

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRIMEX 7000U EMULSION

PRIME
explosives
DRILL & BLAST SERVICES



Issued: 18/11/2020

Version: 02

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	PRIMEX 7000U EMULSION
Other name(s):	AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION
Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use	Emulsion phase ingredient for explosives. This material is classified as Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN). Various government controls may apply to this material.
Supplier: Street Address:	Prime Blasting Services Ltd 17B Minden Road, RD6 Tauranga 3176 New Zealand
Telephone Number: Emergency Telephone:	+64 7 577 1275 0800 111 077 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017 and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017.

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Subclasses:

Subclass 5.1.1 Category B (Oxidising Substances that are solids or liquids: medium hazard) - Oxidising Substances.
Subclass 6.1 Category E - Substances which are acutely toxic.
Subclass 6.3 Category B - Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin.
Subclass 6.4 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the eye.
Subclass 6.5 Category B - Substances that are contact sensitisers.
Subclass 6.7 Category B - Substances that are suspected human carcinogens.
Subclass 6.8 Category B - Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants.
Subclass 9.1 Category D - Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action.

Oxidising [5.1.1] Substances Group Standard 2017
Approval Number: HSR002631



Hazard Statement(s):

H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.
H316 Causes mild skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

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Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

- P210 Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P220 Keep and store away from clothing, incompatible materials, combustible materials.
- P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/incompatible materials.
- P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection.
- P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
- P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

- P370+P378 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet for extinction.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P321 Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on the Safety Data Sheet).
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage:

- P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 In case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion
Ammonium Nitrate	6484-52-2	>60%
Water	7732-18-5	10 to 30%
Oil(s)	8012-95-1	<10%
Emulsifier(s)		<10%
Inorganic Oxidisers		<15%
Other oxygen negative materials		<10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice. Nitrates can be absorbed through cut, burnt or broken skin. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. For skin

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burns, immediately flood burnt area with plenty of water. For skin burns, cover with a clean, dry dressing until medical help is available.

Eye Contact:

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

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically. Treat as for exposure to nitrates. May cause methemoglobinemia. Clinical findings: The smooth muscle relaxant effect of nitrate salts may lead to headache, dizziness and marked hypotension. Cyanosis is clinically detectable when approximately 15% of the haemoglobin has been converted to methaemoglobin (ie. ferric iron).

Symptoms such as headache, dizziness, weakness and dyspnoea occur when methaemoglobin concentrations are 30% to 40%; at levels of about 60%, stupor, convulsions, coma and respiratory paralysis occur and the blood is a chocolate brown colour. At higher levels death may result. Spectrophotometric analysis can determine the presence and concentration of methaemoglobin in blood.

Treatment:

1. Give 100% oxygen.
2. In cases of (a) ingestion: use gastric lavage, (b) contamination of skin (unburnt or burnt): continue washing to remove salts.
3. Observe blood pressure and treat hypotension if necessary.
4. When methaemoglobin concentrations exceed 40% or when symptoms are present, give methylene blue 1 to 2mg/kg body weight in a 1% solution by slow intravenous injection. If cyanosis has not resolved within one hour a second dose of 2 mg/kg body weight may be given. The total dose should not exceed 7 mg/kg body weight as unwanted effects such as dyspnoea, chest pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, mental confusion and cyanosis may occur. Without treatment methaemoglobin levels of 20-30% revert to normal within 3 days.
5. Bed rest is required for methaemoglobin levels in excess of 40%.
6. Continue to monitor and give oxygen for at least two hours after treatment with methylene blue.
7. Consider transfer to centre where haemoperfusion can be performed to remove the nitrates from the blood if the condition of the patient is unstable.
8. Following inhalation of oxides of nitrogen the patient should be observed in hospital for 24 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema. Further observation for 2-3 weeks may be required to detect the onset of the inflammatory changes of bronchiolitis fibrosa obliterans.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Coarse water spray. Water spray (large quantities).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Extinguishing methods based on smothering are ineffective in the case of oxidizing agents. DO NOT USE the following as extinguishing media: Dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Hazchem or Emergency Action Code: 1Y

Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

Oxidizing substance. Will support combustion of other materials. Increases intensity of a fire. Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Nitrate salts on their own are not combustible, however, they will support the combustion of other materials. Decomposes on heating emitting irritating white fumes and/or brown fumes. Brown fumes indicate the presence of toxic oxides of nitrogen.

On detection of fire the compartment(s) should be opened up to provide maximum ventilation. Fire-fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if there is a risk of exposure to products of combustion/decomposition. Fires should be fought from a protected location. Keep containers and adjacent areas cool with

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water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. If safe to do so, prevent molten material from being confined in drains, pipes etc.

A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapours/dusts. Do not allow the product to mix with combustible/organic materials.

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services. Do not allow container or product to get into drains, sewers, streams or ponds.

This material is classified as a Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN). Spillage recovery needs to be appropriately documented and material accurately accounted for.

In the case of a transport accident notify the Police and Regulatory Authorities (Telephone: 0800 111 077)

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent - inert material such as vermiculite, perlite or clean sand - NOT combustible absorbents such as sawdust. Addition of water is recommended. Collect in properly labelled containers, with loose fitting lids, for disposal. DO NOT return spilled material to original container for re-use. Ensure that contaminated material (clothing, pallets) is thoroughly washed.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. Do NOT subject the material to impact, friction between hard surfaces nor to any form of heating. Avoid all contact with other chemicals. Keep out of reach of children.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store away from strong acids, strong alkalis, nitrites, chlorates, chlorides and permanganates. Ammonium Nitrate is incompatible with, and must be stored away from, tetranitromethane, dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, any bromate, chlorate, chlorite, hypochlorite or chloroisocyanurate or any inorganic nitrite. Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

Product Deterioration: The process of deterioration is a gradual crystallisation of the ammonium nitrate and a thickening of the emulsion. If heated for long periods the emulsion may segregate. Product which has deteriorated badly is unsuitable for use. Ensure ammonium nitrate is stored securely and in accordance with regulations/controls issued by relevant authority. The secure storage of ammonium nitrate within Australia includes but is not limited to the use of site security plans, locking the facility/container with physical restraining items, validation and record keeping of all stock, and where deemed necessary through a risk management approach constant surveillance.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards: No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s) and decomposition product(s):

Oil mist, mineral: WES-TWA 5 mg/m³, WES-STEL 10 mg/m³

Nitrogen dioxide: WES-TWA 3 ppm, 5.6 mg/m³; WES-STEL 5 ppm, 9.4 mg/m³

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

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WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Fuels, diesel: 100 mg/m³, SKIN (total hydrocarbons, inhalable) for 8 hour time-weighted average (TWA).

As published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

TWA (ACGIH - Time-weighted Average) the time-weighted average concentration for a conventional 8-hour work day and a 40-hour work week, to which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.

Skin - ACGIH - The designation of 'Skin' refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, including mucous membranes and the eyes, either by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:

Creamy emulsion. Material may be warm to hot (60-80°C).

This material is very viscous and has been tested and determined to be a solid for transport and storage.

Odour:

Negligible

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Solubility:	Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity:	1.2-1.4 @ 20°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not applicable
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L):	Negligible
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Point (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not available
Viscosity:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Oxidising, avoid contact with reducing agents.
Chemical stability:	Oxidising agent. Avoid contact with combustible chemicals.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Oxidizing agent. Supports combustion of other materials and increases intensity of Oxidizing agent. Supports combustion of other materials and increases intensity of a fire. A major fire may involve a risk of explosion. An adjacent detonation may also involve the risk of explosion. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. Will react with organic materials, and reducing agents. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with combustible chemicals. Avoid contact with other chemicals. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with nitrites , chlorates , chlorides and permanganates . Incompatible with strong acids. Incompatible with strong alkalis. Incompatible with combustible materials. Ammonium nitrate is a powerful oxidizing agent; it is incompatible with tetranitromethane, dichloroisocyanuric acid, trichloroisocyanuric acid, bromates, chlorates, chlorites, hypochlorites, perchlorates, permanganates, chloroisocyanurate, nitrites, powdered metals.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of nitrogen. Oxides of carbon. When heated to decomposition (unconfined) Oxides of nitrogen. Oxides of carbon. When heated to decomposition (unconfined) ammonium nitrate produces nitrous oxide, white ammonium nitrate fumes and water. When mixed with strong acids, and occasionally during blasting, it produces an irritating toxic brown gas, mostly of nitrogen dioxide. When molten may decompose violently due to shock or pressure.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and abdominal pain. Swallowing large amounts may result in headaches, dizziness and a reduction in blood pressure (hypotension).
Eye contact:	An eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Can be absorbed through cut, broken, or burnt skin with resultant adverse effects. See effects as noted under 'Inhalation'. Contact with hot material may cause skin burns.
Inhalation:	Material may be irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract

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(airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea.

Absorption of ammonium nitrate by inhalation, ingestion or through burnt or broken skin may cause dilation of blood vessels by direct smooth muscle relaxation and may also cause methaemoglobinaemia.

Acute toxicity: No LD50 data available for the product. For the constituent AMMONIUM NITRATE: Oral LD50 (rat): 2217 mg/kg

Serious eye damage/irritation: Irritant.

Chronic effects: No information available for the product. Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to a component of this material could result in effects on the skin. This material contains within the diesel oil component of this formulation polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Some PAHs have been implicated as potential skin carcinogens in humans under conditions of poor personal hygiene, prolonged or repeated skin contact and exposure to sunlight. Toxic effects are unlikely to occur if good personal hygiene is practised.

Carcinogenicity: For diesel: Suspected of causing cancer.

Aspiration hazard: Not classified.

Diesel fuel has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 3 agent. Group 3 - The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Diesel fuel has been shown to be carcinogenic in animal tests and has caused mutations in vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased foetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses.

In humans and animals methaemoglobinaemia has occurred under untreated circumstances following the ingestion of nitrates.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Avoid contaminating waterways.

Aquatic toxicity: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

For diesel:
Floats on water. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Ammonium nitrate was evaluated at 5, 10, 25 and 50 mg (NH₄⁺)/L.
The fertility of *Daphnia magna* was decreased at 50 mg/L. Post embryonic growth of crustacea was impaired at 10, 25 and 50 mg/L.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Small quantities of damaged or deteriorated explosives may be destroyed by inclusion in a blast hole containing good explosive(s). For large quantities of damaged or deteriorated explosives notify Prime Blasting Services New Zealand.

As this material is classified as a Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN) disposal of material needs to be appropriately documented and material accurately accounted for.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.



UN No: 3375
Transport Hazard Class: 5.1 Oxidizing Agent
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION
Product Name: **PRIMEX 7000U EMULSION**
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code: 1Y

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 3375
Transport Hazard Class: 5.1 Oxidizing Agent
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name: AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION
Product Name: **PRIMEX 7000U EMULSION**

IMDG EMS Fire: F-H
IMDG EMS Spill: S-Q

Air Transport

TRANSPORT PROHIBITED under the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air in Passenger and Cargo Aircraft, and Cargo Aircraft Only.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017 and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017.

Subclasses:

Subclass 5.1.1 Category B (Oxidising Substances that are solids or liquids: medium hazard) - Oxidising Substances.
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Subclass 6.8 Category B - Substances that are suspected human reproductive or developmental toxicants.
Subclass 9.1 Category D - Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action.

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Hazard Statement(s):

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H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

This material is very viscous and has been tested and determined to be a solid for transport and storage.

Various regulations/controls/authorisations/licences may apply governing the manufacture, importation, exportation, use, handling, storage, sale/supply, transport and disposal of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate containing materials.

Ammonium nitrate (SSAN - Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate) and materials containing ammonium nitrate may be considered security sensitive materials and loss, theft, attempted theft or unexplained discrepancies may need to be reported to authorities. Record keeping and/or licensing of individuals may be required.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

'Principles for the Regulation of Ammonium Nitrate COAG (Council of Australian Government)'.

'Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances'. Ed. D. Sweet, US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati, 2018.

This safety data sheet has been prepared by Prime Blasting Services New Zealand.

Disclaimer: The information and suggestions above concern explosive products which should only be dealt with by persons having appropriate technical skills, training and licences. The results depend to a large degree on the conditions under which the products are stored, transported and used.

While Prime Explosives makes every effort to ensure the details contained in the data sheet are as current and accurate as possible the conditions under which its products are used are not within Prime Explosives control. Each user is responsible for being aware of the details in the data sheet and the product applications in the specific context of the intended use.

Buyers and users assume all risk, responsibility and liability arising from the use of this product and the information in this data sheet. Prime Explosives is not responsible for damages of any nature resulting from the use of its products or reliance upon the information. Prime Explosives makes no express or implied warranties other than those implied by mandatory legislation.

Reason(s) for Issue:
Revised Primary SDS