

# MAXAM RIOXAM

MAXAM Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 4875-31

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	MAXAM RIOXAM
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	ANFO, ANFO S
Proper shipping name	EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B†
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Explosive material for blasting operations.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	MAXAM Australia
Address	141 Boundary Road Oxley 4074 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3717 1818
Fax	+61 7 3717 1888
Website	http://www.maxam-corp.com.au
Email	info@maxam-int.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 833 111 (24hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 833 111 (24hrs)

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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




0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Explosive Division 1.1, Eye Irritation Category 2, Carcinogen Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

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**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Label elements**

GHS label elements	  
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H201	Explosive; mass explosion hazard
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s): Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P230	Keep wetted with phlegmatizer
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s): Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P380	In case of fire: Evacuate area.
P372	Explosion risk in case of fire.
P373	DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches explosives.

**Precautionary statement(s): Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
P401	Store according to local regulations for explosives

**Precautionary statement(s): Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
6484-52-2	>60	<a href="#">ammonium nitrate</a>
68334-30-5	<10	<a href="#">diesel</a>

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>

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<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.

- ▶ Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- ▶ Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.
- ▶ 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 methaemoglobin 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):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ **WARNING:** Deliver water spray or fog from a safe distance only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p><b>WARNING: EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS / ARTICLES PRESENT!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Evacuate all personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Prevent re-entry.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May detonate and burning material may be propelled from fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p><b>WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Detonation may occur from heavy impact or excessive heating.</li> <li>▶ Mixing with incompatible chemicals may cause expansion, decomposition or detonation.</li> <li>▶ Heat affected containers remain hazardous.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p><b>WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE.</b></p> <p>BLAST and/or PROJECTION and/or FIRE HAZARD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid inhalation of the material and avoid contact with eyes and skin.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> </ul>
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<b>Major Spills</b>	<p><b>WARNING!: EXPLOSIVE.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.</li> <li>▶ Provide adequate ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.</li> <li>▶ Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store cases in a well ventilated magazine licenced for the appropriate Class, Division and Compatibility Group.</li> <li>▶ Rotate stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (first in-first out) basis.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.</li> </ul>

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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All packaging for Class 1 Goods shall be in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Code for the transport of Dangerous Goods.</li> <li>▶ Class 1 is unique in that the type of packaging used frequently has a very decisive effect on the hazard and therefore on the assignment to a particular division</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Inorganic peroxy compounds are potent oxidisers that pose fire or explosive hazards when in contact with ordinary combustible materials.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic peroxides react with organic compounds to generate organic peroxide and hydroperoxide products that react violently with reducing agents.</li> <li>▶ 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).</li> </ul>

**PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**

Not Available

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
MAXAM RIOXAM	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ammonium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
diesel	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
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<b>Personal protection</b>	
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<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>For handling explosives or explosive compositions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear close-fitting flame-protection treated clothing closed at the neck and sleeves.</li> <li>▶ Cotton underwear, socks and conductive shoes are recommended to avoid human static discharge.</li> </ul> <p>Manufacture may require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non-static flame retardant treated clothing</li> <li>▶ Access to deluge Safety shower</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

## "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NITRILE	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A P1 Air-line*	- -	A PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	A P2	A PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	A P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Pink odourless prills; soluble in water. WARNING: SEVERE EXPLOSION HAZARD. Detonation may occur from heavy impact or excessive heating - particularly under confinement. Avoid all contact with other chemicals.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.8-1.0 g/cc
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available

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<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Partly Miscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Material contains a stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor system that provides workable but not indefinite shelf life.</li> <li>▶ Storage at higher temperatures and long term storage may result in polymerisation with solidification. In larger quantities e.g. 200 l drums, this may result in generation of heat (exotherm) which may release highly irritating hot vapour.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT open hot exotherming drums - cool externally with water to avoid vapour release.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.</p> <p>The decomposition vapours are harmful if inhaled in large volume.</p> <p> Blasting may produce a toxic brown gas of nitrogen dioxide.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing large doses of ammonium nitrate may cause dilation of blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation and methaemoglobinaemia. Symptoms include dizziness, abdominal pain, vomiting, bloody diarrhoea, weakness, convulsions and collapse. Other effects of exposure include headache, warm flushed skin, nausea, vomiting, diuresis and fatigue.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Chronic exposure to ammonium nitrate may produce low blood pressure and fatigue. Swallowing 6-12 grams per day in the long term has produced inflammation of the stomach, acidity of the blood, excessive urine output and nitrite toxicity, manifested by methaemoglobin the blood or dilation of blood vessels.</p>

<b>MAXAM RIOXAM</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>ammonium nitrate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2217 mg/kg	Nil reported
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>diesel</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7500 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 uL/24h SEVERE
	Not Available	Not Available

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Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

<b>DIESEL</b>	<p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss.</p>
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<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	⊘	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✔
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	⊘	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊘	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊘	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊘

Legend: ✔ – Data required to make classification available  
✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

**CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients


**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Explosives which are surplus, deteriorated or considered unsafe for transport, storage or use shall be destroyed and the statutory authorities shall be notified.</li> <li>▶ Explosives must not be thrown away, buried, discarded or placed with garbage.</li> <li>▶ This material may be disposed of by burning or detonation but the operation must be performed under the control of a person competent in the destruction of explosives.</li> </ul> <p>Disposal by detonation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The explosives to be destroyed must be placed in direct contact with fresh priming charge in a hole which is at least 0.6 metre deep and then adequately stemmed.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

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<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable
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**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	0082	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B†	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	1.1D
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	0

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	0082	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Explosive, blasting, type B †	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	1.1D
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	1L
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	0082	
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	1.1D
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-B , S-Y
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	0

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ammonium nitrate	Z

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**



**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<b>ammonium nitrate(6484-52-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"
<b>diesel(68334-30-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information**

Classification of the preparation 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](http://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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