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Infosafe No™ 1CH92 Issue Date :October 2021 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name STRONTIUM NITRATE

Classified as hazardous

#### 1. Identification

**GHS Product** 

STRONTIUM NITRATE

**Identifier** 

CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) **Company Name** 

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN

SA 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440-2000

Telephone/Fax Number

**Emergency phone** number

E-mail Address

www.chemsupply.com.au

Recommended use of Pyrotechnics, marine signals, railroad flares, matches and laboratory reagent.

the chemical and restrictions on use Other Names

Name Product Code

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

STRONTIUM NITRATE AR SA063

#### **Other Information**

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

### 2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1

the

Oxidizing Solids: Category 1

substance/mixture

DANGER Signal Word (s)

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer. Hazard Statement (s)

H318 Causes serious eye damage. Flame over circle, Corrosion

Pictogram (s)





**Precautionary** statement -Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/.../combustible materials. P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face

protection.

P283 Wear fire/ flame resistant/ retardant clothing.

**Precautionary** statement – 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.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.





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P306+P360 IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin

with plenty of water before removing clothes.

P371+P380+P375 In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area.

Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.

**Precautionary** statement - Storage P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Precautionary** 

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

statement - Disposal

3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Ingredients** Name CAS Proportion Strontium Nitrate 10042-76-9 100 %

4. First-aid measures

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply Inhalation

artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of Ingestion

product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with water for Skin

at least 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use.

Seek medical advice /attention depending on the severity.

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running Eye contact

water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area. **First Aid Facilities** 

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of Advice to Doctor

the patient.

**Other Information** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126;

New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion **Products** 

Irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including nitrogen oxides, nitrous

gases, some metallic oxides, oxides of carbon.

Small fire: USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER. Do not use dry chemicals, CO2 or **Specific Methods** 

foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move

cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat.

Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a protected position. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out - If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Avoid getting water inside

containers: a violent reaction may occur. Dam fire control water for later disposal.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. May react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels). May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc). Fire may

produce irritating, poisonous, and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

**Hazchem Code** 

**Decomposition Temp.** ~ 500 °C

Wear SCBA and chemical splash suit. Structural firefighter's uniform will

provide limited protection. connection with Fire

6. Accidental release measures

Evacuate unprotected personnel from danger area. Spills & Disposal

Observe local regulations. Do not contaminate. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material





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unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Use water spray to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Prevent exposure to heat.

Dry Spill

Use clean non-sparking tools to transfer material to a clean, dry plastic container and cover loosely. Move container from spill area.

Small Liquid Spill

Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place in a loosely-covered container for later disposal.

Large Liquid Spill

SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

**Personal Precautions** 

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

### 7. Handling and storage

#### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid ingestion and inhalation of vapour or dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Ensure good ventilation at the workplace. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek immediate medial advice. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing before reuse. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Keep away from combustible material. Substance/product can reduce the ignition temperature of flammable substances. This substance is an oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustibles may cause ignition. Keep away from incompatibles such as reducing agents, organics, or other readily oxidizable materials. Protect against physical damage and moisture. Do not allow contact with water. Keep from contact with moist air and steam. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a tightly closed container, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Keep separate from acids, alkalies, organic or other readily oxidizable materials and reducing agents. Keep well closed and protected from physical damage, direct sunlight and moisture. Keep away from combustible materials, flammable substances, heat, sparks, open flame and all sources of ignition. Avoid storage on wood floors. Oxidizing materials should be stored in a separate safety storage cabinet or room. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

**Storage Regulations** 

Refer Australian Standard AS 4326-1995 'The storage and handling of oxidizing agents'.

Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

**Temperatures** 

Storage

Unsuitable Materials Organic materials.

#### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

# Other Exposure Information

No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. 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.

# Appropriate engineering controls

Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.





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Respiratory **Protection** 

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

**Eye Protection** 

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and

be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

**Hand Protection** 

Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

**Personal Protective Equipment** 

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

**Body Protection** 

Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

**Hygiene Measures** 

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or

re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Solid **Form** 

White crystals, powder or granules. **Appearance** 

Odourless. Odour ~ 500 °C **Decomposition** 

**Temperature** 

570 °C **Melting Point** 

645 °C (decomposes). **Boiling Point** 

Very soluble (70.9 g/100 ml at 18  $^{\circ}$ C). **Solubility in Water** 

**Solubility in Organic** 

**Solvents** 

**Specific Gravity** 

5.0 - 7.0 (25 °C, 50 g/l); aqueous solution is neutral. pН

Vapour Pressure Negligible.

Not combustible but assists combustion of other substances. **Flammability** 

Slightly soluble in absolute alcohol and acetone.

May explode when shocked, or if exposed to heat, open flames, sparks, static **Explosion Properties** 

discharge and friction. Also may act as initiation source for dust or vapour

explosions.

211.63 Molecular Weight

Strong oxidizer. Contact with other material may cause fire. Greatly increases **Oxidising Properties** 

the burning rate of combustible materials. This material can be very explosive

when mixed with reducing agents, or when shocked or heated.

10. Stability and reactivity





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Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. **Chemical Stability** 

Heat, sparks, flames, ignition sources, dust generation, combustible Conditions to Avoid

materials, moisture, water and incompatibles.

gases, some metallic oxides, oxides of carbon.

Combustible substances, metals in powder form, sulfur, reducing agents, Incompatible Materials organic materials/compounds, easily oxidized materials, halogens, acids. Irritating and toxic fumes and gases, including nitrogen oxides, nitrous Hazardous

Decomposition **Products** 

Possibility of

Mixtures with combustible material are readily ignited and may burn fiercely.

Reactive with reducing agents. hazardous reactions Reacts with flammable substances.

Contact with organic material may result in ignition, violent combustion or

explosion.

Will not occur. Hazardous

**Polymerization** 

### 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity rating is low (2-3) because strontium salts are poorly absorbed from Ingestion the digestive system. May cause irritation of the digestive tract. Large doses

may, however, upset the osmotic balance and cause vomiting and diarrhoea as well as nitrate irritation. Overexposure may cause methaemoglobinaemia. Methaemoglobinaemia is characterized by dizziness, drowsiness, headache, shortness of breath, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), rapid heart rate and chocolate-brown coloured

blood. Ingestion of nitrate containing compounds can lead to

methaemoglobinaemia.

Irritant to the nasal and respiratory passages due largely to the nitrate radical. Coughing, sneezing and some difficulty in breathing can occur in Inhalation

cases of exceptional dust inhalation. Higher levels may cause a chemical pneumonia. Methaemoglobinaemia is characterized by dizziness, drowsiness, headache, shortness of breath, cyanosis (bluish discolouration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), rapid heart rate and chocolate-brown

blood.

Skin Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur. May cause skin

irritation.

Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue Eye

burns. May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory

Not classified based on available information.

sensitisation

Not classified based on available information. **Skin Sensitisation** 

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Nitrate or nitrite (ingested) under conditions that result in endogenous

nitrosation is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 94; in preparation) as

Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans. Not classified based on available information. Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive **Toxicity** 

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

**Chronic Effects** 

Repeated exposure has caused damage to heart muscle, lungs, liver, kidneys, and blood-forming organs; and affects the nervous system in animals. May cause methaemoglobinaemia, which is characterized by chocolate-brown coloured blood, headache, weakness, dizziness, breath shortness, cyanosis (bluish skin due to

deficient oxygenation of blood), rapid heart rate, unconsciousness and possible death. Repeated exposure causes strontium nitrate to accumulate in the body and effects can persist after exposure stops.

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Serious eye damage/irritation Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage.

12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** 

The following applies to nitrates in general: may contribute to the

eutrophication of water supplies. Hazard for drinking water.

Persistence and degradability

Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to

inorganic substances.

**Environmental** 

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

**Protection** 

Information

13. Disposal considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. Considerations

14. Transport information

Dangerous Goods of Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents are incompatible in a placard

load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5.2, Class 7, Class 8, Fire risk substances and combustible

liquids.

U.N. Number 1507

STRONTIUM NITRATE **UN proper shipping** 

name

5.1 **Transport hazard** 

class(es)

**Hazchem Code** 17 **Packing Group** III 5A1

**EPG Number** 31 **IERG Number** 

**Environmental** 

The following applies to strontium compounds in general: toxic for aquatic organisms. Hazards

The following applies to nitrates in general: may contribute to the

eutrophication of water supplies. Hazard for drinking water.

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information All the constituents of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of

Chemical Substances (AICS), or exempted. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and

restricted hazardous chemicals.

Not Scheduled Poisons Schedule

16. Other Information

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of

Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety

Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe

Work Hazardous Substances'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical





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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula Sr(NO3)2

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