



# KYNOCH FERTILIZER

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Jupiter WS

Date Issued / Revised Date : 25 September 2022  
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Prepared according to: United Nations GHS (Rev 9E) (2021) and SANS 10234:2019  
(This Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements set by the Department of Agriculture, Land reform and Rural development of the Republic of South Africa on the 29 March 2022)

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 GHS product identification

Product Name : **Jupiter WS**

<sup>1</sup> GHS - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Description : **NPK Blend: with Potassium nitrate and magnesium nitrate.**  
Chemical name : **Mixture – N/A**  
CAS Number <sup>2</sup> : **Mixture – N/A**  
EC Numbe : **Mixture – N/A**

<sup>2</sup> "CAS Number" - CAS Number is a numerical designation for chemicals that is maintained by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) of the American Chemical Society.

<sup>3</sup> "EC Number" - The European Community number (EC number) is a unique identifier that was assigned to substances for regulatory purposes within the European Union by the European Commission.

### 1.3 Recommended use of materials and restrictions on use

Recommended use of material : **Intended to be used as a fertilizer and in fertilizer blends**  
Description : **Source of plant nutrients**  
Restrictions on use : **None Identified**

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Supplier's details : **1st Floor, ETG House**  
**62 Wierda Road East**  
**Sandton**  
**2196**  
**Tel no: (011) 317-2000**

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number : **Dial Triple Zero (000) and ask for fire**  
: **Ambulance or the Fire department – 10177**  
: **Spilltech - 086 100 0366**

## SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Product Defined : **Mixture**

#### Summarized Classification

Types of Hazards	Hazard Class	Category/subcategory	H-Statement
Physical Hazards :	No Classification		
Health Hazards :	No Classification		
Environmental Hazards :	No Classification		

Classification according to the United Nations GHS (Rev 9E) (2021) and SANS 10234:2019

<sup>1</sup> "Not Classified" – Data conclusive but not at sufficient levels for classification.

<sup>2</sup> "H-Statement" – Hazard Statement. Full decryption in Section16

Raw material that are classified is listed below. The rest of the components is groups under "other".

Substance	CAS Number	Composition	Classification
Urea	57-13-6	<10%	Eye Irr. Cat 2
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	10% - 60%	Ox. Sol. 3
Other	471-34-1	34%	Not Classified

Reference: (European Chemical Agency [ECHA], n.d.) & (Environmental protection agency [EPA]. New Zealand Government, n.d.) & (The Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme [AICIS], n.d.) & (International Labour organization [ILO], n.d.) & (ChemSafetyPro, n.d.)

### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram : **No Classification**  
Pictogram Name : **No Classification**  
Signal Word : **No signal word**  
Hazard Statements : **N/A**  
Precautionary Statements : **N/A**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.) & (Pubchem, GHS, n.d.)

### 2.3 Other hazards that do not result in classification

Composition : **N/A**  
Hazards : **N/A**

Reference: (European Chemical Agency [ECHA], n.d.) & (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substance

Substance : **Not Applicable**

## 3.2 Mixture

Components : KNO<sub>3</sub>, Urea, Other

### Substance 1

Common name : Potassium Nitrate  
EC Name : Potassium Nitrate  
Chemical Formula : KNO<sub>3</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>.K  
Molecular Weight : 101.103 g/mol  
Nutrient Content : 13% Total Nitrogen (N), 13% Nitric Nitrogen (NO<sub>3</sub>), 38% Potassium (K)  
CAS Number : 7757-79-1  
EC Number : 231-818-8  
Common name : Potassium Nitrate

### Substance 2

Common name : Urea  
Composition : <10%  
EC Name : Carbamide  
Chemical Formula : CH<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O  
Molecular Weight : 60,05 g/mol  
Nutrient Content : 46% N  
CAS Number : 57-13-6  
EC Number : 200-315-5

Reference: (European Chemical Agency [ECHA], n.d.) & (Pubchem, Search, n.d.)

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information : Prevent dispersion of dust.  
After inhalation : If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.  
After skin contact : Remove affected clothing. Immediately rinse with water (can use mild soap). If skin irritation continues, consult a doctor.  
After eye contact : Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Obtain medical attention if symptoms occur.  
After swallowing : Rinse out mouth. Make victim drink water (maximum of 2 drinking glasses). Do NOT induce vomiting. If symptoms persist consult doctor.

Reference: (European Chemical Agency [ECHA], n.d.)

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Effects : The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the blood. This may result in the formation of methaemoglobin. The effects may be delayed.

- Symptoms
- : **Inhalation** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: coughing wheezing and breathing difficulties.
  - : **Ingestion** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains, nausea or vomiting, diarrhoea
  - : **Skin contact** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: redness, dryness.
  - : **Eye contact** - Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness

Reference: (International Labour organization [ILO]. (n.d.)

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No further relevant information available

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing medium

- Suitable extinguishing agents : **Water - Use flooding quantities of water for extinction.**
- Inappropriate extinguishing media : **Do NOT use chemical extinguisher or foam or attempt to smother the fire with steam or sand.**
- Sand
  - Foam
  - Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - Dry chemical
- Do not use a heavy water stream.**
- Notes : **Use fire extinguishing methods suitable to surrounding conditions.**

### 5.2 Specific hazards arise from chemical

- Warning : **Not combustible but enhances combustion of other substances. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. Risk of fire and explosion on confinement and exposure to high temperatures or when contaminated with other materials.**  
**Toxic fumes may be formed in fire.**
- Hazardous Combustion Products : **Nitrous gases (NO<sub>x</sub>) oxides of nitrogen, ammonia, Sulphur oxides**
- Fire hazard : **Non-flammable substance**
- Explosion hazard : **Not applicable**
- Reactivity : **None**

### 5.3 Special protective action for Fire-Fighters

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters : **Fire fighters should use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and disperse vapour.**
- : **Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk.**
  - : **Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire.**

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters
- : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
  - : Clothing for fire-fighters (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) conforming to European standard EN 469 will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Percussions
- : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Equipment
- : Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Procedure
- : Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Provide adequate ventilation.

<sup>1</sup> PPE – Personal precautions, protective equipment.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

- Environmental
- : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
  - : Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
  - : Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small Spill
- : Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Clean up affected area with a large amount of water. Do not collect spilled material in sawdust or other combustible material.
- Large Spill
- : Move containers from spill area. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a designated, labelled waste container. Recycle, if possible. Clean up affected area with a large amount of water. If spilled substance enters a watercourse, inform the local authority. Do not collect spilled material in sawdust or other combustible material.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

- Section 7
- : Information on safe handling.
- Section 8
- : Information on personal protection equipment.
- Section 13
- : For disposal information.

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Handling
- : **Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Avoid dust formation. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection/. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.**
  - : **Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.**
  - : **For precautions see section 2.2.**

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

- Storerooms and receptacles
- : **Store in a dry place. Hygroscopic solid.**
- One common storage facility
- : **Keep away from heat and precaution to avoid mixing with combustible materials, reducing agents and metals.**  
**Segregate from alkalis and alkalinizing substances. Segregate from nitrites and alkaline substances.**
  - : **Incompatible products:**  
**Separate from reducing agents and combustible materials. Keep away from acids or bases.**  
**Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.**
  - : **Incompatible materials: Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight.**  
**On farm keep away from hay, grain, diesel, etc.**
- Handling of product
- : **Keep container tightly closed.**
- Room conditions
- : **Keep in a dry, well-ventilated place. Recommended storage temperature at < 30°C. (Room temperature). DO NOT expose the substance to temperatures above 50 °C.**
  - : **Protect against humidity (product is hygroscopic and tends to cake or disintegrate).**
- Storage Class
- : **(TRGS 510): 10 - 13 Other liquids and solids: Non-Combustible Solids**
- Reference: (BAUA, 2016)*

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

- Specific end Use(s)
- : **Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.3 no other specific uses are stipulated**

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters

	Compound	Gas Number		TWA <sup>1</sup>	STEL <sup>2</sup>
South African Labour Department	All substances			Not Listed	Not Listed
International Labour organization (ILO)	All substances			Not Listed	Not Listed
OCHA	All substances			Lot Listed	Not Listed

<sup>1</sup> TWA – Long term exposure: Time Weighted Average (8 hour period)

<sup>2</sup> STEL – Short term exposure: Short term exposure limit (15 min period)

Reference: (South African Labour Department, 2021) & (ILO, n.d.) & (OSHA, n.d.)

- Routes of exposure : **The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.**
- Inhalation : **Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.**
- Skin : **No effect**
- Eye : **Redness**
- Indigestion : **Abdominal pain. Blue lips, fingernails and skin. Confusion. Convulsions. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness.**
- Effects of short-term exposure : **The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the blood. This may result in the formation of methaemoglobin. The effects may be delayed.**
- Effects of long-term or repeated exposure : **Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.**

Reference: (European Chemical Agency [ECHA], n.d.) & (ILO, n.d.)

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

- Engineering controls : **Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure that eyewash stations, and safety showers are close to the workstation location. See Section7.**

### 8.2 Individual protection measures

- Eye/face protection : **Wear safety glasses.**  
Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards. SABS adoption: SANS 50166:2018(SA), EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).
- Skin Protection : **Handle with gloves.**  
Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.
- Body Protection : **Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.**

- Respiratory protection : **Respiratory protection is necessary.**  
Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts is desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).
- Control of environmental exposure : **No special environmental precautions required**



## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Properties

Physical state	: <b>Solid</b> <sup>1</sup>
Composition	: <b>Mixture</b> <sup>2</sup>
Colour	: <b>N/A</b>
Odour	: <b>N/A</b>
Melting point/freezing point	: <b>N/A</b>
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: <b>N/A</b>
Flammability	: <b>N/A</b>
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: <b>N/A</b>
Flash point	: <b>N/A</b>
Auto-ignition temperature	: <b>N/A</b>
Oxidizing Properties	: <b>N/A</b>
Explosive properties	: <b>N/A</b>
Decomposition temperature	: <b>N/A</b>
pH	: <b>N/A</b>
Kinematic viscosity	: <b>N/A</b>
Solubility	: <b>N/A</b>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	: <b>N/A</b>
Vapour pressure	: <b>N/A</b>
Density and/or relative density	: <b>N/A</b>
Relative vapour density	: <b>N/A</b>
Bulk Density (Volumetric)	: <b>N/A</b>
Particle characteristics	: <b>N/A</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Solid" – Is a substance that cannot be classified as a liquid or Gas.

<sup>2</sup> "Mixture" – A mixture is composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.



## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. An oxidizing agent. Non-combustible but accelerates the burning of combustible materials.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Reactions	: Hazardous reactions or instability may occur under certain conditions of storage or use. Conditions may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contact with incompatible substances.</li><li>• Contact with combustible materials.</li></ul> Reactions may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Risk of causing or intensifying fire</li><li>• If mixed with chlorine or hypochlorites, it may form nitrogen trichloride which may explode spontaneously in air.</li><li>• Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.</li></ul>
Conditions to Avoid	: Decomposes on heating. Avoid confinement. Avoid Moisture.
Incompatible Materials	: Moisture-sensitive material. Hygroscopic. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contamination by any source including metals, dust and organic materials. Incompatible with copper alloys, copper, and zinc. May be incompatible with some materials of construction. Contact your sales representative or a metallurgical specialist to ensure compatibility with your equipment. Separate from reducing agents and combustible materials. Keep away from acids or bases. Alkalies, strong acids, copper, and its alloys.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	: Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions - Nitrogen Oxides, Sulphur Oxides.

Reference: (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGY

### 11.1 Acute Toxicity

Classification	: No Classification
Interpretation	: None of the substances have acute toxicity properties.

Method	Compound	Cas Number	Measure	Value	Subject
Oral	Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	LD50 <sup>1</sup>	>2000 mg/kg bw <sup>2</sup>	Rat
Inhalation	Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	LC50	>527 mg/L air	Rat
Dermal	Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	LD50	>5000 mg/kg bw	Rat

Method	Compound	Cas Number	LD50	Subject
Oral	Urea	57-13-6	14.3-15 g/kg	Rat
			11.5-13 g/kg	Mouse
Dermal	No data are available. Urea is demonstrated to be of very low acute toxicity by the oral, subcutaneous and intravenous routes in the rat and mouse. Testing for acute dermal toxicity is not justified.			
Inhalation	No data are available. The substance is a non-volatile solid and is produced as crystals with a particle size of >100 µm. There is therefore no potential for inhalation exposure.			
Subcutaneous	Urea	57-13-6	8.2-9.4 g/kg	Rat
			9.2-10.7 g/kg	Mouse
Intravenous	Urea	57-13-6	5.3-5.4 g/kg	Rat
			4.6-5.2 g/kg	Mouse

<sup>1</sup> "LD50" – Lethal Doses. The dosage at which 50% mortality was observed.

<sup>2</sup> "LC50" – Lethal Concentration. The concentration at which 50% mortality was observed.

<sup>3</sup> "bw" - body-weight/day

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.) & (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## 11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

Classification : **No classification**  
Description : **None of the substances qualify to be classified.**  
Subjects : **Rabbits**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

Classification : **No Classification**  
Description : **Urea Classified as an Eye Irritation, Category 2A. More than 10% is used therefore it does not trigger classification.**  
Subjects : **Rabbits**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Classification : **No classification**  
Description : **None of the substances qualify to be classified.**  
Subjects : **Mouse**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

Classification : **No classification**  
Description : **None of the substances qualify to be classified.**  
Subjects : **Salmonella typhimurium strains**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.6 Carcinogenicity

Classification : **No data available**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.7 Reproductive toxicity

Classification : **No classification**

Description : **None of the substances qualify to be classified.**

Subjects : **Rat**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.8 STOT<sup>2</sup> - single exposure

Classification : **No data available**

<sup>2</sup> "STOT" - Specific target organ toxicity.

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.) & (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## 11.9 STOT<sup>2</sup> - repeated exposure

Classification : **No classification**

Description : **None of the substances qualify to be classified.**

Subjects : **Rat**

<sup>2</sup> "STOT" - Specific target organ toxicity.

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.) & (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## 11.10 Aspiration hazard

Classification : **No data available**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.) & (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## 11.11 Route of Exposure and potential effects

Swallowing : **Convulsions. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting.**

Inhalation : **Cough. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.**

Eye exposure : **Redness**

Skin exposure : **No symptoms**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 11.12 Long- and short-term effects

No data available

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

Classification : **Triggers for classification are not met.**

#### Aquatic Toxicity

:

Compound	Cas Number	Organism	Species	Time	Measure	Value
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	Fish	Oncorhynchus Mykiss	96-h	LC50 <sup>1</sup>	> 100 mg/L
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	Fish	Fathead minnow	32-d	NOEC <sup>2</sup>	58 mg/L
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	Aquatic invertebrates	Daphnia magna	96-h	EC50 <sup>1</sup>	490 mg/L
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	Aquatic invertebrates	Daphnia magna	12-d	NOEC <sup>1</sup>	>245 mg/L
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	Aquatic Algae and Cyanobacteria	benthic diatoms	10-d	EC50	>1700 mg/L
Potassium Nitrate	7757-79-1	Micro-organisms	Activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage	3-h	EC50 <sup>1</sup>	>1000 mg/L

Compound	Cas Number	Organism	Species	Time	Measure	Value
Urea	57-13-6	Fish	Danio	96-h	LC50 <sup>1</sup>	21 060 mg/L
Urea	57-13-6	Fish	Mozambique Tilapia	28-d	EC10 <sup>3</sup>	7 250 mg/L
Urea	57-13-6	Aquatic invertebrates	Daphnia	24-h	EC50 <sup>1</sup>	>10 000 mg/L
Urea	57-13-6	Aquatic invertebrates	Daphnia	21-d	EC10 <sup>3</sup>	141 mg/L
Urea	57-13-6	Aquatic Algae and Cyanobacteria	Green alga	92-h	EC50 <sup>1</sup>	24 542 mg/L
				72-h	EC10 <sup>3</sup>	6 896 mg/L
Urea	57-13-6	microorganisms	Pseudomonas putida	72-h	EC50 <sup>1</sup>	>10 000 mg/L

<sup>1</sup> "LC50 /EC50" - (Median Lethal Concentration/Median Effective Concentration) They are the concentrations at which 50% mortality or inhibition of a function (e.g., growth or growth rate) was observed.

<sup>2</sup> "NOEC" - No Observed Effect Concentration. NOEC is the highest tested concentration for which there are no statistically significant difference of effect when compared to the control group.

## Terrestrial Toxicity

Compound	Cas Number	Organism	Species	Time	Measure	Value
Urea	57-13-6	Micro-organisms	-	24-d	NOEC <sup>2</sup>	> 2358 mg urea/kg dw
Urea	57-13-6	Macro-organisms	Earthworms	14-d	LC50 <sup>1</sup>	2 000 mg/kg soil dw
Urea	57-13-6	Macro-organisms	Earthworms	60-d	EC10 <sup>3</sup>	160 mg/kg soil dw
Urea	57-13-6	Anthropoids	Collembola, Mites, bees	36-w	NOED <sup>2</sup>	640 mg/kg soil dw
Urea	57-13-6	Terrestrial plants	Mono and Dicots	7-d	EC10 <sup>3</sup>	1 000 mg/kg soil dw
Urea	57-13-6	Birds	Chickens	21-d	LC50 <sup>1</sup>	> 150 g/kg feed
Urea	57-13-6	Above-ground organisms	amphibians	96-h	LC50 <sup>1</sup>	> 482 kg/ha
Urea	57-13-6	Above-ground organisms	Various mammals (39 different groups/species)	-	NOEC <sup>2</sup>	> 1 600 kg/ha
Urea	57-13-6	Above-ground organisms	Ruminants, Cattle, Sheep	24-h	LD0 <sup>4</sup>	1 000 mg/kg bw
Urea	57-13-6	Above-ground organisms	Cattle	56-d	LD0 <sup>4</sup>	600 mg/kg bw
Urea	57-13-6	Above-ground organisms	Ruminants, Deer, Moose	-	LD0 <sup>4</sup>	500 mg/kg bw

### None of the other substance justify the testing for Terrestrial Toxicity

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.) & (Pubchem, search, n.d.)

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Stability : **All substances: The substance does not hydrolyse nor is there evidence for photodegradation.**

**In aqueous solution, ammonium nitrate is completely dissociated into the ammonium ion (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) and the nitrate anion (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>). Hydrolysis of ammonium nitrate does not occur.**

Biodegradation : **Readily biodegradation study does not need to be conducted since the substances is inorganic.**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 12.3 Bioaccumulate potential

Description : **Simple inorganic salts with high aqueous solubility will exist in a dissociated form in an aqueous solution. Such a substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation.**

Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Adsorption : **Nitrate is not bound to the soil and will follow water movements. Nitrate can therefore leach when the soil receives more water than it can take up. This happens (in) mainly in the late autumn, winter, and early spring. There exist a lot of studies on the environmental impact of NO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>/NH<sub>3</sub>.**

Adsorption : Ammonia is bound in soil by the attraction of the positive charge on the ammonium ion to the negatively charged soil micelles. In soil, ammonium is adsorbed primarily by four mechanisms: chemical (exchangeable), fixation (non-exchangeable), reaction with organic matter and physical attractive forces. Since ammonia is so poorly mobile in soil, it is unlikely to leach to groundwater except under unusual circumstances, such as when the cation exchange capacity of the soil is exceeded. The worst situation for ammonium leaching would probably occur when the soil is at field capacity with respect to water.

Volatilization : Volatilization is unlikely due to the properties of the substance.  
Reference: (ECHA, n.d.)

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

Classification : No data available

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 12.1 UN Modelled regulations

UN Number : No classification  
UN proper shipping name : No classification  
Transport hazard class(es) : No classification  
Label : No classification  
Packing group : No classification  
Environmentally hazardous : No classification  
Special precautions: : ADR/RID<sup>1</sup> -  
IMDG<sup>2</sup> -  
IATA<sup>3</sup> -  
Transport in Bulk according to IMO instructions : Not specified

Reference: (ILO, n.d.) & (ECHA, n.d.) & (Hazmat Tool, n.d.) & (BAM, 2021)

<sup>1</sup> ADR/RID - International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) and by Road (ADR)

<sup>2</sup> IMDG - The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

<sup>3</sup> IATA - International Air Transport Association (IATA)

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, Health and environmental regulations specific for the substance or mixture

Regulations	: This Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements set by the Department of Agriculture, Land reform and Rural development of the Republic of South Africa, United Nations GHS (Rev 9E) (2021) and SANS 10234:2019, on the 29 March 2022.
Restrictions	: The substance is not subjected to any prohibitions or restriction in South Africa.
Chemical Safety Assessment:	: For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

### 16.1 Preparation and revision

#### Latest Version

Version Number	: Ver. 3
Preparation Date	: 25 September 2022
Where the changes as made	: Complete overall of all data to comply with GHS regulations

#### Previous Version

Version Number	: Ver. 2
Preparation date	: February 2021

### 16.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms

GHS	: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
ECHA	: European Chemical agency
AICIS	: The Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme
EPA-NZ	: Environmental protection agency New Zealand
ILO (WHO)	: International labour organization (World health organization)
CAS Number	: CAS Number is a numerical designation for chemicals that is maintained by the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) of the American Chemical Society.
EC Number	: The European Community number (EC number) is a unique identifier that was assigned to substances for regulatory purposes within the European Union by the European Commission.
H-Statement	: Hazard Statement
P-Statement	: Precautionary Statements
Hazard Statements	H272 - May intensify fire; oxidiser H302 - Harmful if swallowed H318 - Causes serious eye damage P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P220 - Keep away from clothing or other combustible materials. P264 - Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P265 - Do not touch eyes. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
Precautionary Statements	H272 - May intensify fire; oxidiser H302 - Harmful if swallowed H318 - Causes serious eye damage P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P220 - Keep away from clothing or other combustible materials. P264 - Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P265 - Do not touch eyes. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
N/A	: Not Applicable

Not Classified	:	Data conclusive but not at sufficient levels for classification
PPE	:	Personal precautions, protective equipment.
TWA	:	Time Weighted Average
OEL	:	Occupational Exposure Limits
STOT	:	Specific target organ toxicity
LC50 / EC50	:	(Median Lethal Concentration/Median Effective Concentration): They are the concentrations at which 50% mortality or inhibition of a function (e.g., growth or growth rate) was observed.
NOEC	:	(No Observed Effect Concentration) NOEC is the highest tested concentration for which there are no statistically significant difference of effect when compared to the control group
ECx	:	It is the concentrations at which x % (10% for EC10) effect was observed or derived statistically when compared to the control group
LD0	:	Lethal Dose 0, represents the dose at which no individuals are expected to die.
LC0	:	Lethal concentration 0, represents the concentration at which no individuals are expected to die.
LDLo	:	Lethal dose low, is the lowest dosage of a compound that is introduced to the human body or that of an animal by any means apart from inhalation that will cause the death of the individual.

## 16.3 References

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(The BAM offers with the expert portal TES information and service concerning the transport and packaging of dangerous substances and goods as well as explosives act)

**BAUA. (2016).** Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances. TRGS 510 Storage of hazardous substances in non-stationary containers. Retrieved from <https://www.baua.de/EN/Service/Legislative-texts-and-technical-rules/Rules/TRGS/TRGS-510.html>

(The German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health offers selected publications in English. Baua's research aims to ensure a safe and healthy working environment that is adapted to the needs of humans.)

**ChemSafetyPro. (n.d.)** GHS Classification of Mixture. Retrieved from [http://www.chemsafetypro.com/Topics/GHS/GHS\\_classification\\_mixture.html](http://www.chemsafetypro.com/Topics/GHS/GHS_classification_mixture.html)

(ChemSafetyPro are a group of chemical regulatory experts developing original and free chemical safety and regulatory tutorials and references to help regulatory professionals and non-regulatory experts quickly find chemical compliance info and safety requirements for their products and businesses.)

**Environmental protection agency [EPA]. New Zealand Government. (n.d.)** Database search. *Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)*. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.govt.nz/search/SearchForm>

(EPA-Environmental protection agency. EPA is the government agency responsible for regulating activities that affect Aotearoa New Zealand's environment.)

**European Chemicals Agency [ECHA]. (n.d.)** Information on Chemicals. <https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/>

(ECHA - European Chemicals Agency. The European Chemicals Agency, is an agency of the EU. They implement the EU's chemicals legislation to protect your health and the environment. Their work also contributes to a well-functioning internal market, innovation and the competitiveness of Europe's chemicals industry.)

**Fertilizers Europe. (2011)** Guidance for Un Transport Classification Of Ammonium Nitrate Based Substances.pdf. Retrieved from [www.fertilizerseurope.com](http://www.fertilizerseurope.com).

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(Hazmat Tool is a free to search database with information regarding the 49CFR classification and transport)

**International Labour organization [ILO]. (n.d.)** ICSC database. *International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs)*. Retrieved from [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.display?p\\_version=2&p\\_card\\_](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.display?p_version=2&p_card_)

(ILO-International Labour organization. ILO is a specialized agency of the United Nations. The database data was prepared by an international group of experts on behalf of ILO and WHO, with the financial assistance of the European Commission. © ILO and WHO 2021.)



**OECD. (n.d.)** The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances. Classification Search. Retrieved from <https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/ghs-search/>

(OECD allow the search by chemical and provides a list and access to compiled SDS's)

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(PubChem is an open chemistry database at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Pubchem may reference some of the same sources as listed in this document)

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**South African Labour Department. (2021)** Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents. Retrieved from [https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis\\_document/202103/44348rg11263gon280.pdf](https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/202103/44348rg11263gon280.pdf)

(The Minister of Employment and Labour has, under section 43 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), after consultation with the Advisory Council for Occupational Health and Safety, made the regulations in the Schedule)

**The Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme [AICIS]. (n.d.)** Chemical information. *Search assessments.* Retrieved from <https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/chemical-information/search-assessments?assessmentcasnumber=>

(The Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) helps protect Australians and the environment by assessing the risks of industrial chemicals and providing information to promote their safe use. Focus mainly on health aspects.)

## 16.4 Disclaimer

The information contained in this SDS does not constitute a risk assessment, and should not replace the user's own assessment of risks as required by other health and safety legislation.

This SDS summarises at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health, safety and environmental hazard information related to the product and in particular how to safely handle, use, store and transport the product. Since Kynoch cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be handled, used, stored or transported, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle, use, store or transport the product and beyond, and communicate such information to all relevant parties.

We shall not assume any liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein or any advice given unless there has been gross negligence on our part.