

Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision Issued: 7/25/2006

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Section I - Chemical Product And Company Identification

Product Name: Ammonia Solutions (Blue)

CAS Number: See Section II

HBCC MSDS No. CA14924



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Section II - Composition/Information On Ingredients

For Ammonia Solutions 17-19.5%

			Exposure Limits (TWAs) in Air		
Chemical Name	CAS Number	%	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	STEL
Ammonium Hydroxide	1336-21-6	17-19.5%	25 ppm	50 ppm	35 ppm

For Ammonia Solutions 20-30%

			Exposure Limits (TWAs) in Air		
Chemical Name	CAS Number	%	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	STEL
Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater)	7664-41-7	20-30%	25 ppm	50 ppm	35 ppm

Section III - Hazard Identification

Summary of Acute Health Hazards

Ingestion: Ingestion causes burning pain in mouth, throat, stomach, and thorax, constriction of throat, and coughing. This is soon followed by vomiting of blood or by passage of loose stools containing blood. Ingestion of 3-4 ml may be fatal.

Inhalation: If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulty, and convulsions. Shock or loss of consciousness may result. Brief exposure to 5000 ppm may be fatal.

Skin: Absorption: Ammonia, because of its alkalinity and water solubility, tends to break down and disrupt the outer cell layers, permitting rapid penetration. Even so, ammonia is not a systemic poison and the effects will be limited to local effects. **Contact:** Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure. May cause second-degree burns on long exposure.

Eyes: Vapor is irritating to the eyes. Liquid will cause burns.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Burning of the eyes, conjunctivitis, skin irritation, swelling of the eyelids and lips, dry red mouth and tongue, burning in the throat, and coughing. In more severe cases of exposure, difficulty in breathing, signs and symptoms of lung congestion, and, ultimately, death from respiratory failure due to pulmonary edema may occur.

Effects of Overexposure: Irritation and possible burns of the skin and mucous membranes. Headache, salivation, nausea, and vomiting. Difficult or labored breathing and cough with bloody mucous discharge. Bronchitis, laryngitis, hemoptysis, and pulmonary edema or pneumonitis. Ulceration of the conjunctiva and cornea, and corneal and lenticular opacities. Damage to the eyes may be permanent.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Ammonia is a respiratory irritant. Persons with impaired pulmonary function may be at increased risk from exposure.

Section IV - First Aid Measures

Ingestion: Do Not Induce Vomiting. If person is conscious, give large quantities of water and, if possible, diluted vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, or other citric juices to neutralize the ammonia. Delay may cause perforation of esophagus or stomach. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration. Keep victim calm and resting. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin: Apply water immediately to exposed areas of skin and continue for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing while continuing to apply water. Do not apply salves or ointments to affected areas. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Eyes: Immediately flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes with the eyelids held apart. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Section V - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A

Autoignition Temperature: 850° C; 1560° F

Lower Explosive Limit: 16% by volume
Ammonia gas

Upper Explosive Limit: 25% by volume
Ammonia gas

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: The presence of oil or other combustible materials will increase the fire hazard. The explosive (flammable) range of ammonia is broadened by a mixture of oxygen replacing air, and by temperature and pressure higher than atmospheric.

Extinguishing Media: Water spray or fog type streams. Chemical or CO₂ should be used on small fires only.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Stop the flow of liquid. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and to protect men affecting the shut off. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Approach fire upwind and evacuate area downwind if needed.

Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

Stop the flow. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Approach spill from upwind and evacuate area downwind. Prevent runoff from entering streams, drinking water supply or sewers. Dike to contain spill. Dilute with water, if necessary to reduce ammonia vaporization. Can be neutralized with dilute phosphoric or sulfuric acids. Vinegar will effectively neutralize small spills of aqua ammonia.

Section VII - Handling and Storage

Avoid heating containers of aqua ammonia. Avoid storing in close proximity to strong acids. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

Other Precautions: Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal.

Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection: Unless ventilation is adequate to keep airborne concentrations below the exposure standard, wear approved respiratory protection such as an ammonia canister mask or an approved air supplied respirator. Canister or cartridge type masks must not be used above their exposure limits. From 0-200 ppm, a cartridge type 1/2 mask respirator is needed. From 200-500 ppm a type "N" gas mask with full face piece is needed. Over 500 ppm a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required.

Ventilation: Local exhaust is essential. Spark-proof fans desirable with mechanical ventilation. Ducts should be located at ceiling level and lead upwards to the outside. Local exhaust must be adequate to reduce ammonia concentration below 25 ppm.

Protective Clothing: Rubber boots, gloves, apron, and coat. Use of protective oil will reduce skin irritation from ammonia.

Eye Protection: Tight fitting chemical safety and splash-proof goggles and/or a splash-proof faceshield must be worn if there is a likelihood of exposure. Persons subject to ammonia exposure must not wear contact lenses.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Eyewash fountain and safety shower should be available in the work area.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or using restroom. Do NOT place food, coffee or other drinks in the area where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible.

Section IX - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

pH: > 13

Melting Point/Range: N/A

Boiling Point/Range: 82.8-116.7°F @ 14.7 PSIA

Appearance/Color/Odor: Colorless liquid with pungent odor

Solubility in Water: 100%

Vapor Pressure(mmHg): 268-720 @ 80°F

Specific Gravity(Water=1): 0.8957(30%

Molecular Weight: N/A

solution)-0.9261(20% solution) @ 60° F

Vapor Density(Air=1): 0.6 @ 32°F

% Volatiles: 25-30%

Weight/Gallon (Lbs.): 7.46-7.71

Baume' @ 60°F: 21.17 (20% solution)
- 26.31 (30% solution)

How to detect this compound : Smell. The odor threshold for Aqua Ammonia is 1-5 ppm.

Section X - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, open flames, and electrical equipment and fixtures which are not vapor-proof or grounded.

Materials to Avoid: Contact with mercury, chlorine, bromine, iodine, calcium, silver oxide, or hypochlorite can form explosive compounds.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Ammonia is lightly reactive, easily undergoing oxidation, substitution and additional reactions. Combustion of ammonia will yield small amounts of nitrogen and water.

Section XI - Toxicological Information

Toxicity by Ingestion: Oral rat, LD50: 350 mg/kg

Section XII - Ecological Information

N/A

Section XIII - Disposal Considerations

Consult Federal, State, or Local authorities for proper disposal procedures.

Section XIV - Transport Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Ammonia Solutions or Ammonium Hydroxide

DOT Hazard Class/ I.D. No.: 8, UN2672, III

Section XV - Regulatory Information

Short Term Inhalation Limits: (Ammonia gas) 100 ppm for 30 min.; 500 ppm for 10 min.

IDLH Value*: 300 ppm *The Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health Value

Reportable Quantity: 1000 Pounds (454 Kilograms) (134 Gal.)

NFPA Rating: Health - 3; Fire - 1; Reactivity - 0

0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

Carcinogenicity Lists:

NTP: No

IARC Monograph: No

OSHA Regulated: Yes

Section 313 Supplier Notification: This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of SARA TITLE III Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
Ammonium Hydroxide	17-19.5%
Ammonia (conc. 20% or greater)	20-30%

Section XVI - Other Information

Synonyms/Common Names: Ammonium Hydroxide; Aqueous Ammonia; Water Ammonia; Aqua Ammonia

Chemical Family/Type: Inorganic Bases

Section changed since last revision: II, XV

IMPORTANT! Read this MSDS before use or disposal of this product. Pass along the information to employees and any other persons who could be exposed to the product to be sure that they are aware of the information before use or other exposure. This MSDS has been prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]. The MSDS information is based on sources believed to be reliable. However, since data, safety standards, and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse are beyond our control, [Hill Brothers Chemical Company](#) makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or continuing accuracy of the information contained herein and disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. Also, additional information may be necessary or helpful for specific conditions and circumstances of use. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of this product and to evaluate risks prior to use, and then to exercise appropriate precautions for protection of employees and others.