

AMMONIUM NITRATE



sc-202944

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ammonium nitrate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz CA
95060

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Address:
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz CA 95060

HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max	
Flammability:	1			
Toxicity:	2			
Body Contact:	2			
Reactivity:	3			
Chronic:	0			

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



PRODUCT USE

Used as a fertilizer and as an oxidiser in solid rocket propellants. Used for manufacturing nitrous oxide (laughing gas), herbicides, pesticides, safety explosives, matches and pyrotechnics. Laboratory reagent.

SYNOMYS

H4-N2-O3, NH4-NO3, NO3-NH4, HNO3-H3N, "ammonium(1) nitrate(1:1)", "nitric acid, ammonium salt", "Herco Prills", "Varioform 1", "Norway Saltpeter", 10030, Ashland

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

AMMONIUM NITRATE

Hazard Alert Code:
HIGH

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.
Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
Irritating to eyes.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
■ The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.

At about 15% concentration of blood methemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

■ Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

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Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Chronic exposure may produce hypotension and fatigue. Chronic ingestion of 6-12 grams per day has produced gastritis, acidosis, isosmotic diuresis and nitrite toxicity manifested by methaemoglobinemia or vasodilation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	> 98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methemoglobin.
- Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methemoglobin.
- Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.
- Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.
- Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.
- Symptomatic patients with methemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

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Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methemoglobin in blood	1.5% of hemoglobin	During or end of shift	B,NS,SQ
B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed			
NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials			
SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.			

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (°F):	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO₂ or foam.

FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

FIRE FIGHTING

■

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

■

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may cause ignition, combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- May explode from friction, shock, heat or containment.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Large quantities may detonate in a mass explosion particularly if confined or mixed with combustible materials (including fuels).
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

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FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- - Clean up all spills immediately.
 - No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
 - Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials; as ignition may result.
 - Avoid breathing dust or vapors and all contact with skin and eyes.
 - Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
 - Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite
 - DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result.
 - Scoop up solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
 - Neutralize/decontaminate area.

MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
 - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Consider evacuation.
 - No smoking, flames or ignition sources.
 - Increase ventilation.
 - Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials.
 - NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result.
 - Avoid any contamination by organic matter.
 - Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
 - Collect any recoverable product into labeled containers for possible recycling.
 - DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material.
 - Collect residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.
 - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 - Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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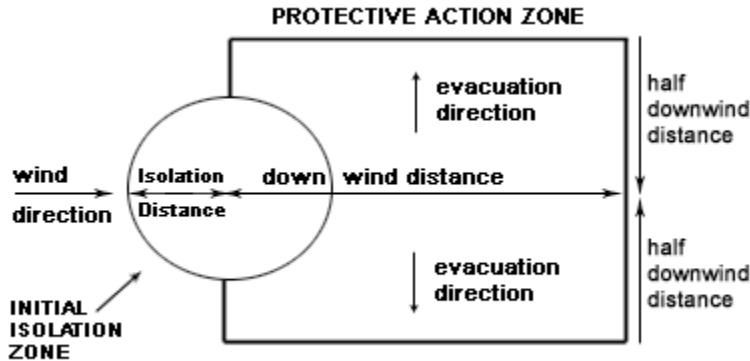
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From IERG (Canada/Australia)
Isolation Distance 25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance 100 meters

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 140 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.

AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.

AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapors.
- Provide adequate ventilation.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.
- Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.
- Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers.
- Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use.
- Contamination can lead to decomposition leading to possible intense heat and fire.

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- When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use only good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling directions.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

■

- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids:

- Removable head packaging and
- cans with friction closures may be used.

- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages * . - In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage * . - * unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group III should be stored in packages and be separated from buildings, tanks, and compounds containing other dangerous goods in tanks, and from property boundaries by a distance of at least 5 metres.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	ammonium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10						*
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	ammonium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	ammonium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		15						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	ammonium nitrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	ammonium nitrate (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5						

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US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	ammonium nitrate (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	5	*
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	ammonium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	ammonium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)	5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	ammonium nitrate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	

MATERIAL DATA

AMMONIUM NITRATE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

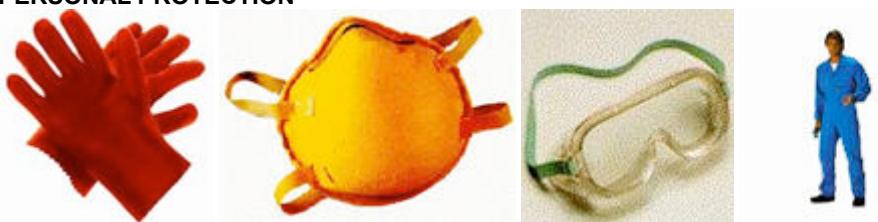
- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

-
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

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- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

- DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
- DO NOT wear leather gloves.
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
 - PVC Apron.
 - PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
 - Eyewash unit.
 - Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
 - Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
 - For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.
- - Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
 - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
 - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
 - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 - Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
 - Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x PEL	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
	-	P3	-
100 x PEL	-	Air-line*	-
	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

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Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection an approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Air Speed:

solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 80.04

Boiling Range (°F): 410

Melting Range (°F): 337.28

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.72

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

pH (1% solution): 4.5-6.0 5% soln

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not applicable

Flash Point (°F): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°F): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°F): Not Applicable

State: Divided solid

Viscosity: Not Applicable

APPEARANCE

White or colourless crystals or granules. Crystals are odourless, transparent, hygroscopic and deliquescent. Soluble in water (118.3 g/100 ml cold); 871 g/100 ml (100 C)), methanol, alcohol, ammonia and acetone. Insoluble in ether.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY



- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY



- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
- Inorganic oxidising agents can react with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air).
- Organic compounds in general have some reducing power and can in principle react with compounds in this class. Actual reactivity varies greatly with the identity of the organic compound.
- Inorganic oxidising agents can react violently with active metals, cyanides, esters, and thiocyanates.
- Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
- Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ammonium nitrate

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2217 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

CARCINOGEN

Nitrate or nitrite (ingested) under conditions that result in endogenous nitrosation

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Group 2A
Carcinogens

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Harmful to aquatic organisms.
- The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite. Methemoglobinemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water. Other concerns deriving from exposure to environmental nitrates relate to the production of nitrosamines following the reaction of food nitrites and secondary amines. Other nitroso-compounds may result following reaction with nitrites and amides, ureas, carbamates and other nitrogenous compounds. Nitrosamines produce liver damage, hemorrhagic lung lesions, convulsions and coma in rats, and teratogenic effects in experimental animals. The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.
- In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

AMMONIUM NITRATE

Hazard Alert Code:
HIGH

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0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Fertility of Daphnia magna decreased at 50 g/l.

Post embryonic growth of crustacea was impaired at >10mg/l.

(Aspergillus niger) 40 hr. LC50: 15mg/l (36C)

[CROPCARE]

Ammonium nitrate is soluble in water and acts as a source of nutrition for many microorganisms. Spills may produce massive eutrophication in static waters effecting the local aquatic community.

Ammonium nitrate penetrates soil at a rate which depends on soil type and water content. It is not expected to accumulate in the food chain.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

AMMONIUM NITRATE:

■ Harmful to aquatic organisms.

■ The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite. Methemoglobinemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water. Other concerns deriving from exposure to environmental nitrates relate to the production of nitrosamines following the reaction of food nitrites and secondary amines. Other nitroso-compounds may result following reaction with nitrites and amides, ureas, carbamates and other nitrogenous compounds. Nitrosamines produce liver damage, hemorrhagic lung lesions, convulsions and coma in rats, and teratogenic effects in experimental animals. The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.

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Ammonium nitrate is soluble in water and acts as a source of nutrition for many microorganisms. Spills may produce massive eutrophication in static waters effecting the local aquatic community.

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Ecotoxicity

Ingredient
ammonium nitrate

Persistence: Water/Soil

Persistence: Air
No data

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

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- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.

- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Add slowly to large amount of water, mix in slight excess of soda ash and neutralise with 6M hydrochloric acid before wa

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols:	None	Hazard class or Division:	5.1
Identification Numbers:	UN1942	PG:	III
Label Codes:	5.1	Special provisions:	A1, A29, IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	213	Packaging: Non-bulk:	240
Packaging: Exceptions:	213	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	100 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	25 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	A

Vessel stowage: Other: 48, 59, 60, 116

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Ammonium nitrate, with not more than 0.2% total combustible material, including any organic substance, calculated as carbon to the exclusion of any other added substance

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	5.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1942	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A64		

Shipping Name: AMMONIUM NITRATE WITH 0.2% OR LESS COMBUSTIBLE SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING ANY ORGANIC SUBSTANCE CALCULATED AS CARBON, TO THE EXCLUSION OF ANY OTHER ADDED SUBSTANCE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

Forbidden for transport

Shipping Name: AMMONIUM NITRATE with not more than 0.2% total combustible material, including any organic substance, calculated as carbon to the exclusion of any other added substance

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

AMMONIUM NITRATE

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ammonium nitrate (CAS: 6484-52-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Goods Forbidden for Transport","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US - California Air Toxics ""Hot Spots"" List (Assembly Bill 2588) Substances for which emissions must be quantified","US - California Toxic Air Contaminant List Category IV","US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List","US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - Chemicals of Interest","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List","US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide","US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory","USA: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards - List Appendix A - 6CFR 27"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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- Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
- A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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