

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name:** ANE 130, 200, 200SL, 230, 240, 430, 440, Subtek ANE, Subtek Eclipse ANE, Subtek Velcro ANE, Subtek Charge ANE, Subtek Control ANE, Subtek Vulcan ANE, Civec Drive ANE, Civec Control ANE

**Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use** Emulsion phase ingredient for explosives.

This material is classified as Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN). Various government controls may apply to this material.

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

**Telephone Number:** +64 3 788 8163  
**Emergency Telephone:** 0 800 734 607 (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

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

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

**SIGNAL WORD:** DANGER

**Subclasses:**

Subclass 5.1.1 Category B (Oxidising Substances that are solids or liquids: medium hazard) - Oxidising Substances.

Subclass 6.1 Category E - Substances which are acutely toxic.

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

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

Oxidising [5.1.1] Substances Group Standard 2017

Approval Number: HSR002631



**Hazard Statement(s):**

H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer.

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

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*Substance No:* 00000009343

*Issued:* 27/11/2019

*Version:* 5

# Safety Data Sheet



## Precautionary Statement(s):

### Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  
P220 Keep and store away from clothing, incompatible materials, combustible materials.  
P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/incompatible materials.  
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Response:

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet for extinction.

### Storage:

No storage statements.

### Disposal:

P501 In 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.

## 3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	>60%	H272 H319
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	0-<10%	H304
Thiourea	62-56-6	<0.25%	H351 H361d H302 H411
Water	7732-18-5	10-30%	-
Non hazardous component(s)	-	<15%	-
Vegetable oils	-	0-<10%	-
Urea	57-13-6	<10%	-

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

### Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

### Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available.

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## Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

## Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice.

## Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. May cause methemoglobinemia. Treat as for exposure to nitrates. 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 (ie. ferric iron).

Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, weakness and dyspnoea occur when methaemoglobin 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 methaemoglobin in 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 to 2 mg/kg body weight in a 1% solution by slow intravenous injection. If cyanosis has not 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:

Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Coarse water spray. Water spray (large quantities).

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Extinguishing methods based on smothering are ineffective in the case of oxidizing agents. DO NOT USE the following as extinguishing media: Dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

### Hazchem or Emergency Action Code: 1Y

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

Oxidizing substance. Will support combustion of other materials. Increases intensity of a fire. Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

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## **Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:**

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.

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. Fires should be fought from a protected location. Keep containers and adjacent areas cool with water spray. 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. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:**

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapours/dusts. Do not allow the product to mix with combustible/organic materials. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services. Do not allow container or product to get into drains, sewers, streams or ponds.

This material is classified as a Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN). Spillage recovery needs to be appropriately documented and material accurately accounted for.

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 Limited (Telephone: 0800 734 607 -- 24 hour service) or Orica International: (Telephone: +61 3 9663 2130 -- 24 hour service Australia).

### **Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent - inert material such as vermiculite, perlite or clean sand - NOT combustible absorbents such as sawdust. Addition of water is recommended. Collect in properly labelled containers, with loose fitting lids, for disposal. DO NOT return spilled material to original container for re-use. Ensure that contaminated material (clothing, pallets) is thoroughly washed.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling:** Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. Do NOT subject the material to impact, friction between hard surfaces nor to any form of heating. Avoid all contact with other chemicals. Keep out of reach of children.

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**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Store away from strong acids, strong alkalis, nitrites, chlorates, chlorides and permanganates. Ammonium Nitrate is incompatible with, and must be stored away from, tetranitromethane, dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, any bromate, chlorate, chlorite, hypochlorite or chloroisocyanurate or any inorganic nitrite. Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

**Product Deterioration:** The process of deterioration is a gradual crystallisation of the ammonium nitrate and a thickening of the emulsion. If heated for long periods the emulsion may segregate. Product which has deteriorated badly is unsuitable for use.

Ensure ammonium nitrate is stored securely and in accordance with regulations/controls issued by relevant authority. The secure storage of ammonium nitrate within Australia includes but is not limited to the use of site security plans, locking the facility/container with physical restraining items, validation and record keeping of all stock, and where deemed necessary through a risk management approach constant surveillance.

Within Australia all persons who have unsupervised access to Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN), will require security clearances. The issuing of security clearances is controlled and issued through the local Government authorities. The checks include a criminal history check (CHC), and a politically motivated violence check (PMV).

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Workplace Exposure Standards:** No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s) and decomposition product(s):

Oil mist, mineral: WES-TWA 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, WES-STEL 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Nitrogen dioxide: WES-TWA 1 ppm, 1.9 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

**WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average)** - The average airborne concentration of a substance calculated over an eight-hour working day.

**WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limit)** - The 15-minute time weighted 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 time-weighted average exposures apply. Exposures at concentrations between the WES-TWA and the WES-STEL should be less than 15 minutes, should occur no more than four times per day, and there should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures in this range.

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.

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## Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards.

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 (PPE):

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.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Physical state:</b>	Creamy emulsion. Material may be warm to hot (60-80°C). This material is very viscous and has been tested and determined to be a solid for transport and storage.
<b>Colour:</b>	May be dyed.
<b>Odour:</b>	Negligible
<b>Solubility:</b>	Insoluble in water.
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	N Avail
<b>Relative Vapour Density (air=1):</b>	N Av
<b>Vapour Pressure (20 °C):</b>	N Av
<b>Flash Point (°C):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature (°C):</b>	N Av
<b>Solubility in water (g/L):</b>	Negligible
<b>Melting Point/Range (°C):</b>	N Av
<b>Decomposition Point (°C):</b>	N Av
<b>pH:</b>	N Av
<b>Viscosity:</b>	N Av
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	N Av

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity:** Oxidising, avoid contact with reducing agents.

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<b>Chemical stability:</b>	Oxidising agent. Avoid contact with combustible chemicals.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions:</b>	Oxidizing agent. Supports combustion of other materials and increases intensity of a fire. Will react with organic materials, and reducing agents. A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Avoid contact with combustible chemicals. Avoid contact with other chemicals. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Incompatible with nitrites , chlorates , chlorides and permanganates . Incompatible with strong acids. Incompatible with strong alkalis. Incompatible with combustible materials. Ammonium nitrate is a powerful oxidizing agent; it is incompatible with tetranitromethane, dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, bromates, chlorates, chlorites, hypochlorites, perchlorates, permanganates, chloroisocyanurate, nitrites, powdered metals.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	Oxides of nitrogen. Oxides of carbon. 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 of nitrogen dioxide. When molten may decompose violently due to shock or pressure.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

<b>Ingestion:</b>	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and abdominal pain. Swallowing large amounts may result in headaches, dizziness and a reduction in blood pressure (hypotension).
<b>Eye contact:</b>	An eye irritant.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Can be absorbed through cut, broken, or burnt skin with resultant adverse effects. See effects as noted under 'Inhalation'. Contact with hot material may cause skin burns.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea.  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.

**Acute toxicity:** No LD50 data available for the product. For the constituent AMMONIUM NITRATE:  
Oral LD50 (rat): 2217 mg/kg

**Serious eye damage/irritation:** Irritant. Causes serious eye irritation.

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

**Aspiration hazard:** Not classified.

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.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** Avoid contaminating waterways.

**Aquatic toxicity:** May be harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

### Disposal methods:

Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

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.

As this material is classified as a Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN) disposal of material needs to be appropriately documented and material accurately accounted for.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Road and Rail Transport

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



**UN No:** 3375  
**Transport Hazard Class:** 5.1 Oxidizing Agent  
**Packing Group:** II  
**Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:** AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION  
**Hazchem or Emergency Action Code:** 1Y

### Marine Transport

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

**UN No:** 3375

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**Transport Hazard Class:** 5.1 Oxidizing Agent  
**Packing Group:** II  
**Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:** AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION

**IMDG EMS Fire:** F-H  
**IMDG EMS Spill:** S-Q

## Air Transport

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.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### **Classification:**

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

### **Subclasses:**

Subclass 5.1.1 Category B (Oxidising Substances that are solids or liquids: medium hazard) - Oxidising Substances.

Subclass 6.1 Category E - Substances which are acutely toxic.

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

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

Oxidising [5.1.1] Substances Group Standard 2017  
Approval Number: HSR002631

### **Hazard Statement(s):**

H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer.

H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

Various regulations/controls/authorisations/licences may apply governing the manufacture, importation, exportation, use, handling, storage, sale/supply, transport and disposal of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate containing materials. Ammonium nitrate (SSAN - Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate) and materials containing ammonium nitrate may be considered security sensitive materials and loss, theft, attempted theft or unexplained discrepancies may need to be reported to authorities. Record keeping and/or licensing of individuals may be required.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

'Principles for the Regulation of Ammonium Nitrate COAG (Council of Australian Government)'.  
'Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances'. Ed. D. Sweet, US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati, 2019.

This safety data sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology & SDS Services).

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## Reason(s) for Issue:

Revised Primary SDS  
Alignment to Safe Work Australia requirements  
Alignment to NZ EPA requirements  
Alignment to GHS requirements

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.