

**Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification**

**PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:** **ANHYDROUS AMMONIA**

**INTENDED USE:** Fertilizers, Manufacture of Chemicals, Manufacture of synthetic fibers, Refrigerant, Cleaning solutions, Pollution Control, Other Industrial Uses

**USES ADVISED AGAINST:** Consumer use

**CONTACT INFORMATION:**  
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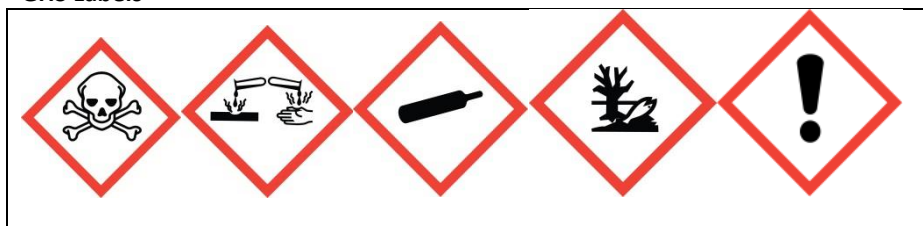
**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL:** 00973 17 731777

**Section 2. Hazards Identification**

**GHS Full Text Phrases:**

Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation: gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation: gas) Category 3
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Flam. Gas 2	Flammable gases Category 2
Liquefied gas	Gases under pressure Liquefied gas
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H221	Flammable gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**GHS Labels**



**Section 3. Composition and Information on Ingredients**

Component Name:	Identification	% Contents by Weight
Ammonia	CAS No 7664-41-7	>99.5
Ammonium Hydroxide	CAS No 1336-21-6	<0.5
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Liquid Ammonia	

<b>Chemical Name:</b>	Ammonia
<b>Chemical Formula:</b>	NH <sub>3</sub> CAS # 7664-41-7 EC no: 231-635-3 Index no: 007-001-00-5 GHS No
<b>US DOT STCC</b>	4904210
<b>TDG STCC</b>	4920359
<b>REACHRegistration Number</b>	01-2119488876-14-0122
<b>MIXTURES:</b>	Not Applicable

**Section 4. First Aid Measures**

<b>General:</b>	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Flush eyes with large quantities of water. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure for Ammonia.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Obtain prompt medical attention.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Flush affected area with large quantities of water. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. If liquid comes in contact with skin, remove contaminated clothing and flush with plenty of lukewarm water for several minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Emergency aid:</b>	Remove patient to uncontaminated area
<b>Eye</b>	Flush with copious amounts of tepid water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Eyelids should be held apart and away from eyeball for thorough rinsing. Seek medical attention.

**Section 4. First Aid Measures**

Skin	Flush with copious amounts of tepid water for a minimum of 20 minutes while removing contaminated clothing, jewelry, shoes. Do not rub or apply ointment on affected area. Clothing may initially freeze to skin. Thaw frozen clothing from skin before removing. Clothing may initially freeze to skin. Thaw frozen clothing from skin before removing. For a liquid ammonia contact, seek immediate medical attention. For severe vapour contact or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Exposure may result in severe irritation and / or burns of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. It may cause bronchospasm, pulmonary edema or respiratory arrest.  <b>Extreme exposure may result in death from spasm, inflammation or edema. Brief inhalation exposure to 5000 ppm may be fatal.</b>
Ingestion	I conscious, give large amounts of water to drink. May drink orange juice, citrus juice or diluted vinegar (1:4) to counteract ammonia. If unconscious, do not give anything by mouth. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Seek medical attention.
Note to Physician:	Bronchospasm may be treated with the use of a bronchodilator such as albuterol and an anticholinergic inhalant such as Atrovent.  Respiratory injury may appear as a delayed phenomenon. Pulmonary edema may follow chemical bronchitis. Supportive treatment with necessary ventilation actions, including oxygen, may warrant consideration.

**Section 5. Fire and Explosion Data**

Extinguishing Media:	Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or water, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam if gas flow cannot be stopped.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions:	Evacuate all personnel from area. If possible without risk, stop the flow of Ammonia, then fight fire according to types of materials that are burning.  Extinguish fire only if gas flow can be stopped. This will avoid possible accumulation and re-ignition of a flammable gas mixture. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required.  If a portable container (such as cylinder or trailer) can be moved from the fire area without risk to the individual, do so to prevent the pressure relief valve of the trailer from discharging or the cylinder from rupturing. Where not portable, cool fire-exposed containers with water spray. Stay upwind when containers are threatened. Use water spray to knock down vapor and dilute.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Outdoors, ammonia is not generally a fire hazard. Indoors, in confined areas, ammonia may be a fire hazard, especially if oil and other combustible materials are present. Combustion may form toxic oxides of Nitrogen.

	<p>If relief valves are inoperative, heat exposed storage containers may become explosion hazards due to over pressurization.</p> <p>Runoff from firefighting may be contaminated; check pH Ammonia can form explosive compounds when combined with mercury.</p>
<b>Exposure Limits:</b>	
OSHA:	PEL = 50 ppm
ACGIH:	TLV/TWA = 25 ppm
NIOSH:	IDLH = 300 ppm
	TLV-STEL = 35 ppm
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Autoignition</b>	1204 °F (651 °C)
<b>Flammable Range:</b>	16%- 25%
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products:</b>	Oxides of nitrogen.

**Section 6. Accidental Release Measures**

<b>Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:</b>	<p>Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) when entering release area if concentrations exceed allowable exposure limits. Fully protective suits are required in large releases.</p> <p>Always be aware of fire and explosion potential in the case of large releases.</p> <p>Evacuate immediate area. Eliminate any possible sources of ignition, and provide maximum explosion-proof ventilation. Shut off source of leak if possible. Ammonia vapors can be controlled with water spray, however; runoff may be contaminated. Releases that exceed 100 lbs (45.4 kgs) during a 24-hour period must be reported. (See Section 15).</p> <p><b>CAUTION: ADDING WATER DIRECTLY TO LIQUID SPILLS WILL INCREASE VOLATILIZATION OF AMMONIA, THUS INCREASING THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPOSURE.</b></p> <p>All responders must be adequately protected from exposure.</p> <p>The atmosphere must have at least 19.5% oxygen before personnel can be allowed in the area without self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).</p>
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### Section 7. Handling and Storage

Only trained persons should handle anhydrous ammonia. Store in cool (26.7 DegC / 80 DegF) and well ventilated areas.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.111 prescribes handling and storage requirements for anhydrous ammonia as a hazardous material.

Use only Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel and Black Iron for Ammonia containers and piping. Do not use any non-ferrous metals such as Copper, Bronze, Brass, tin, zinc or galvanized metals. Protect containers from physical damage

Keep away from ignition sources, especially in indoor spaces.

Keep separated and away from incompatible substances.

### Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### Exposure limits for Ammonia: Vapour

OSHA	50 ppm	35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> PEL	8 Hour TWA
NIOSH	35 ppm	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	15 Minutes
	25 ppm	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> REL	10 Hour TWA
	300 ppm	IDLH	
ACGIH	25 ppm	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	8 Hour TWA
	35 ppm	27 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	15 Minutes
Toxicity:	LD50, (Oral / Rat) 350 mg/kg		

**Ventilation:** Provide adequate natural or mechanical ventilation to maintain Ammonia concentrations below exposure limits.

#### Respiratory Protection: Emergency Use

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with full face mask with escape pack should be worn in areas of a large release or unknown concentration.

**Eye Protection:** Safety glasses. Chemical goggles with full face shield.

**Skin Protection:** Rubber or Neoprene gloves and chemical resistant outer garment should be worn. Total encapsulating chemical suit may be necessary in large release area. Fire resistant suit and gloves in emergency situations.

**Respiratory Protection:** Respiratory protection approved by NIOSH for ammonia must be used when applicable safety and health exposure limits are exceeded. For escape in emergencies, NIOSH approved respiratory protection that consists of a full-face gas mask and canisters approved for ammonia or SCBA should be used.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Safety shoes are recommended. Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be readily available.

**Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

<b>Workplace Protective Equipment:</b>	Protective equipment should be stored near, but outside of anhydrous ammonia area. Water for first aid, such as an eyewash station and safety shower, should be kept available in the immediate vicinity according to 29 CFR 1910.111 for workplace requirement.
<b>Hazardous Release Response</b>	Level A or Level B ensemble including positive-pressure SCBA should be used
<b>OSHA References for PPE</b>	29 CFR 1910.133 for eye protection requirement 29 CFR 1910.134 for respiratory protection requirement 29 CFR 1910.111 for respiratory protection requirements for bulk installations
<b>Caution:</b>	<b>Contact with cold, evaporating liquid on gloves or clothing may cause cryogenic burns or frostbite. Cold temperatures may also cause embrittlement of PPE material resulting in breakage and exposure.</b>

**Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

<b>Physical state:</b>	Gas.
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammable limits: (In air)</b>	Lower Explosive Limit: 16% Upper Explosive Limit: 25%
<b>Color:</b>	Colorless liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Pungent. [Strong].
<b>Odor Limit</b>	1-50 ppm
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	8.7 at 21.1 DegC
<b>pH:</b>	N/A
<b>Specific Gravity of Gas (air =1)</b>	0.596 at 0 DegC
<b>Specific Gravity of liquid (water =1)</b>	0.682 at -33 DegC compared to water at 4.3 DegC
<b>Vapor density:</b>	0.77 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 0 DegC
<b>Liquid Density</b>	608 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 21.1 DegC
<b>Melting/freezing point:</b>	-77.77°C (-108°F)
<b>Solubility in Water (per 45 kg of Water)</b>	40 kg at 0 DegC & 23 kg at 20 DegC
<b>Boiling Point</b>	-33 DegC (-28 DegF) at 1 atm
<b>Flash Point</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Not Available

**Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

% Volatile	100% @ 100 DegC (212 DegF)
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/Water)	-1.14 at 25 DegC (68 DegF)
Critical Temperature:	133 DegC
Critical Pressure	111.5 atm
Gas Specific Volume	1.3 m <sup>3</sup> /kg at 0 DegC & 1 atm
Surface Tension	23.4 dynes/cm at 11.11 DegC
Viscosity: Dynamic:	10 mPa.s (10 cP)

**Section 10. Stability and Reactivity Data**

Chemical Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	High temperatures (>426DegC (800 DegF))
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Copper, silver, cadmium and zinc and their alloys; mercury, tin, acids, alcohols, aldehydes, halogens and oxidizers.
Reactivity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anhydrous Ammonia forms explosive mixtures in air with hydrocarbons, chlorine, fluorine and silver nitrate.</li> <li>Anhydrous ammonia reacts to form explosive products, mixtures or compounds with mercury, gold, silver, iodine, bromine, silver oxide and silver chloride.</li> <li>Anhydrous ammonia has potentially explosive reactions with strong oxidizers.</li> </ul>
Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flammable Gas; Contains gas under pressure; May explode if heated</li> <li>Can form explosive mixtures with air.</li> </ul>
Conditions to Avoid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid anhydrous Ammonia contact with chlorine, which forms a chloramine gas, which is a primary skin irritant and sensitizer.</li> <li>Anhydrous ammonia is incompatible with acetaldehyde, acrolein, boron, chloric acid, chlorine monoxide, chlorites, nitrogen tetroxide, perchlorate, sulfur, tin and strong acids.</li> <li>Avoid contact with galvanized surfaces, copper, brass, bronze, mercury, gold and silver. A corrosive reaction will occur.</li> </ul>
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur under normal conditions of storage and use.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anhydrous Ammonia decomposes to hydrogen and nitrogen gases above 450 DegC (842 DegF).</li> <li>Decomposition temperatures may be lowered by contact with certain metals, such as iron, nickel and zinc and by catalytic surfaces such as porcelain and pumice.</li> </ul>

**Section 11. Toxicological Information**

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation, eye or skin contact
Acute toxicity	Toxic if inhaled
LC50 (Inhalation):	5.1 mg/l (exposure for 1 hour for rat); 2000 ppm (rat, 4 hours)
LD50 (Oral) rat:	350 mg/kg
Skin Corrosivity:	Ammonia is corrosive to the skin. Causes skin burns and eye damage
Respiratory and Skin sensitization	Not categorized
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not classified
Teratogenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	Not classified
Specific Target Organ Toxicity	May cause respiratory irritation
Aspiration Hazard	No classified
Symptoms/Injuries after inhalation	Toxic if inhaled
Symptoms/Injuries after skin contact	Corrosive. Causes burns. Symptoms may include redness, pain. Serous sin burns. Blisters
Symptoms/Injuries after eye contact	Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva. Redness. Pain. Blurred vision. Severe burns.
Symptoms/Injuries after ingestion	Ingestion is unlikely route of exposure for a gas
Additional Notes:	Rats exposed continuously to 180 ppm Ammonia for 90 days did not show any abnormalities of organs or tissues. Mild nasal irritation was observed in 12 out of 49 rats exposed to 380 ppm Ammonia. At 655 ppm Ammonia, 32 out of 51 rats died by day 25 of exposure and 50 out of 51 rats had died after 65 days of exposure.

**Section 12. Ecological Information**

Aquatic Toxicity:	Currently, the following aquatic toxicity data are available for Ammonia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daphnia magna (48 hour) LC50 = 189 mg/l</li> <li>Rainbow trout (24 hour) LC50 = 0.97 mg/l</li> <li>Fat head minnow (96 hour) LC50 = 8.2 mg/l</li> </ul>
Mobility:	Not available
Persistence and Biodegradability:	Not available
Potential to Bioaccumulate:	Not available



**Section 12. Ecological Information**

Remarks:

- Do not release large amounts of Ammonia to the atmosphere.
- It does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals.

**Section 13. Disposal Considerations**

Disposal:

- Classified as Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.22 Corrosive # D002 Hazardous Waste due to corrosivity
- Listed as hazardous substance under CWA (40 CFR 116.4, 40 CFR 117.3). Reportable quantity 100 pounds (45.35 kg).
- Suitably diluted product may be utilized on agricultural land as fertilizer. Keep spill from entering streams, lakes, or any water systems.
- Small amounts of Ammonia may be disposed of by discharge into water. A ratio often parts water to one part Ammonia should be sufficient for disposal. The subsequent solution of ammonium hydroxide can be neutralized and should be properly disposed of in accordance with regulations.

**Section 14. Transport Information**

DOT Shipping Name:	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS, 2.3, RQ, (8), Poison-Inhalation Hazard Zone "D"
Identification Number:	UN 1005
Hazard Class:	2.3 (Poison Gas) Subsidiary 8 (Corrosive)
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA )	Hazardous Rating and Hazardous Materials Identification System Labels: Anhydrous Ammonia HEALTH = 3 FLAMMABILITY = 1* REACTIVITY = 0 PERSONAL PROTECTION = H  * NFPA rates this gas a 1 as opposed to a 4 because it is "difficult to burn".
Shipping Label:	Hazard Class 2.3 (Poison Gas) subsidiary 8 (Corrosive)
Placard (When Required):	Poison Gas, Corrosive (Subsidiary)
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	ID No 1005; Guide No 125



## Gulf Petrochemical Industries Co. (BSC)

### Safety Data Sheet

Classified according to UN-GHS  
Revision Date: 24<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2017 Issue Date: 1<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2017

<b>Reactivity</b>	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water
<b>Fire Hazard</b>	1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur
<b>Reactivity</b>	0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.
<p><i>This information is based on the current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.</i></p> <p><i>GPIC believes that the information contained herein is accurate; however, GPIC makes no guarantees or warranties with respect to such accuracy and assumes no liability in connection with the use of the information contained herein by any party. The provision of the information contained herein by GPIC is not intended to be and should not be construed as legal advice or as ensuring compliance by other parties. Judgment as to the suitability of the information contained herein for the party's own use or purposes are solely the responsibility of the party. Any party handling, transferring, transporting, storing, applying or otherwise using his product should review thoroughly all applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards and good engineering practices. Such thorough review should occur before the party handles, transfers, transports, stores, applies or otherwise uses this product.</i></p>	