

ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD

Chemwatch: 10048

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 6.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 20/06/2022 Print Date: 20/07/2022 S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	
Chemical Name	ammonium chloride	
Synonyms	CI-H4-N; NH4CI; ammonium muriate; sal ammoniac; sal ammonia; chloroammonium; Salmiac Salammoniac Salmiak Amchlor Ammoneric Darammon Salammonite; 69636; ammonium chloride; Product Codes: 10017-26010-27149-45231	
Chemical formula	CI-H4-N NH4CI	
Other means of identification	Not Available	
CAS number	12125-02-9	

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

Relevant identified uses	As a flux for coating sheet iron with zinc, tinning; in dry and Leclanche batteries; dyeing; freezing mixtures; electroplating; to clean soldering irons; safety explosives; lustering cotton; tanning. Also used in washing powders; manufacture of dyes; in cement for iron pipes; for snow treatment
	(slows melting on ski slopes).

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD
4 ALLEN PLACE WETHERILL PARK NSW 2099 Australia
61 (0)2 9982 4622
Not Available
~
shane@alphachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ALPHA CHEMICALS PTY LTD	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	61 (0)418 237 771	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	2	1	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2	1	1 = Low
Reactivity	0		2 = Moderate
Chronic	0		3 = High 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	

Hazard statement(s)

11502	larmful if swallowed.
H319 Cau	causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

P501

Substances

CAS No		%[weight]	Name
12125-02-9		>=99	ammonium chloride
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L			

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 Administer overgen by non-representer mask at 10 to 15 L/min
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
 Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pumonary beden
 Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- + Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994 Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility None known.

Advice for firefighters

_	
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	At fire temperatures corrodes most metals. Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride nitrogen oxides (NOX) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible.

IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Ammonium chloride: can be self-reactive - explosion may occur when closed containers are opened after long storage may react violently with water producing heat and hydrogen chloride reacts violently with boron trifluoride, boron pentafluoride, bromine trichloride, bromine trifluoride, iodine heptafluoride, potassium chlorate reacts with alkalis to produce toxic fumes of ammonia reacts with hydrogen cyanide may form explosive nitrogen trichloride is incompatible with alkalis, alkali carbonates, acids, salts of lead or silver may produce fumes which corrode metals under fire conditions. Contact with acids produces toxic fumes

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name		TW	A	STEL		Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium chloride	Ammonium chlo	ride (fume)	10 r	mg/m3	20 mg/r	n3	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency Limits									
Ingredient	TEEL-1		TEEL-2				TEEL	-3	
ammonium chloride	20 mg/m3		54 mg/m3				330 m	ig/m3	
Ingredient	Original IDLH				Revised I	DLH			
ammonium chloride	Not Available				Not Availal	ble			

Exposure controls

-	
Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exosure, begin eve irritation immediately and

remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in

	a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	 The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. hitrile rubber. butyl rubber. butyl rubber. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly. 		
Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit. 		

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under

appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU) · Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless, odourless crystals, or white, granular powder with a cooling saline taste. Somewhat hygroscopic and strongly endothermic. Soluble in water, methanol and ethanol. Almost insoluble in acetone, ether. Sublimes on heating to 340 deg. C.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.53
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	340 sublimes
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	340 (sublimes)	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	520	Molecular weight (g/mol)	53.50
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Non Volatile	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Nil @ 38 C.

Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.13 @ 160.4 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	5.5
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Popotivity	See contine 7
Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Ammonium chloride fumes can cause irritation f the nose, throat and lungs, including sore throat and coughing, and may be harmful in high concentrations. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ammonium chloride, a urine-acidifying agent for kidney stone disease and urinary tract infection has been shown to cause exhaustion, "air hunger" and increased acidity of blood.		
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.		
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Mild eye irritation may occur after instillation of 500 mg ammonium chloride for 24 hours.		
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.		
	τογιατή		
ammonium chloride	dermal (rat) D50: >2000 mo/ka ^[1]	Eve (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1650 mg/kg ^[2] Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE		
Legend:	 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances 		
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	X
		Legend: 🗙 – Data either not	t available or does not fill the criteria for classification

– Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity					
ammonium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>76.6mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	Not Available	Fish	0.002mg/L	5
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.075-0.126mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	58.476-59.706mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japa, Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Toxicity Fish TLm (96h): 50mg/l

For Chloride: Although inorganic chloride ions are not normally considered toxic they can exist in effluents at acutely toxic levels. Incidental exposure to inorganic chloride may occur in occupational settings where chemicals management policies are improperly applied. The toxicity of chloride salts depends on the counter-ion (cation) present; that of chloride itself is unknown. Chloride toxicity has not been observed in humans except in the special case of impaired sodium chloride metabolism, e.g. in congestive heart failure. Healthy individuals can tolerate the intake of large quantities of chloride that there is an intake of fresh water following ingestion. Although excessive intake of drinking-water containing sodium chloride at to be related to the sodium ion concentration. Chloride concentrations in excess of about 250 mg/L can give rise to detectable taste in water. Consumers can, however, become accustomed to concentrations in excess of 250 mg/L. For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts. Ammonia is persistent in the air.

Aquatic Fate: Biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days).

Ecotoxicity: Moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions and harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations. Does not concentrate in food chain.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC50 (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

No Data available for all ingredients

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
Bioaccumulative potential		
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
	No Data available for all ingredients	
Mobility in soil		
Ingredient	Mobility	

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted. DO NOT allow wash water form cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle wherever possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
ammonium chloride	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
ammonium chloride	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

ammonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemical	s
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Banned Substances FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ammonium chloride)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/06/2022
Initial Date	19/05/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	22/11/2007	First Aid (swallowed), Storage (storage requirement), Supplier Information
6.1	20/06/2022	Expiration. Review and Update

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List ECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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