

Safety Data Sheet



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **SODIUM NITRATE 20% SOLUTION**

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use Wastewater treatment, nitrogen source, anaerobic digestion.

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

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700
Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710
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 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017 and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Water	7732-18-5	80%	-
Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	20%	H272 H302 H319

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. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:

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

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Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

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, fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

Non-combustible material.

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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

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

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Protect from freezing. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards: No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions. Keep containers closed when not in use.

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, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES.



Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Odourless
Solubility:	Miscible with water.
Specific Gravity:	ca. 1.25 (calculated)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available

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Substance No: 000000053670

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Flash Point (°C):	Not applicable
Flammability Limits (%):	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reacts with strong reducing agents.
Chemical stability:	Sodium nitrate is a powerful oxidising agent. Organic materials may become highly combustible when contaminated with sodium nitrate.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	May react with strong reducing agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to extreme heat. Avoid contact with combustible chemicals. Avoid freezing temperatures.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with strong reducing agents, water-reactive chemicals.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of nitrogen. Disodium oxide.

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:

Ingestion:	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).
Eye contact:	May be an eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation.
Inhalation:	Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation.
Acute toxicity:	No LD50 data available for the product. However, for the major constituent: Oral LD50 (rat): 1267 mg/kg.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:	No information available.
Chronic effects:	No information available for the product.
Aspiration hazard:	No information available.

NITRATES: Ingestion of large quantities will cause methaemoglobinemia with headaches, heart beat irregularities, blood pressure loss, cramps and breathing difficulties. Cyanosis will occur. Nephritis can result from chronic exposure. There is a risk of damage to the blood (methomoglobinemia) after a single uptake of large quantities.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways.
Persistence/degradability:	No information available.
Bioaccumulative potential:	No information available.
Mobility in soil:	No information available.

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Marine Transport

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

Air Transport

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017 and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances'. Ed. D. Sweet, US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati, 2018.

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

Reason(s) for Issue:

First Issue Primary SDS

Safety Data Sheet



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.