)

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell

Rinse mouth

In case of fire: Evacuate area

Explosion risk in case of fire

DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Store in accordance with local regulations

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

In the case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

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

No information available.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	>90%
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	<10%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-	<1%

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>General advice</b>	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.
<b>Emergency telephone number</b>	Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766 Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Eye contact</b>	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. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Self-protection of the first aider</b>	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

<b>Symptoms</b>	May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin.
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#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Note to physicians</b>	<p>Treat symptomatically. Explosive material. Shrapnel from detonation may cause burns, wounds and bruises. Treat as for exposure to nitrates. May cause methemoglobinemia.</p> <p>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). 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>1. Give 100% oxygen.</p>
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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.
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.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING 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 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.

**Hazchem code** E

## 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. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of vapors. Ensure adequate ventilation.

**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. Take up with inert, damp, non-combustible material using clean non-sparking tools and place into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal. After cleaning, flush away traces with water.

#### Precautions to prevent secondary hazards

**Prevention of secondary hazards** Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

**Hazardous Substances (Emergency Management) Regulations 2001** Emergency management plans complying with applicable legislation should be in place.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

**Advice on safe handling** Keep out of reach of children. 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. Avoid contamination with other substances.

**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.

#### 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 strong acids, strong alkalis, nitrites, chlorates, chlorides and permanganates. Store away from other materials. Protect from physical damage.

**Incompatible materials** Incompatible with strong acids and bases. Incompatible with combustible materials. Incompatible with permanganates. Ammonium nitrate is a powerful oxidising agent. 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.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### **Exposure Limits**

This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Fuels, diesel: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, SKIN (total hydrocarbons, inhalable) for 8 hour time-weighted average (TWA). ACGIH TLV

Decomposition product(s):

Nitrogen dioxide: WES-TWA 3 ppm, 5.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; WES-STEL 5 ppm, 9.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

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' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

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**

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

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.



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

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	Granules Packaged product.
<b>Color</b>	Off-white or Pink
<b>Odor</b>	Slight Kerosene / Diesel
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No information available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flash point</b>	>61 C	None known
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		None known
<b>Upper flammability or explosive limits</b>	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>	0.8 @ 20C	None known
<b>Water solubility</b>	Partially soluble	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
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Explosive; mass explosion hazard.	

### Other information

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

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<b>Reactivity</b>	Explosive.
<b><u>Chemical stability</u></b>	
<b>Stability</b>	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.
<b><u>Explosion data</u></b>	
<b>Sensitivity to mechanical impact</b>	Yes. However, this type of explosive is relatively insensitive.
<b>Sensitivity to static discharge</b>	Yes. However, this type of explosive is relatively insensitive.
<b><u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u></b>	
<b>Hazardous polymerization</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	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.
<b><u>Conditions to avoid</u></b>	
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Heat. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Do not subject to grinding/shock/friction. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Protect from moisture.
<b><u>Incompatible materials</u></b>	
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Incompatible with strong acids and bases. Incompatible with combustible materials. Incompatible with permanganates. Ammonium nitrate is a powerful oxidising agent. 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.
<b><u>Hazardous decomposition products</u></b>	
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	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.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute toxicity

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Product Information</b>	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:
<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system. 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.

**Eye contact** Causes eye irritation.

**Skin contact** May cause irritation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. Shrapnel from detonation may cause burns, wounds and bruises. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Further information is provided under 'Chronic Effects'.

**Ingestion** Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. 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.

#### Acute toxicity

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Ammonium nitrate	= 2217 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

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. Contains a known or suspected carcinogen.

Chemical name	New Zealand	IARC
Ammonium nitrate - 6484-52-2		Group 2A
Fuels, diesel - 68334-30-5		Group 2B

**Reproductive toxicity** No information available.

**STOT - single exposure** No information available.

**STOT - repeated exposure** No information available.

**Aspiration hazard** Not classified.

**Chronic effects:** No information available for the products.

NITRATES: Absorption of nitrates by ingestion, inhalation or through burnt or broken skin may cause dilation of the blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation with a subsequent lowering of blood pressure and may also cause breathing difficulties, blueness of the skin (cyanosis) and methaemoglobinaemia.

For diesel: Available evidence 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 fuel 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.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

#### Ecotoxicity

Keep out of waterways. May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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

#### Terrestrial ecotoxicity

There is no data for this product.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Crustacea
Ammonium nitrate	-	LC50: 65 - 85mg/L (48h, Cyprinus carpio)	-
Fuels, diesel	-	LC50: =35mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas)	-

### Persistence and degradability

#### Persistence and degradability

No information available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

#### Bioaccumulation

No information available.

### Mobility

#### Mobility in soil

No information available.

### Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Ammonium nitrate	-3.1

### Other adverse effects

#### Other adverse effects

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

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.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods****Waste from residues/unused products**

Dispose of product in packaging in a way that is consistent with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act. Treat the substance using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance; or export the substance from New Zealand as waste.

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**

For packages that have been in direct contact with hazardous substances, the person must ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance. It must be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with the requirements for disposal of the substance that it contained, taking into account the material the package is manufactured from. Packages may only be reused or recycled if the package has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous substance (class 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5); or the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the substance to be classified as hazardous (class 6, 8, or 9 substance)

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT**

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

<b>UN number</b>	0082
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B
<b>Hazard class</b>	1.1D
<b>Hazchem code</b>	E

**IATA** Forbidden

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

<b>UN number</b>	0082
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	1.1D
<b>IMDG EMS Fire</b>	F-B
<b>IMDG EMS Spill</b>	S-Y

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****New Zealand**

**National regulations** See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

The 'Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017', 'Hazardous substances that require tracking' are applicable to this material.

**EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard** HSR100173

Chemical name	New Zealand HSNO Chemical Classification
Ammonium nitrate - 6484-52-2	5.1.1C,6.1E (All),6.1E (O),6.4A,9.1D (All),9.1D (A),9.1D (C),9.1D (F) 5.1.1C,6.1E (All),6.1E (O),6.4A,9.1D (All),9.1D (F),9.1D (A)

**International Inventories**

<b>NZIoC</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>TSCA</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>DSL/NDSL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>EINECS/ELINCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>ENCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>IECSC</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>KECL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>PICCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>AICS</b>	All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

**Legend:**

- 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  
**AICS** - Australian Inventory of 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

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

ACGIH is a registered trademark of The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

**Prepared By**

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

**Issuing Date:**

19-Aug-2020

**Reason(s) For Issue:**

5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

**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 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)

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database  
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)  
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**