



ABN: 81 008 668 371

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Sulfate of Ammonia

### Section 1 – Identification of the Material and Supplier

**Product Name**

Sulfate of Ammonia

**Other names**

Sulphate of ammonia, ammonium sulphate, amsul , CSBP Product Code: 621

**Recommended use**

Fertiliser, Industrial Applications

**Company name**

CSBP Limited

**Address**

Kwinana Beach Road, KWINANA

**State**

Western Australia

**Postcode**

6167

**Telephone number**

(08) 9411 8777 (Australia), +61 8 9411 8777 (Overseas)

**Emergency telephone number**

1800 093 333 (Australia), +61 8 9411 8444

### Section 2 – Hazard Identification

Hazard Classification, including a statement of overall hazardous nature

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.**

Sulfate of Ammonia is not classified as hazardous according to Safe Work Australia criteria.

**DANGEROUS GOODS.**

Sulfate of Ammonia is not classified as a dangerous good according to the ADG Code.

### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

**Chemical identity of ingredients**

Ammonium sulfate

Non hazardous Impurities

**Proportion of ingredients**

99%

Remainder

**CAS Number for ingredients**

7783-20-2

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

**First Aid Facilities**

Whenever fertilisers are in regular use ensure drinking water and eyewash facilities are available.

**FIRST AID PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH THIS PRODUCT AND EXPOSURE TO IT**

**1. Swallowed**

If person is conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, and give water or milk to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention, if more than a small quantity has been swallowed, or there is pain or difficulty with swallowing.

**2. Eyes**

Flush gently with running water for at least 15 minutes lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

**3. Skin**

Gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Remove all contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.



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### Continuation of Section 4 – First Aid Measures

#### 4. Inhalation

If over exposure occurs remove affected person to a well ventilated area. Keep warm and at rest. In emergency situations, if breathing is difficult give oxygen. If the affected person suffers cardiac arrest commence cardio-pulmonary resuscitation immediately. Seek urgent medical attention.

#### ADVICE TO DOCTOR.

Treat symptomatically.

### Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

#### Product flammability

Non flammable and does not support combustion.

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Non flammable and does not support combustion.

#### Hazard from combustion products

Will form flammable and toxic gases at elevated temperatures (> 280°C) by thermal decomposition, yielding ammonia, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides.

#### Hazchem Code

None allocated.

### Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

#### Methods and Materials for containment and clean up

Any spillage should be cleaned up promptly and swept up. Prevent run-off into drains and waterways.

### Section 7 – Handling and Storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from alkalis and hypochlorites when transporting.

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

Store in a cool, clean, dry and well ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture, as it will cause product handling problems.

Store away from oxidizing agents, alkalis and chlorinating agents, such as swimming pool chlorine.

### Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### National exposure standards

No specific official limit. ACGIH recommended value for inhalable particulates is 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (TLV/TWA).

#### Engineering controls

Use in well ventilated areas. Avoid high dust concentration

#### Personal protective equipment

Wear rubber or PVC gloves to prevent skin contact. Where dust is a problem use a P2 type canister Respirator. Wear long sleeves and long trousers to prevent contact. Wear chemical safety glasses to prevent eye contact.



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### Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

**Appearance (colour, physical form, shape)**

White or slightly pink crystals.

**Odour**

Not available.

**pH of 10% solution**

4 – 6.

**Vapour pressure**

Does not exert significant vapour pressure.

**Vapour density**

Not available.

**Boiling point/range**

Not available.

**Freezing/melting point**

235-280°C with decomposition.

**Evaporation rate**

Not available.

**Solubility**

Soluble in water (76g / 100mL at 20°C), not soluble in alcohol or acetone.

**Specific Gravity**

1.769.

**% Volatiles**

Not available.

**Flammability**

Not Flammable.

**Flash point and method of detecting flash point**

Not relevant.

**Upper and lower flammable (explosive) limits in air**

Not relevant.

**Ignition temperature**

Not available.

### Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity**

Slightly reactive with oxidizing agents. Sulfate of ammonia is a sensitiser, increasing explosion hazard of ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate and potassium chlorate, when mixed together. If mixed with pool chlorine, i.e., calcium hypochlorite, or sodium hypochlorite, it can form a spontaneously explosive nitrogen trichloride

Highly corrosive to aluminum, zinc, copper and brass. Slightly corrosive to mild steel and 304 stainless steel. Non-corrosive to 316 steel.

**Decomposition products**

Contact with alkalis will release ammonia gas.



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### Section 11 – Toxicological Information

#### HEALTH EFFECTS

Low toxicity. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and dust inhalation.

There is no known effect from chronic exposure to Sulfate of Ammonia.

#### Inhalation:

High dust concentration of air-borne material may cause irritation to the nose and upper respiratory tract; symptoms may include coughing and sore throat.

#### Skin:

Prolonged contact may cause some irritation, including redness and itching. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been recorded.

#### Eye:

May cause irritation, redness and pain following contact.

#### Swallowed:

Presents little toxicity, unless large amounts are ingested. Large amounts give rise to gastro-intestinal irritation, with symptoms such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

#### TOXICITY DATA

Ammonium sulfate (7783-20-2)

LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 610 mg/kg (mouse)

TDL<sub>o</sub> (Ingestion): 1500 mg/kg (man - gastrointestinal effects)

LD50 (Ingestion): 640 mg/kg (mouse)

LDL<sub>o</sub> (Ingestion): 3500 mg/kg (domestic animal)

### Section 12 – Ecological Information

#### Environment

It is not anticipated to cause any adverse effects to plants or animals.

### Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

#### Disposal methods and containers

Dispose of on a farm, or authorised waste facility in accordance with statutory requirements.

Clean up personnel should vacuum or wet sweep to avoid dust dispersal.

Contact the manufacturer if additional information is required.

#### Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

### Section 14 – Transport Information

#### UN Number

None allocated.

#### UN Proper shipping name

None allocated.

#### Class and subsidiary risk

None allocated.

#### Packing group

None allocated.

#### EPG

None allocated.

#### Hazchem code

None allocated.



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### Section 15 – Regulatory Information

#### Australian regulatory information

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

### Section 16 – Other Information

#### Key / legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the MSDS

NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
ACGIH	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
ES-TWA	Exposure Standard – Time weighted average
ES-STEL	Exposure Standard – Short term exposure level
ES-Peak	Exposure Standard – Peak level
LD Lo	The lowest dose in an animal study in which lethality occurred
LD50	Lethal dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes the death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance by any route other than inhalation
TC Lo	Toxic concentration low. It is the lowest concentration of a substance in air to which humans (or animals) have been exposed for any given period of time that has produced any toxic effect or produced a tumorigenic or reproductive effect one or more members of the group of subjects
t/m <sup>3</sup>	Tonnes per cubic metre
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per cubic metre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline

### Important Notes

1. To the best of our knowledge this document complies with the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition [NOHSC:2011 (2003)].
2. This material safety data sheet summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this material safety data sheet and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace, including in conjunction with other products.
3. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact the Safety and Emergency Services Department, CSBP Limited on (08) 9411 8777 (Australia), +61 8 9411 8777 (Overseas).
4. Our responsibility for products sold, is subject to our terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers, and is also available on request.
5. CSBP reserves the right to make change to material safety data sheets without notice.