SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 06-Oct-2020

Revision Number 3

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name SODIUM NITRATE 40% SOLUTION

Product Code(s) 000000050699

Other means of identification

UN number 1498

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use General chemical.

Uses advised against No information available.

Supplier
Ixom Operations Pty Ltd
ABN: 51 600 546 512
Level 8, 1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9906 3000

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number **1 800 033 111 (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

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).

Oxidizing liquids	Category 3
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A

SIGNAL WORD
Warning

Label elements

Flame over circle
Exclamation mark

Hazard statements
H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials
Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles
Wash hands thoroughly after handling
Wear eye/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
In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet for extinction.
Precautionary Statements - Storage
No storage statements
Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification
Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	40% --± 2.5%
Water	7732-18-5	to 100%

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.

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. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with plenty of water. Call a physician if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians

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 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 2mg/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 on setof 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 Water. Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media No information available.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Promotes the combustion (oxidizer). Can cause fire and explosion when in contact with flammable substances. Any material contaminated with the product (e.g. clothes) ignites easily and burns vigorously - increased fire hazard.
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.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

Hazchem code 1Z

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes and inhalation of vapors. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.

For emergency responders Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for cleaning up Take up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not mix with other chemicals.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep from freezing. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Reducing agents. Water reactive chemical.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia.

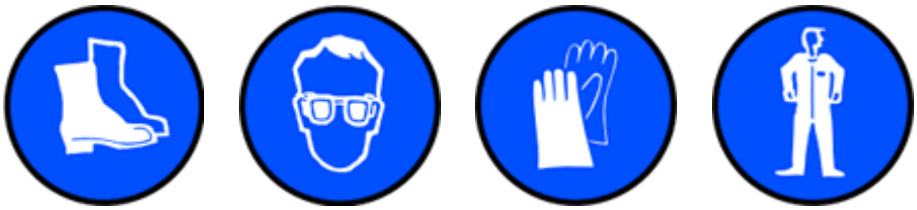
Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

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. Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots.
Hand protection	Impervious gloves.
Respiratory protection	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a suitable mist respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
Environmental exposure controls	No information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear
Color	Colourless to Slight Yellow
Odor	Odourless
Odor threshold	No information available.

Property	**Values**	**Remarks • Method**
pH	8-9	None known
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	ca. 100°C	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	Not applicable	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	1.30-1.33	None known
Water solubility	Miscible in water	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	Not applicable	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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reactivity Reacts with strong acids.

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.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Excessive heat. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Do not freeze.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Reducing agents. Water reactive chemical.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Nitrogen oxides. Disodium oxide.

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.

Eye contact Causes serious eye irritation.

Skin contact May cause irritation.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May cause a lowering of blood pressure (hypotension).

Symptoms Irritation.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information
No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Component Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium nitrate	= 1267 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-

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. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.

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:

NITRATES: Ingestion of large quantities will cause methaemaglobinemia with headaches, heart beat irregularities, blood pressure loss, cramps and breathing difficulties. Cyanosis will occur. Nephritis can result from chronic exposure.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity Keep out of waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Sodium nitrate	-	LC50: =2000mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 994.4 - 1107mg/L (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss)	-	-

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Component Information

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Sodium nitrate	-3.8

Mobility

Mobility in soil No information available.

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

UN number	1498
Proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRATE SOLUTION
Hazard class	5.1
Packing group	III
Hazchem code	1Z

IATA
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN number	1498
UN proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRATE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Packing group	III

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	1498
UN proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRATE SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1
Packing group	III
IMDG EMS Fire	F-A
IMDG EMS Spill	S-Q

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National regulations

Australia
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

AICS All the constituents of this material are 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: 06-Oct-2020

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

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

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text 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 Ixom Operations Pty Ltd 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 Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd'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