





Fertinal

(SDH) SAFETY DATA SHEETS CHEMICALS RISK

NOM-018-STPS-2015

SISTEMA DE CALIDAD 02S-002-STPS

PRODUCT NAME: (MAP) MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE.

HDS:01-I

REVICION DATE:

ACTUALIZATION DATE:

8-Mayo-2016

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

3.1) IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE: Monoammonium phosphate

3.2) COMPONENTS OF THE MIXTURE:

NAME:	IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE	%	CLASSIFICATION SGA-MX
Monoammonium phosphate as P2O5	CAS: 7722-76-1	52	Skin Irrit. 2, H315, Eye Irrit. 2B, H320
Total Nitrogen, as N		11	
Fluorides, as F		0.6	

ESPECIFICACIONES:

Monoammonium phosphate is a solid grey color, aperdigonado, slight ammoniacal odor, soluble to water.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES.

4.1) 1 er.PARTE

HEALTH EFFECTS:

STATEMENT BY ACUTE

- A) ACCIDENTAL INGESTIÓN: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if a large amount is swallowed.
- B) INHALACIÓN: If inhaled, remove from source of exposure to dusts to fresh air. Obtain medical attention.
- C) SKIN (CONTACT AND ABSORPTION): Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water.
- D) EYES: Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period while holding the eyelids wide open.

4.2) STATEMENT BY THE CHRONICLE:

SUBSTANCE CONSIDERED AS CHEMICAL: CARCINOGENIC: ND MUTOGENIC: ND TERATOGENIC: ND OTHER: ND

STPS (NOM-010-STPS) YES: \_\_\_\_\_ NOT:  X

ESPECIFICACION:

FUENTE APROBADA: YES:  X  NOT: \_\_\_\_\_

ESPECIFICACION: OECD Guidline 402

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (DL50, CL50): LD50 oral rat > 2000 mg/kg, LD50 dermal rat > 5000 mg/kg.

4.3) 2A. PART

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AIDS:

- A) CONTACT WITH EYES: May cause eye irritation.
- B) CONTACT WITH THE SKIN: May cause skin irritation.
- C) INGESTIÓN: If a large quantity has been ingested : Abdominal pain. Diarrhea. Nausea. Vomiting.
- D) INHALACIÓN: Difficulty in breathing. Dry/sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed.
- 4.4) OTHER RISKS OR HEALTH EFFECTS: Irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract.
- 4.5) DATA FOR THE PHYSICIAN: No additional information available.
- 4.5) ANTÍDOTOS (DOSE, IF ANY): No additional information available.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.

5.1) APPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING METHODS: Chemical type foam, Carbon Dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, water fog.

5.2) SPECIFIC ATMOSPHERES OF THE CHEMICALS OR MIXTURES: MAP is a non-flammable inorganic salt and is not flammable; however, if involved in a fire the following toxic and/or corrosive fumes may be produced by thermal decomposition: Ammonia.

5.3) MEASURES ESPECIFICAS THAT YOU MUST FOLLOW FOR FIRE FIGHTING GROUPS: Keep personnel removed from and upwind of fire. When strongly heated MAP will decompose giving off ammonia.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.

6.1) PERSONAL PRECAUTION: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapours from decomposition. 6.2) PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Wear tight fitting goggles in dusty areas to reduce dust exposure.

6.3) ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

If spill could potentially enter any waterway, including intermittent dry creeks, contact the PROFEPA.

6.4) METHOD AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING SPILLS OR LEAKS: If contaminated with other materials, contain and collect as any solid in suitable containers.





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**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY.**

<b>10.1) SUBSTANCE:</b> <b>STABLE:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>UNSTABLE:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>INCOMPATIBILITY (SUBSTANCE TO AVOID):</b> Alkalis and caustic products; strong acids; copper and its alloys.	<b>10.2) THE DANGEROUS PRODUCTS :</b> Ammonia is released upon reaction with strong bases or from thermal decomposition.
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**10.3) POLYMERIZATION SPONTANEOUS:** **CAN OCCUR:**  **NO CAN OCCUR:**   
 Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**10.4) CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Welding or hot work on equipment or plant which may have contained fertilizer should not be done without first washing thoroughly to remove all fertilizer.

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.**

**11.1) INFORMATION ON THE LIKELY ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Respiratory, Oral.

**11.2) SYMPTOMS RELATED TO THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:**  
 Difficulty in breathing. Dry/sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed.

**11.3) IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED, EFFECTS AS WELL AS CHRONIC EFFECTS PRODUCED BY EXPOSURE TO SHORT / LONG TIME:**  
 Difficulty in breathing. Dry/sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed.

**11.4) CHRONIC EFFECTS PRODUCED BY EXPOSURE TO SHORT/LONG TERM:** No additional information available

**11.5) MEASURES NUMBER OF TOXICITY (SUCH AS ACUTE TOXICITY ESTIMATES OF):** No additional information available

**11.6) INTERACTYVE EFFECTS:** No additional information available

**11.7) WHEN NOT BE CHEMICAL ESPESIFICOS DATA AVAILABLE:** No additional information available

**11.8) MIXTURE:** No additional information available **11.9) INFORMATION ABOUT THE MIXTURES OR CONSTITUENTS:** No additional information available

**11.10) INFORMATION OTHER:** information available

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION.**

**12.1) TOXICITY:** Ecotoxicity: May release ammonium ions that are toxic to fish. Unionized ammonia concentrations >0.02 mg/l are considered toxic in fresh water. May release phosphates which will result in algae growth, increased turbidity, and depleted oxygen.

**12.2) PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** (Oncorhynchus mykiss) 96-hr: LC50 = > 85.9 mg/L  
 The Phosphorus cycle is well understood. Phosphates are converted to calcium or iron/aluminum phosphates or are incorporated with the organic .

**12.3) BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL:** The Phosphorus cycle is well understood. Phosphates are converted to calcium or iron/aluminum phosphates or are incorporated with the organic soil matter.

**12.4) MOBILITY IN SOIL:** Stability in Soil: Stable

**12.5) OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** toxicity: Inorganic phosphates have the potential to increase the growth of freshwater algae, whose eventual death will reduce the available oxygen for aquatic life.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.**

**13.1) WASTE MANAGEMENT:**  
 Sewage disposal recommendations: This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.  
 Waste disposal recommendations: Place in an appropriate container and dispose of the contaminated material at a licensed site.



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**SECTION 14: TRASPORT INFORMATION.**

14.1) PRODUCTS:	No. CAS	No. UN	RTECS	STCC			
Monoammonium phosphate	7722-76-1	NA	NA	NA			
14.2) MIXTURES:							
Total Nitrogen, as N							

14.3) ENVIRONMENT RISK: No additional information available

14.4) SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER: No additional information available

14.5) TRANSPORT IN BULK WITH SUCTION TO ANNEX II OF MARPOL73/78 AND THE CODE CIQ:

No additional information available

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION.**

15.1) PROVISIONS ESPECIFICAS SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT FOR DANGEROUS CHEMICALS OR MIXTYRES OF THAT AND TRY:

In accordance with DOT / TDG / ADR / RID / ADN R / IMDG / ICAO / IATA  
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION.**

The information is believed to be correct, but is not exhaustive only as guidance which this based on the current knowledge of applicable safety precautions appropriate to the product.

**BIBLIOGRAFIC REFERENCES.**

NOM-010-STPS-2014, chemical pollutants from the environment job-recognition, evaluation and control.  
NOM-026-STPS-2008, colours and signals of safety and hygiene, and identification of risks by fluids in pipes.  
NMX-R-019-SCFI-2011, harmonized system of classification and hazard of chemical communication.  
NOM-002-SCT-2011, list of substances and more usually hauled hazardous materials.  
USCG CHRIS Code; technical details of hazardous chemical substances, 1999.  
IPCS, INCHEM, ICSC, Hazard Chemicals date. 2014.  
CIQ code: international code for the construction and equipment of ships carrying dangerous chemicals to Bulk adopted by the maritime safety Committee and the Committee for the protection of the marine environment of the Organization through resolutions MSC.4 (48) and MEPC.19 (22),