

AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

AMMONIUM SULFAMATE

OTHER NAMES

N2-H6-O3-S, NH4OSO2NH2, "sulphamic acid monoammonium salt", "ammonium amidosulfonate", "ammonium amidosulphate", "ammonium sulfamidate", "monoammonium sulphamate", "sulfamate diammonium", Amcide, Anmate, Anmat

PRODUCT USE

Flameproofing agent for textiles and certain grades of paper; weed and bush killer; electroplating; generation of nitrous oxide; electroplating.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

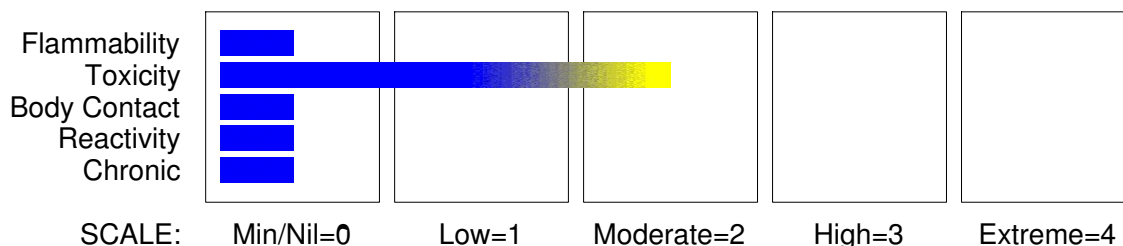
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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HAZARD RATINGS



AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H302

Harmful if swallowed

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ammonium sulfamate	7773-06-0	> 99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

· If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

· If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

· Observe the patient carefully.

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AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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

Non combustible.

Not considered to be a significant fire risk.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:

ammonia.

nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur oxides (SO_x).

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AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

ammonium sulfamate 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

ammonium sulfamate 50 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

ammonium sulfamate 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

ammonium sulfamate 10 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

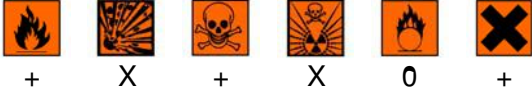
GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 5 of 10

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Glass container.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

· Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from acids and combustible materials.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry.

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

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AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3
Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ammonium sulfamate: CAS:7773- 06- 0

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ammonium sulfamate	1, 500	

MATERIAL DATA

OSHA concluded that these limits would protect the worker against eye and nose irritation, interference with vision and the danger of accidents caused by distraction and avoidance reactions typical of overexposure to dusts in the workplace.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 lens 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 exposure, begin eye irrigation 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor 10 x ES	Half- Face Respirator P1 Air- line*	Full- Face Respirator --	Powered Air Respirator PAPR- P1 -
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AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 7 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits

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AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 8 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Odourless white to yellow hygroscopic solid; soluble in water (648 g/l) and ammonium solution. Moderately soluble in glycerol, glycol and formamide. Slightly soluble in ethanol. Weak oxidising agent.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 114.14
Melting Range (°C): 130
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): 4.9
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable.
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): 160 (decomposes)
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.95
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable
Flash Point (°C): Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): 160
Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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.

Human metabolism allows detoxification of ammonia, however toxic effects appear if this mechanism is overwhelmed by other than small doses. Large doses of ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce diuresis and systemic ammonia poisoning. Such poisonings have been described after parenteral administration of the salts and produce flaccidity of facial muscles, tremor, generalised discomfort, anxiety and impairment of motor performance, recognition and of critical flicker fusion. Such a clinical picture resembles that found in terminal liver failure - elevated levels

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AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

of ammonia are found regularly in advanced liver disease.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may increase irritant effects.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

A continuous feeding study in rats (1% in the diet over 105 days) showed no effect. Two percent in the diet inhibited growth but produced no histologic effects. Repeated application of 20 or 50% solutions to shaved rat skin produced no irritation or adverse toxicology. Repeated applications of 4% solutions to the arms (anterior surface) of human subjects produced no irritancy.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 3100 mg/kg

Somnolence and respiratory stimulation recorded.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Microbial degraded in soil ammonium sulfate within 6-8 weeks.

Ecotoxicity:

Exposure of three stickleback to 10 mg/l in a 24 hour bioassay resulted in death.

AMMONIUM SULPHAMATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 10 of 10

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for ammonium sulfamate as CAS: 7773-06-0, CAS: 773-06-0.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
ammonium sulfamate	7773- 06- 0, 773- 06- 0

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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