

# AQUEOUS AMMONIA (10 – 35%)

**DANGER**



Strongly alkaline

Highly corrosive

Keep out of reach of children

## REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product is classified as:

A **Dangerous Good** by the criteria of the ADG Code.

- UN Number 2672      DG Class 8 (Corrosive)
- Packing Group III      Hazchem Code 2R

**Hazardous** according to Safe Work Australia criteria.

A Schedule 6 (**S6**) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

## ANALYSIS

*This section is to be completed at the time of despatch.*

- Specific Gravity \_\_\_\_\_
- Per cent Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) \_\_\_\_\_ % w/w (from calibration graph)
- Per cent Nitrogen (N) = % Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) x 0.82  
= \_\_\_\_\_ % N w/w in the ammonium form.

## IMPURITIES

- Cadmium (Cd) 1 mg/L Cd (max)
- Lead (Pb) 1 mg/L Pb (max)
- Mercury (Hg) 0.2 mg/L Hg (max)

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Aqueous Ammonia can be used as a nitrogen (N) fertilizer. It can be substituted for Big N (Anhydrous Ammonia), Urea and other nitrogen fertilisers in nutrient budgets. Overall nitrogen rates will remain unchanged, irrespective of what products are used.

Aqueous Ammonia can be drilled into the soil behind a tyne or applied with flood irrigation water.

Aqueous Ammonia can be applied in the same way as water-run Anhydrous Ammonia in furrow irrigated row crops such as cotton. Where this is done, tail water should be contained and used on farm.

Aqueous Ammonia is unsuitable for use through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Aqueous Ammonia derived from scrubber operations at Big N distribution facilities has a variable analysis. Refer to Page 3 for the analysis of this batch.

The rate at which Aqueous Ammonia should be applied can be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Aqueous Ammonia Rate (kg/ha)} = \frac{\text{Required Nitrogen Rate (kg/ha N)} \times 100}{\text{Per cent Nitrogen}}$$

To convert this rate (kg/ha) to L/ha, divide by the Specific Gravity.

## HAZARD

Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation.



Very toxic to aquatic life.

## PREVENTION

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Do not breathe vapours. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid release to the environment (other than application as an agricultural fertiliser).

If being used for purposes other than as a fertiliser, e.g. as an industrial cleanser, only use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

## RESPONSE

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Contact the Poisons Information Centre (13 1126) or a doctor for advice.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Collect spillage.

## CARE OF EQUIPMENT

Fertilisers can be corrosive to metals. Clean or flush application and fertigation equipment after use. Follow the manufacturer's maintenance advice.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for more detailed safety advice. Before use, read the Product Label and the SDS. Use safe work practices and avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Avoid ingestion and inhaling dust. Protective clothing, eyewear and dust masks should always be used when dealing with this product. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands after use. Avoid loss of fertiliser to waterways.

## WARNING

This document contains information of a general nature. Before using fertiliser seek independent agronomic advice. Fertiliser programs may need to be varied depending on the plants being grown, climatic and soil conditions, application methods, irrigation, agricultural and livestock management practices, the soil's fertility, and cultural practices. ('Unforeseen Elements')



Fertiliser may burn and/or damage crop roots or foliage. Foliar burn to the leaves, fruit or other plant parts is most likely to occur when fertilisers are foliar applied at high concentrations and/or on a regular basis, different products are mixed and sprayed together at cumulatively high rates, the water is of poor quality, or the spray is applied under hot dry conditions, e.g. in the heat of the day.

Fertiliser and supplements may affect animal health. Seek independent advice before using any supplements in livestock rations.

## DISCLAIMER

As Unforeseen Elements are beyond the control of Incitec Pivot Limited, in no event Incitec Pivot Limited and its related bodies corporate be liable or accept any responsibility whatsoever for any direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special or consequential damages (including but not limited to loss of revenue, crops and livestock), in respect of the illness, injury or death of a person, damage to property (including of a third party), or any other loss whatsoever arising out of or connected with the use or misuse of this fertiliser, or its transport, storage, handling or application. Where Incitec Pivot Limited and its related bodies corporate's liability cannot be lawfully excused, it and its related bodies corporate's liability shall be limited to the replacement of, or cost of the fertiliser supplied. The buyer accepts and uses this product subject to these conditions.

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