

Ammonia Anhydrous (R717)

A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4745-33

Version No: 9.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Ammonia Anhydrous (R717)
Chemical Name	ammonia anhydrous liquefied
Synonyms	anhydrous ammonia; ammonia gas; ammonia; spirit of hartshorn; ammonia anhydrous liquefied
Proper shipping name	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Fertiliser; preparation of fertilisers; chemical synthesis; condensation catalyst; latex preservative; manufacture of explosives; rocket fuel.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	A-Gas (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	9-11 Oxford Rd, Laverton North Victoria 3026 Australia
Telephone	93689208
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	TOLL CHEMICAL LOGISTICS
Emergency telephone numbers	1800024973
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification [1]	Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas), Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe gas.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-41-7	>99.5	<u>Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area.▸ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water.▸ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate.▸ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.▸ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage.▸ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s)▸ Transport to hospital or doctor.▸ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur.▸ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage.▸ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. <p>DO NOT allow the patient to rub the eyes</p> <p>DO NOT allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes</p> <p>DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice</p> <p>DO NOT use hot or tepid water.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▸ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.▸ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor. <p>In case of cold burns (frost-bite):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Move casualty into warmth before thawing the affected part; if feet are affected carry if possible ▸ Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 deg C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing ▸ DO NOT apply hot water or radiant heat. ▸ Apply a clean, dry, light dressing of "fluffed-up" dry gauze bandage ▸ If a limb is involved, raise and support this to reduce swelling ▸ If an adult is involved and where intense pain occurs provide pain killers such as paracetamol ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor ▸ Subsequent blackening of the exposed tissue indicates potential of necrosis, which may require amputation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. ▸ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. ▸ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. ▸ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. ▸ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. ▸ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. ▸ MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY. ▸ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary. ▸ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▸ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▸ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▸ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

(ICSC24419/24421

for irritant gas exposures:

- the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket ▸ May burn but does not ignite easily. ▸ Fire exposed cylinders may vent contents through pressure relief devices thereby increasing vapour concentration. ▸ Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. ▸ Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx) ammonia</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>
HAZCHEM	2XE

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. ▸ DO NOT enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated. ▸ Increase ventilation.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ▸ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature ·The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines. ·Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended. ·Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not containing another gas. <p>▸ DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.</p>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. ▸ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. ▸ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. ▸ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Cylinder: ▸ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure. ▸ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction. ▸ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected. ▸ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.
Storage incompatibility	<p>For ammonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Ammonia forms explosive mixtures with oxygen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, mercury, platinum and silver. ▸ Fire and/or explosion may follow contact with acetaldehyde, acrolein, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, amides, antimony, boron, boron halides, bromine chloride, chloric acid, chlorine monoxide, o-chloronitrobenzene, 1-chloro-2,4-nitrobenzene, chlorosilane, chloromelamine, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, epichlorohydrin, hexachloromelamine, hypochlorites (do NOT mix ammonia with liquid household bleach), isocyanates, nitrogen tetraoxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitryl chloride, organic anhydrides, phosphorous trioxide, potassium ferricyanide, potassium mercuric cyanide, silver chloride, stibine, tellurium halides, tellurium hydropentachloride, tetramethylammonium amide, trimethylammonium amide, trioxxygen difluoride, vinyl acetate. ▸ Shock-, temperature-, and pressure sensitive compounds are formed with antimony, chlorine, germanium compounds, halogens, heavy metals, hydrocarbons, mercury oxide, silver compounds (azides, chlorides, nitrates, oxides). ▸ Vapours or solutions of ammonia are corrosive to copper, copper alloys, galvanised metal and aluminium. ▸ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

- ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	Ammonia	25 ppm / 17 mg/m3	24 mg/m3 / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	300 ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves. ▶ Insulated gloves: <p>NOTE: Insulated gloves should be loose fitting so that may be removed quickly if liquid is spilled upon them. Insulated gloves are not made to permit hands to be placed in the liquid; they provide only short-term protection from accidental contact with the liquid.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Ammonia Anhydrous (R717)

Material	CPI
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
CPE	A
VITON/NEOPRENE	A
SARANEX-23	B

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final

Respiratory protection

Type K Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	K-AUS / Class 1	-	K-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	K-2	K-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	K-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G =

selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- ▶ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless alkaline liquefied gas with an intensely irritating ammoniacal odour; soluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquefied Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.682 @ -33C (liquid)
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	669
pH (as supplied)	11.6 (1M solution)	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-34.9 (20% solution)	Viscosity (cSt)	0.181 @ -34C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-33.4	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	25	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	15.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	882 @ 20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	0.6	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.▶ Product is considered stable.▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Inhalation of the vapour is hazardous and may even be fatal</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>Common, generalised symptoms associated with toxic gas inhalation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ central nervous system effects such as depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, progressive stupor, coma and seizures;▶ respiratory system complications may include acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnoea, stridor, tachypnoea, bronchospasm, wheezing and other reactive airway symptoms, and respiratory arrest;▶ cardiovascular effects may include cardiovascular collapse, arrhythmias and cardiac arrest;▶ gastrointestinal effects may also be present and may include mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody), and abdominal pain. <p>The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions. Inhalation of the ammonia fumes causes coughing, vomiting, reddening of lips, mouth, nose, throat and conjunctiva while higher concentrations can cause temporary blindness, restlessness, tightness in the chest, pulmonary oedema (lung damage), weak pulse and cyanosis.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour may cause breathing difficulty, tightness in chest, pulmonary oedema and lung damage. Brief</p>
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	<p>exposure to high concentrations > 5000 ppm may cause death due to asphyxiation (suffocation) or fluid in the lungs.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Human metabolism allows detoxification of ammonia, however toxic effects appear if this mechanism is overwhelmed by other than small doses.</p> <p>Ingestion of ammonium salts may produce local irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Very large doses of ammonium salts may produce a drop in blood pressure, collapse, central nervous system disorders, spasms, narcosis, respiratory paralysis and haemolysis.</p> <p>Large doses of ammonium salts may be sufficiently absorbed to produce diuresis and systemic ammonia poisoning.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later</p> <p>Solution of vapour in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may cause serious skin irritation and even cause burns.</p> <p>Vapourising liquid causes rapid cooling and contact may cause cold burns, frostbite, even through normal gloves. Frozen skin tissues are painless and appear waxy and yellow. Signs and symptoms of frost-bite may include "pins and needles", paleness followed by numbness, a hardening and stiffening of the skin, a progression of colour changes in the affected area, (first white, then mottled and blue and eventually black; on recovery, red, hot, painful and blistered).</p> <p>Mild irritation is produced on moist skin when vapour concentrations of ammonia exceed 10000 ppm. High vapour concentrations (>30000 ppm) or direct contact with solutions produces severe pain, a stinging sensation, burns and vesiculation and possible brown stains. Extensive burning may be fatal. Vapour exposure may, rarely, produce urticaria.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract.</p> <p>Repeated exposure or prolonged contact may produce dermatitis, and conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Other effects may include ulcerative changes to the mouth and bronchial and gastrointestinal disturbances. Adaptation to usually irritating concentrations may result in tolerance.</p>

Ammonia Anhydrous (R717)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5,000 ppm/5m ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LDLo: 2000 ppm/4H ^[2]	
	Oral (human) TDLo: 0.15 ml/kg ^[2]	
	Unreport (human) LDLo: 132 mg/kg ^[2]	
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	=.011 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	0 mg/kg ^[2]	
	150 mg/kg ^[2]	
	2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =350 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS (R717)	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.</p>
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Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗

Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Ammonia Anhydrous (R717)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	0.068mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.79mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms. Fish toxicity: LC50: > 3.58 mg/l/24hr (Rainbow trout, fertilized egg) >3.58 mg/l/24hr (" " , alevins) 0.068 mg/l/24hr (" " , 85 day old fry) 0.097 mg/l/24hr (" " , adults) Daphnia magna: LC50: 24gm/L 48 hr. Note: Ammonia is readily oxidised to nitrite which is also toxic to fish.
 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Ammonia, anhydrous (R717)	LOW (KOC = 14.3)




SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evaporate residue at an approved site. ▶ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. ▶ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2XE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1005	
UN proper shipping name	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.3
	Subrisk	8
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	23 379
	Limited quantity	0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1005	
UN proper shipping name	Ammonia, anhydrous	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	8
	ERG Code	2CP
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A2
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1005	
UN proper shipping name	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.3
	IMDG Subrisk	8
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-C , S-U
	Special provisions	23 379
	Limited Quantities	0

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Ammonia, anhydrous (R717) is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (Ammonia, anhydrous (R717))
Canada - DSL	Yes

National Inventory	Status
Canada - NDSL	No (Ammonia, anhydrous (R717))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	05/01/2010

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
8.1.1.1	14/06/2018	Physical Properties
9.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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