



## COLIN CAMPBELL (CHEMICALS) PTY. LTD.

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Issue: 1 January 2019

#### 1) IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name:** CAMPBELL ARMOGAN  
**Other Names:** N/A  
**Chemical Group:** Fertiliser  
**CAS No.:** N/A  
**Recommended Use:** Soluble fertiliser for bud breaking  
**Supplier Details:** Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty Ltd ABN 29 000 045 590  
5 Blackfriar Place  
Wetherill Park NSW 2164  
**Telephone:** (02) 9725 2544  
**Fax:** (02) 9604 7768  
**Email:** [cccsyd@campbellchemicals.com.au](mailto:cccsyd@campbellchemicals.com.au)  
**Website:** [www.campbellchemicals.com.au](http://www.campbellchemicals.com.au)  
**Contact:** Product Development Manager – (02) 9725 2544  
**Emergency Telephone Number:** 13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

#### 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA.

**GHS classification:** Serious eye damage / eye irritation : Category 2A

**GHS Signal Words:** WARNING

**Hazard Statements :** H319 Causes serious eye irritation

**General** No statements required

**Precautionary Statements :**

**Pictograms :**



**Precautionary statements Prevention:** P264 : Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P280 : Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statements Response:** P337 + P313 : If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.  
P305 + P351 + P338 : IF IN EYES : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing..



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**Storage :** None allocated.

**Disposal:** None allocated.

**Other information :** No information provided.

#### 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS Number	Concentration
Ammonium nitrate	6484-52-2	<60%
Urea	57-13-6	<40%

#### 4) FIRST AID MEASURES

**If poisoning occurs, move out of dangerous area immediately contact a doctor or Poison Information Centre (Ph: 13 11 26) and follow the advice given.  
Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor.**

**If inhaled:** If inhaled, remove from contamination area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

**In case of skin contact:** 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.

**In case of eye contact:** 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.

**If swallowed:** 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** Ensure eye wash and safety shower are available.

**Medical Attention:** Over exposure may result in methaemoglobinemia, where the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity is reduced. Irritating to the eyes. Treat as for nitrate overexposure (methemoglobinemia).



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#### 5) FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	Non flammable water-based liquid. Use appropriate medium for the underlying cause of the fire.
<b>Hazard from combustion products</b>	None known
<b>Precautions for fighting fires</b>	No special requirements in liquid state. If heated to high temperatures, evaporation of the water component can result in a solid/molten residue containing ammonium nitrate. When sensitised or during decomposition, ammonium nitrate may become unstable and/or explosive, particularly if confined and under pressure. Urea has a melting point of 133°C, ammonium nitrate 170°C. If heated beyond the melting points to decomposition, toxic gases may evolve, including ammonia, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and cyanuric acid. Under such circumstances evacuate the area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Fire fighters should wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	None allocated

#### 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Do not smoke, eat or drink during the clean up process. Wear personal protective clothing and equipment as detailed in Section 8 PERSONAL PROTECTION. Keep people and animals away. Contain spill and sweep up and collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Prevent spilled material from entering drains or watercourses. Clean floor with a damp cloth and place it in the drum. If contamination of drains, streams, watercourses etc is unavoidable warn the local water authority.

#### 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Do not inhale spray mist. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.
<b>Storage</b>	Store in the tightly closed original container only. Store in a cool dry area out of the way of children and sunlight. Store so as to prevent contamination by or of reducing agents, acids, metals, alkalis, nitrites or organics, and away from farm chemicals, e.g. insecticides, fungicides and herbicides and foodstuffs.



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#### 8) EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>Exposure Standards</b>	No exposure limits determined. Exposure standard – Time Weighted Average (TWA) means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight hour working day, for a five-day working week.
<b>Biological Limit Values</b>	None allocated
<b>Engineering Controls</b>	Avoid splash and inhalation of spray mists.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	Eyes: Safety goggles. Eye wash bottle with pure water. Clothing: Where skin contact may occur, and for individuals with sensitive skin, wear ankle length and long sleeved clothing or overalls. Wear a PVC or rubber apron and rubber boots during transfer operations if there is a risk of splash/direct contact with the skin. Gloves: Wear impervious PVC or rubber gloves during transfer operations if there is a risk of splash or direct contact with the hands. Before removing gloves clean them with soap and water. Respiratory: Not necessary unless adequate ventilation is inadequate. If inhalation is likely an AS/NZS 1715/1716 approved respirator should be worn.

#### 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICALS PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	Pale blue liquid.
<b>Odour:</b>	Slight ammoniacal odour
<b>pH:</b>	Not determined
<b>Vapour pressure:</b>	Not determined
<b>Vapour density:</b>	Not determined
<b>Boiling point:</b>	Not determined
<b>Freezing/Melting point:</b>	Not determined
<b>Solubility:</b>	Completely soluble with water.
<b>Specific gravity:</b>	Not determined
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not determined
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not combustible
<b>Flammability (explosive) limit:</b>	Not combustible
<b>Auto ignition temperature:</b>	Not combustible
<b>Partition coefficient (octanol/water):</b>	Not determined



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#### 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical stability:</b>	Stable at ambient temperatures.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Cold temperatures (as constituents will salt out at temperatures below freezing), high temperatures (as ammonia gas may evolve from the fertiliser solution) and fire conditions (which may cause the fertiliser to boil, evaporate and decompose). Residual material that crystallises following the evaporation of water from Armogan contains ammonium nitrate, which may explode by detonation, heat or shock. Ensure all equipment is thoroughly rinsed after use and before undertaking any hot repair work, e.g. welding or cutting.
<b>Incompatible materials :</b>	Water, strong acids
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	May evolve nitrogen oxides and ammonium when heated to decomposition.
<b>Hazardous reactions:</b>	None known.

#### 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Inhalation:</b>	No data available.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	No data available.
<b>Chronic toxicity: Germ cell mutagenicity:</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Toxic to reproduction:</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure):</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.



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**Acute toxicity:**

Ingredient	Oral toxicity (LD50)	Dermal toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation toxicity (LC50)
Ammonium nitrate	2217 mg/kg (rat)	-	-
Urea	8471 mg/kg (rat)	8200 mg/kg (rat)	-

**Sensitisation:**

Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

**Respiratory sensitisation**

Not classified as causing aspiration.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure):**

Over exposure to mists/vapours may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level exposure may result in drowsiness, breathing difficulties and methaemoglobinemia (blood's oxygen-carrying capacity is reduced).

## 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:**

No information supplied.

**Environmental fate, persistence and degradability, mobility**

This fertiliser contains Urea and Ammonium Nitrate. Urea is a naturally occurring compound. It is transformed in the soil, firstly to ammonium, and then to nitrate. Plant roots take up nitrogen in both these forms. Ammonium is sorbed onto and held tightly on the surface of soil colloids (clay and organic matter). Nitrate is more mobile, and is subject to leaching, more so under heavy rainfall conditions and in sandy soils.

**Identified harmful effects on environment:**

Avoid contaminating waterways. Nitrogen fertilisers can stimulate weed and algal growth in static surface waters. Algae affect water quality and taste. Depending on the concentration and fish species, the presence of ammonium may be toxic to aquatic life. Nitrate is more persistent in water than the ammonium ion and is typically found in higher concentrations. Nitrate concentrations in ground water may be elevated through the loss of nitrate from the soil by leaching. High nitrate concentrations may render water unsuitable for human and livestock consumption.

**Other precautions:**

No data available.



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#### 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Beneficial reuse is the preferred disposal option. Do not empty waste or rinse water into drains or allow spills to flow into or contaminate watercourses.

If the fertiliser solution has been recovered from a bund and has not been contaminated, it can be used for its intended purpose, i.e. as a nitrogen fertiliser, either in fertigation programs or through a boom-spray.

If insolubles are present, the fertiliser solution may need to be filtered before application to prevent blockages of filters and nozzles.

If contaminated with other fertilisers, the solution may still be used for its nutrient value. Ensure the application rate is appropriate and fertiliser nutrients are not applied at too high a rate as this may set back plant growth or even kill plants.

Inject into irrigation water or spray onto bare soil, either during the fallow period or as a directed spray away from the foliage in established row crops. Seek professional advice before spraying on plant foliage as fertiliser solutions can burn plant leaves.

Sand soil that has been used to soak up residual or spilt liquid can also be spread for its nutrient value as a fertiliser.

If the waste (liquid or absorbent material) has been contaminated with other harmful materials, e.g. fuel, oil or chemicals, it must be disposed of in accordance with relevant local legislation. Contact the Waste Management Authority for advice.

#### 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

##### International regulation

<b>UNRTDG</b>	Not regulated as a dangerous good.
<b>IATA-DGR</b>	Not regulated as a dangerous good
<b>IMDG-Code</b>	Not regulated as a dangerous good.
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code :</b>	Not applicable for product as supplied.

##### National Regulations

###### ADG Code

Not considered as a dangerous good for transport by road or rail in Australia under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.



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#### 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Date of revision : 1 January 2019  
Reason for revision : Upgrading to GHS format.

This SDS 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 SDS and consider the information in the context of the how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products.

**END OF SDS**