

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 08-Nov-2021

Revision Number 4

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### Product identifier

**Product Name** UREA AMMONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION

**Product Code(s)** 000000050287

### Other means of identification

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

**Recommended use** Fertiliser

**Uses advised against** No information available.

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

#### **Supplier**

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)  
NZBN: 9429041465226 Address: 166 Totara Street  
Mt Maunganui South  
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700

Facimile: +64 9 368 2710

### For further information, please contact

**Contact Point** Product Safety Department

### Emergency telephone number

**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

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

### GHS Classification

#### **SIGNAL WORD**

Warning

Fertilisers (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2020

Approval Code: HSR002571

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Category 2

### Label elements

**Hazard statements**

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Wash eyes 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

**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****3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Mixture****Chemical nature** Urea ammonium nitrate solutions with 28-32% w/w N.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	40-50
Urea	57-13-6	30-40
Water and other non-hazardous components	-	<30
Ammonia	7664-41-7	0.1

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>General advice</b>	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. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<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>	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".

**Self-protection of the first aider** 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**

**Symptoms** Irritation. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Note to physicians**

The absorption of this product into the body may lead to the formation of methemoglobin that, in sufficient concentration, causes cyanosis. Cyanosis is clinically detectable when approximately 15% of the haemoglobin has been converted to methaemoglobin (ferric iron). Clinical findings: The smooth muscle relaxant effect of nitrate salts may lead to headache, dizziness and marked hypotension. 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.
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** Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Water spray or fog. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

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

**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. 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.

**Hazardous combustion products** Carbon oxides. 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.

## **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.

**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. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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

**Methods for containment** 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.

**Methods for cleaning up** 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.

**Precautions to prevent secondary hazards**

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

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

**Advice on safe handling** 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 before reuse. Do not get in eyes.

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

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<b>Storage Conditions</b>	Store in a cool, dry area away from potential sources of heat, open flames, sunlight or other chemicals. Keep container closed when not in use.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Incompatible with permanganates. Alkalis. Reducing agents. Finely powdered metals. Combustible material. Nitrite. Chlorites. Chlorine. Chlorides. Strong acids. Copper. Zinc. Brass. Bronze.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

**Exposure Limits** 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):

Ammonia: WES-TWA 25 ppm, 17 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; WES-STEL 35 ppm, 24 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 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.

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.

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>	Impervious gloves.
<b>Skin and body protection</b>	Wear suitable protective clothing. Overalls. Protective shoes or boots.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	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.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	No information available.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	No information available.
<b>Color</b>	Pale Blue
<b>Odor</b>	Slight Ammonia
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No information available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	6.5-7.5	
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>	>100°C	
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable	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>	1.28-1.32	
<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**

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

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** None under normal processing.

**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** Incompatible with permanganates. Alkalis. Reducing agents. Finely powdered metals. Combustible material. Nitrite. Chlorites. Chlorine. Chlorides. Strong acids. Copper. Zinc. Brass. Bronze.

**Hazardous decomposition products**

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

## 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** Inhalation of aerosols: May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Absorption of ammonium nitrate by inhalation, ingestion or through burnt or broken skin may cause dilation of blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation and may also cause methaemoglobinaemia. May cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and headache due to central nervous system effects.

**Eye contact** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Skin contact** May cause irritation. 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).

**Symptoms** Irritation. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes.

**Acute toxicity**

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

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
Urea	= 8471 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	-
Ammonia	= 350 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	= 2000 ppm ( Rat ) 4 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

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

**Skin corrosion/irritation** No information available.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Causes serious eye irritation. Classification is based on mixture calculation methods based on component data.

**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.



**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)	-
Urea	-	LC50: 16200 - 18300mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata)	EC50: =3910mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna) EC50: >10000mg/L (24h, Daphnia magna Straus)
Ammonia	-	LC50: =0.44mg/L (96h, Cyprinus carpio) LC50: 0.26 - 4.6mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: =1.17mg/L (96h, Lepomis macrochirus) LC50: 0.73 - 2.35mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: =5.9mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas) LC50: >1.5mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata) LC50: =1.19mg/L (96h, Poecilia reticulata)	LC50: =25.4mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)

#### 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
Urea	-1.59
Ammonia	-1.14

#### Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** 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 in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

**Contaminated packaging** Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT** Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; 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

#### New Zealand

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

#### International Inventories

**NZIoC** All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.  
**TSCA** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**DSL/NDSL** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**EINECS/ELINCS** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**ENCS** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**IECSC** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**KECL** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**PICCS** Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.  
**AIIC** All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

#### **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  
**- 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

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 11/ 2017

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

**Issuing Date:** 08-Nov-2021

**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)  
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 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**