# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 02-Sep-2021

Revision Number 6

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER			
Product identifier			
Product Name	SODIUM NITRATE		
Product Code(s)	000031030401		
Other means of identification			
UN number	1498		
CAS No.	7631-99-4		
Synonyms	Nitrate of soda; Chilean saltpetre; Soda niter; Nitric acid, sodium salt.		
Recommended use of the chemical	and restrictions on use		
Recommended use	Catalyst Preservative Propellant Fertilizers.		
Uses advised against	No information available.		
Details of the supplier of the safety	data sheet		
<u>Supplier</u> 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 cont	act		
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 S	Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.		
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICAT	ION		
Classified as a Dangerous Good acco	rding to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.		

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

**GHS Classification** 

SIGNAL WORD Warning

Approval Code: HSR001350

Oxidizing solids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4

Label elements



Hazard statements H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer H302 - Harmful if swallowed

### **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
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Wear eye/face protection
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
Rinse mouth
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

# 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature

Contains anticaking agent.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4	>=99%

# 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Emergency telephone number	Poisons Information Center, New Zealand: 0800 764 766 Poisons Information Center, Australia: 13 11 26
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. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed			
Symptoms	Irritation.		
Indication of any immediate medica	al attention and special treatment needed		
Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically. May cause methemoglobinemia. 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.		
	<ul> <li>Treatment:</li> <li>1. Give 100% oxygen.</li> <li>2. In cases of (a) ingestion: use gastric lavage, (b) contamination of skin (unburnt or burnt): continue washing to remove salts.</li> <li>3. Observe blood pressure and treat hypotension if necessary.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Bed rest is required for methaemoglobin levels in excess of 40%.</li> <li>6. Continue to monitor and give oxygen for at least two hours after treatment with methylene blue.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>8. Following inhalation of oxides of nitrogen the patient should be observed in hospital for 24 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema.</li> </ul>		
	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 spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media Specific hazards arising from the c	Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry 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. A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion.

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	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. 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.
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. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. 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 containm	ent and cleaning up	
Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.	
Methods for cleaning up	Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully shovel or sweep up spille material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust.	
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 handlingAvoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid generation of dust.<br/>Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use<br/>personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities<br/>Storage ConditionsKeep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect from moisture. Store<br/>away from foodstuffs. Keep container closed when not in use.Incompatible materialsReducing agents. Ammonium compounds. Strong acids.

# 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 particulates and decomposition product(s):

Particulates not otherwise classified: 8hr WES-TWA 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable dust) or 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable dust) 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.

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

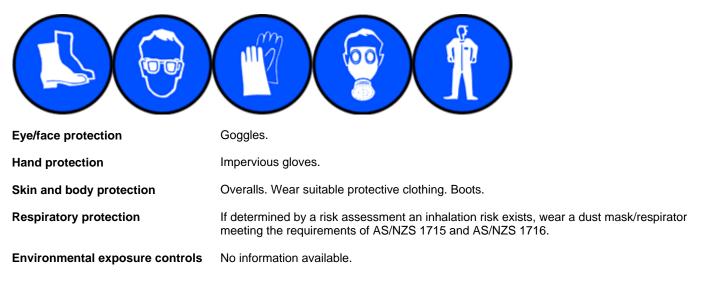
**Engineering controls** Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

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, DUST MASK.



# 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

information on basic physical and c		
Physical state	Solid	
Appearance	Crystalline Powder	
Color	White	
Odor	Faint	
Odor threshold	No information available.	
Property_	Values	Remarks • Method
рН	8-9 (100 g/L, 20°C)	None known
Melting point / freezing point	306°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	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	Not applicable	
limits		
Lower flammability or explosive	Not applicable	
limits		
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	2.26 @20°C	None known
Water solubility	874 g/l @ 20 °C	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	Not applicable	None known
Decomposition temperature	>600°C	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Other information		
Molecular formula	NaNO3	

# **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	
Reactivity	Powerful oxidizing agent. Oxidizing agents may cause vigorous reactions. Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. Hygroscopic: absorbs moisture or water from surrounding air.
Chemical stability	
Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None.
Sensitivity to static discharge	None.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	
Conditions to avoid	Heat. Moisture. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials

Reducing agents. Ammonium compounds. Strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Nitrogen oxides. Disodium oxide. 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	May cause irritation.
Eye contact	Contact with eyes may cause irritation. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
Skin contact	May cause irritation. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Symptoms	Irritation.
Acute toxicity	

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sodium nitrate	= 1267 mg/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	Not classified.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not a skin sensitizer. (mouse).
Germ cell mutagenicity	No information available.
Carcinogenicity	Refer to 'Chronic effects' section below.
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: 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. If nitrosating agents are used with this product, nitrosamines may form. Some nitrosamines have been shown to be carcinogenic in tests with laboratory animals.

# **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Ecotoxicity**

Ecotoxicity	Keep out of waterways.
-------------	------------------------

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

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

# Persistence and degradability No information available. Persistence and degradability No information available. Bioaccumulative potential No information available. Bioaccumulation No information available. Mobility Comparison available.

Mobility in soil

No information available.

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Sodium nitrate	-3.8

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects

No information available.

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products	Dispose of product in packaging/container in a way that is consistent with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the Act, and Hazardous Substances (Amendments and Revocations) Notice 2020. Treat the chemical using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the chemical so that the chemical is no longer a hazardous chemical; or export the chemical from New Zealand as waste. Class 2, 3 and 4 chemicals - may not be disposed of into or onto a landfill or sewage facility. They may only be burnt in
	certain situations. Class 2.1.1, 3.1 and 4.1.1 chemicals may only be discharged into the environment as waste if the substance will not at any time come into contact with class 1 or class 5 substances; and there will be no ignition source in the vicinity of the disposal site at any time and if the substance were to ignite, no person, or place where a person may legally be, would be exposed to an unsafe level of heat radiation.

Contaminated packaging

Packages may only be reused or recycled if the package has been treated to remove any residual contents of the hazardous chemical (class 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5); or the contents of the residue in the package are below the threshold for the chemical to be classified as hazardous (class 6, 8, or 9 chemical). Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

# **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT	Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; DANGEROUS GOODS.
UN number	1498
Proper shipping name	SODIUM NITRATE
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
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
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

New Zealand	
National regulations	See section 8 for national exposure control parameters
International Inventories NZIoC TSCA DSL/NDSL EINECS/ELINCS ENCS IECSC KECL PICCS AIIC	All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals. Contact supplier for inventory compliance status. Contact supplier for inventory compliance status. All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial

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		
Prenared By	This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty I td (Toxicology and	

	SDS Services).
Issuing Date:	02-Sep-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

Legenu	Section 6. EXI OSONE CONTROLO/I ENGON	ALTROTECTION	
TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	
С	Carcinogen		

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) Skin designation

### 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