SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name **CAMPBELLS DIAMOND SPECIAL T 8.2-3.9-32.2 + 1.7MG+TE**

Synonyms DIAMOND SPECIAL T ● DIAMOND SPECIAL T 8.2-9-38.8 + 2.8MGO+TE (N, P2O5, K2O)

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS ● FERTILISER

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name **CAMPBELLS FERTILISERS AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD**

Address 18 Raymond Rd, Laverton North, Victoria, 3026, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (03) 9931 2211

Fax (03) 9931 2201

Email info@campbellsfert.com.au

Website www.campbellsfert.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency (03) 9931 2211 (8.30am - 5pm Monday - Friday)

Emergency 0418 350 726 (At all other times)

Poison Information Centre 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Oxidizing Solids: Category 3

Health Hazards

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word **DANGER**

Pictograms

Hazard statements

H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Prevention statements

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P220	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/incompatible materials.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Response statements

P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage statements

None allocated.

Disposal statements

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
POTASSIUM SULPHATE	7778-80-5	231-915-5	3 to 65%
AMMONIUM NITRATE	6484-52-2	229-347-8	1 to 40%
BORIC ACID	10043-35-3	233-139-2	0.1 to 5.5%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Over exposure may result in methaemoglobinemia, where the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity is reduced.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Absorption of this product into the body will cause methaemoglobinemia, which at high levels will cause cyanosis (i.e. blue-greyish discolouration of the skin), as the oxidised haemoglobin is incapable of transporting oxygen around the body. Treat by oxygen inhalation and rest. Cleanse entire body of contamination, including scalp and nails. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration immediately. In the event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Oxidising agent. Supports combustion and may cause fire/explosion in contact with incompatible substances, strong acids, reducing agents, combustibles and flammables. May evolve nitrogen oxides, phosphorus oxides and potassium oxides when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

1Y

1 Coarse Water Spray.

Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Only trained personnel should undertake clean up.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances and foodstuffs. Contamination with incompatibles may cause fire/explosions. Ensure packages are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

No exposure standards have been entered for this product.

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
AMMONIUM NITRATE	Methemoglobin in blood	During or end of shift	1.5% of hemoglobin

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear a faceshield and dust-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear PVC or rubber gloves.
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. At high dust levels, wear a Full-face Class P3 (Particulate) respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	WHITE POWDER
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	NOT AVAILABLE
Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT EXPLOSIVE
Oxidising properties	OXIDISING
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

May intensify fire; oxidiser.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with combustible materials, reducing agents (e.g. sulphites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), metals and some plastics and resins.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve nitrogen oxides, phosphorus oxides and potassium oxides when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
POTASSIUM SULPHATE	6600 mg/kg (rat)	--	--
AMMONIUM NITRATE	2217 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (rat)	--
BORIC ACID	2660 mg/kg (rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 0.16 mg/L/4 H (rat)

Skin Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.

Eye Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and possible serious eye damage.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Not classified as a carcinogen.

Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single exposure Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, weakness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and headache. High level exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties and methaemoglobinaemia with cyanosis (i.e. blue/grey skin colour).

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Low bioaccumulation potential.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Expected to be highly mobile in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Nitrate ions can persist indefinitely in water and are nutrients with the potential to disturb the ecological balance if present at high levels (promotion of algal blooms etc). May cause eutrophication at very low concentration.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Wearing personal protective equipment, cover with a WEAK reducing agent (e.g. sodium bisulphite, thiosulphate, or ferrous salt; but NOT sulphur, carbon or strong reducing agent). Mix well and spray with water. Add 3M sulphuric acid if sulphite or ferrous salt is used. Add to container of water and neutralise with soda ash. Collect and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1477	1477	1477
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	NITRATES, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains ammonium nitrate)	NITRATES, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains ammonium nitrate)	NITRATES, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains ammonium nitrate)
14.3 Transport hazard class	5.1	5.1	5.1
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 1Y

EmS F-A, S-Q

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

Inventory listings **AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**
All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

NITRATES AND NITRITES: The acute toxicity of nitrate occurs as a result of the reduction of nitrate to nitrite, a process which can occur under specific conditions in the stomach, upper gastrointestinal tract and in the saliva due to the presence of a nitrate reducing bacteria. Acute nitrate toxicity is seen more often in infants rather than adults due to the presence of bacteria and ease of oxidation of haemoglobin. Nitrites are of an additional concern as they are able to react with some amines to form potentially carcinogenic nitrosamines.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:
The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:
It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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