



Material Safety Data Sheet

For Emergency Call: CHEMTREC -- (800) 424-9300

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Anhydrous Ammonia

CAS Number: 7664-41-7

Product Uses: Agricultural industry: Fertilizer
Industrial applications: Manufacture of chemicals
Manufacture of synthetic fibers
Refrigerant
Cleaning solutions

Chemical Name: Ammonia, anhydrous

Chemical Family: Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds

Synonyms and Common Trade Names: Liquid ammonia
Ammonia

Company Identification:

Manufacturer's Name: Canadian Fertilizers Limited
Supplier's Name: Canadian Fertilizers Limited
Address: 1250-52nd Street NW, Medicine Hat, Alberta, T1A 7N1
Telephone: (403) 527-8887

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	Weight Percentage	CAS Number
Ammonia	99.0-99.6	7664-41-7
Ammonium Hydroxide	0.4-1.0	1336-21-6



3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Danger! Corrosive. May be harmful or fatal if inhaled. Liquid anhydrous ammonia is extremely cold and can cause freezing or frostbite of tissues upon contact. Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures below recommended exposure limits (see Section 8). Do not breathe gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Compressed gas or refrigerated liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment).

Colorless liquid or gas with intense, pungent, suffocating odor.

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: Corrosive. Contact with liquid or vapor may cause severe irritation, eye burns and permanent eye damage.

Skin: Corrosive. Contact with liquid solutions and high concentrations of gaseous ammonia may cause severe irritation, skin burns and permanent skin damage. No information regarding skin absorption, however, corrosivity of material suggests significant skin absorption will occur.

Inhalation: Corrosive and toxic. May be harmful if inhaled. May cause severe irritation and burns of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Effects of overexposure may include headaches, coughing, nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulties, pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs) and pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluid in the lungs).

Ingestion: This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely. In the unlikely event of swallowing, may cause immediate burning in the mouth and throat. May cause severe pain in the mouth, chest and abdomen; swallowing difficulty; drooling and vomiting. Acute burns to the esophagus and perforation of the esophagus or stomach may occur.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin, respiratory (asthma-like) and liver disorders, gout and diabetes.

Late Toxicities

Cancer: Inadequate data available to evaluate the cancer hazard of this material. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

Target Organs: Late toxicities associated with the lungs and respiratory tract may occur following inhalation of high concentrations of ammonia.

Developmental and Reproductive System Effects: Inadequate data available for this material.



4. FIRST AID

Eyes: Immediately move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. For direct contact, immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin: Immediately flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water while removing contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse the affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Immediately move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: This material is a gas under normal atmospheric conditions and ingestion is unlikely. In the unlikely case of ingestion, do not induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, hold head down below hip level to prevent vomit from entering lungs. Do not administer activated charcoal. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth. Victims who are conscious and able to swallow should be given 4 to 8 ounces of water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: After inhalation, watch for delayed symptoms of ammonia exposure, e.g., pulmonary edema. Treat symptomatically, administering analgesics and corticosteroids as necessary. Surgical intervention (tracheotomy) may be needed to maintain an airway. Watch for chemical pneumonitis after ingestion or inhalation of fumes.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: Slightly flammable in the presence of open flames and sparks. Narrow lower to upper flammability limits (16% - 25%) makes ignition difficult.

Flash Point (test method): Not applicable (gas)

Flammable Limits: 16% to 25% (by volume in air)

Explosive Limits: 16% to 25%

Autoignition Temperature: 651°C (1,204°F)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical or water spray is recommended.

NFPA Fire Rating:	Flammability	1
	Health Hazard	3
	Reactivity	0
	Specific Hazard	Not applicable

Key: Least = 0, Slight = 1, Moderate = 2, High = 3, Extreme = 4



Special Firefighting Procedures: Wear full protective clothing and a self-contained breathing apparatus because toxic fumes are emitted. Note that many materials, particularly plastics, become brittle on contact with liquid ammonia. Stop flow of gas or liquid if possible. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool and to protect persons shutting off flow. For a serious leak, use fire hose with a fog nozzle and plenty of water to absorb the ammonia vapors. Do not direct water streams into pools of liquid ammonia because this will increase the formation of ammonia vapors.

Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards: Compressed gas or refrigerated liquid. Gas may ignite at vapor concentrations between 16% and 25% in air. The presence of oil or other combustible materials increases the fire hazard. Do not allow ammonia vapors to accumulate in confined areas where ignition may occur. Intense heating particularly in contact with hot metallic surfaces may cause decomposition of ammonia generating hydrogen, a flammable gas.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Nitrogen oxides.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up workers should wear appropriate protective clothing (see Section 8). Persons not wearing protective equipment and clothing should be restricted from spill areas until clean-up has been completed. Clean-up workers should stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Ventilate spill or leak area to disperse gas. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Stop flow of gas if possible. If small spill, either allow to vaporize or absorb the vapor in water. If large spill, spray the vapor cloud with a water fog to reduce fire and fume hazard. Do not put water directly on leak or spill. Specific reporting requirements apply to accidental releases of ammonia. Refer to Section 15 (Regulatory Information) of this MSDS for details on these requirements.

Neutralizing Chemicals: Neutralization with acid is not recommended. Flush area with water.

In Canada for a spill/release contact Canutec at 1-613-996-6666 or CFL's 24 hour emergency number at 1-403-527-8887. In the United States if a spill/release in excess of EPA Reportable Quantity is made into the environment, immediately notify the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. Also contact local, state and/or provincial regulatory agencies for information regarding additional or more stringent reporting requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Contents under pressure. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Section 8). Anhydrous ammonia is a product that must be handled in approved equipment systems by trained personnel only. Appropriate personal protective gear (e.g., protective clothing, full face respirators and self-contained breathing apparatus) should be available to personnel handling or transferring anhydrous ammonia. System designs and training programs must comply with all federal, provincial, state and local regulations in addition to good engineering practices.



Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Containers should have safety relief valves. Separate from other chemicals, particularly oxidizing gases, such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, acids and metal mercury. Post readily visible warning signs in the storage area listing emergency measures. Water supply should be readily available to knock down the vapor from spills. Protect container(s) against physical damage.

Equipment, Pressure Vessels, Testing, Etc.: All equipment used to handle, store, transfer or apply anhydrous ammonia must be properly engineered, constructed and maintained in compliance with all applicable regulations and standards. Pressure vessels, piping and appurtenances should be regularly inspected and tested using methods designed to reveal external and internal deterioration or defects that may impair the integrity of the equipment such that an unintended release of anhydrous ammonia may result. Consult with your Provincial or State Department of Agriculture and other experts, as applicable, concerning the methods that would be most appropriate given the particular circumstances. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.111 *Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia*, 29 CFR 1910.119 *Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Materials* and the current ANSI standard K61.1, *Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia*, for additional information.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation: Use process enclosure, general dilution ventilation or local exhaust systems, where necessary, to maintain airborne concentrations below the OSHA standard or in accordance with applicable regulations.

Preventative Measures / Specific Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical goggles and face shield unless protected by a respirator with a full-face piece. Do not wear contact lenses as they may trap vapors against the eyes and can make flushing ineffective.

Skin: The use of gloves, boots and aprons impermeable to the specific material handled (for ammonia, includes Butyl, Teflon, Neoprene and Viton) is advised.

Respiratory: Protection is not normally required unless exposure standards or guidelines are exceeded. Use appropriate respirators when adequate engineering and work practice controls are not technically feasible or when performing certain maintenance, repair or emergency operations where excessive exposure could occur. For ammonia vapor concentrations below 300 ppm and above exposure standards, use an appropriate respirator with an ammonia cartridge or canister. For higher or unknown concentrations, use a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operating in a pressure-demand mode.

A respiratory protection program that meets Provincial requirements or OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Other: Emergency showers and eyewash fountains that meet provincial or OSHA requirements should be readily available (ANSI Z358.1 can be used for reference). In the field and during mobile operations, at least 5 gallons of fresh water should be available.



Occupational Exposure Guidelines*

ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm (17 mg/m³) TWA; 35 ppm (24 mg/m³) STEL

OSHA PEL: 50 ppm (35 mg/m³) TWA

NIOSH IDLH: 300 ppm

* TLV = Threshold Limit Values; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limits;
TWA = 8-hour Time-weighted Average; STEL = 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit;
IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Colorless liquid or gas

Odor: Pungent odor considered suffocating

Odor threshold level: Reported odor thresholds in humans range from 1-50 ppm.

Physical state: Liquid or gas

pH: 10.6-11.6 (0.02-1.7% aqueous solution)

Vapor pressure: 124.9 psi at 68°F (20°C)

Vapor density (Air = 1): 0.597 (at 32°F and 760 mmHg); (lighter than air)

Boiling point (760 mm Hg): -28.1°F (-33.4°C)

Melting point: -108°F (-77.7°C)

Solubility in water (per 100 g water): 89.9 g at 32°F (0°C); 51 g at 68°F (20°C);
7.4 g at 212°F (100°C)

Specific gravity (H₂O = 1): 0.6818 at -28°F (-33.35°C), 1 atm; 0.6386 at 32°F (0°C), 4.238 atm;
0.5875 at 95°F (35°C), 13.321 atm

Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate = 1): Not applicable

Viscosity: 0.475 cP at -92°F (-69°C); 0.317 cP at -58°F (-50°C); 0.276 cP at -40°F (-40°C);
0.255 cP at -28°F (-33.5°C)

Percentage volatile by volume (%): 100%

Molecular weight: 17.03

Molecular formula: NH₃

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: -1.14 at 25°C (68°F)



10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability (thermal, light, etc.): Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Corrosive to copper, brass, silver, zinc and galvanized steel. Contact with strong oxidizers can result in fires and explosions. Forms explosive products when in contact with calcium hypochlorite, bleaches, halogens, gold, mercury and silver. Heat is generated when ammonia dissolves in water, and a harmful visible vapor cloud is produced from contact with water.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion may yield nitrogen oxides. Intense heating of the gas, particularly in contact with hot metallic surfaces, may cause decomposition of ammonia to hydrogen and nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with acids, bromine, chlorine, iodine and oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Irritancy: In rabbits, subacute and chronic exposure to 100 to 200 ppm produced moderate to severe eye irritation; 200 to 1,000 ppm produced eye damage. Ammonia was corrosive to rabbit skin.

Acute Oral Effects: The oral LD₅₀ for rats is 350 mg/kg (anhydrous ammonia). The oral LD₅₀ for rats is 350 mg/kg (ammonium hydroxide).

Acute Inhalation Effects: Rat inhalation LC₅₀ for the rat and mouse ranges from 4,230 to 19,960 mg total NH₃/m³. No LC₅₀ data for ammonium hydroxide.

Sensitization Capability: No data found

Synergistic Chemicals: No data found

Genetic Toxicity: Anhydrous ammonia tested negative for mutagenicity using standard in-vitro bacterial studies (Ames Test) at concentrations up to 25,000 ppm. No evidence of mutagenicity was observed in an *in vivo* Drosophila test. There is no data showing that ammonia is mutagenic in mammals nor is it carcinogenic.

Human Experience: Occupational exposure of soda ash plant workers to anhydrous ammonia in the air indicated no significant effects at an average concentration of 9.2 ppm. Inhalation exposure of ammonia by human volunteers was tolerated easily up to 100 ppm, although some eye, nose and throat irritation was observed.

Subchronic Toxicity:

Anhydrous Ammonia

Rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs and monkeys were exposed via inhalation to 1,100 ppm, 8 hr/day, 5 days/week, for 6 weeks. This produced transitory mild to moderate eye and nasal irritation and no systemic effects. There was no significant irritation after 5 days of exposure. An exposure to 680



ppm continuously for 90 days was lethal to 13/15 rats, 4/15 guinea pigs, 0/3 rabbits, 0/2 dogs and 0/3 monkeys. Marked eye irritation was noted in rabbits and dogs.

An exposure to 650 ppm continuously for 90 days resulted in death by day 65 for 32/51 rats.

An exposure to 380 ppm continuously for 24 hours for 90 days produced mild nasal irritation in 25% (12 out of 49) of the rats; a slightly elevated leukocyte count was reported in 4 rats.

An exposure to 180 ppm continuously for 24 hours for 90 days produced no observable effects on the organs of 48 rats.

No definitive information available on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity.

Ammonium Hydroxide

No data regarding subchronic toxicity.

No definitive information available on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity.

Chronic Toxicity:

Ammonia and ammonium hydroxide are not recognized as carcinogens by IARC, NTP or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

If spilled into water, ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at very low concentrations. Notify local health and wildlife officials and operators of any nearby water intakes upon contamination of surface water.

Ecotoxicity Information:

Acute Toxicity to Fish: The LC₅₀ for fish ranges from 0.09 to 3.51 mg of un-ionized NH₃/L (21.4 to 279 mg total NH₃/L). Variability is due to test species, test type (static or flow-through), temperature and most notably, pH.

Acute Toxicity to Invertebrates: The 48-hour LC₅₀ for *Daphnia magna* is 2.94 mg un-ionized NH₃/L.

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants (Algae): LOEC ranges from 0.5 to 500 mg NH₃-N/L.

Chronic Toxicity to Fish: NOEC ranges from 0.025 to 1.2 mg un-ionized NH₃/L.

Chronic Toxicity to Invertebrates: NOEC ranges from 0.163 to 0.42 mg un-ionized NH₃/L.

Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants: LOEC ranges from 3 to 250 ppm NH₃.

Environmental Fate Information: Ammonia dissipates relatively quickly in ambient air and rapidly returns to the soil via combination with sulfate ions or washout by rainfall. Ammonia strongly adsorbs to soil, sediment particles and colloids in water under aerobic conditions. Biodegradation of ammonia to nitrate occurs in water under aerobic conditions resulting in a biological oxygen demand (BOD).



13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Anhydrous ammonia is not considered a hazardous waste under United States Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 261. Consult local, state and /or provincial environmental regulatory authorities for acceptable disposal procedures. In Alberta, refer to the *Alberta User Guide for Waste Managers*.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The following U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Transport Canada (TC) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) requirements and United Nations (UN) recommendations pertain to anhydrous ammonia.

	U.S. DOT / IMO	TDG - Canada
Proper Shipping Name	RQ, Ammonia, Anhydrous	RQ, Ammonia, Anhydrous
Hazard Class	2.2	2.3 (8)
Identification Number	UN 1005	UN 1005
Placard	4 Non-Flammable Gas: White gas cylinder symbol on a green background	4 Toxic Gases: Black gas cylinder symbol on a white background
Special Provisions	Inhalation Hazard, STCC 49-042-10	Inhalation Hazard, STCC 49-203-59
OSHA Label Required	Yes	N/A
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	100 pounds	N/A

Other DOT Requirements: Anhydrous ammonia is shipped in pressurized containers with pressure-relief safety devices. The maximum quantity that may be transported in one package on cargo planes is 25 kg. Transport is prohibited on passenger planes and passenger railcars.

Note: For U.S. domestic transport, the words **Inhalation Hazard** (1) must be entered on each shipping paper in association with the shipping description, (2) shall be marked on each non-bulk package in association with the proper shipping name and identification number and (3) shall be marked on two opposing sides of each bulk package. RQ must be on the label for ammonia packages greater than 100 pounds. Contains 0.2% water which is suitable for shipping in a cargo tank made of quenched and tempered steel.

Other TDG Requirements: Anhydrous Ammonia Inhalation Hazard shall be marked on at least two sides of a large means of containment when using the anhydrous ammonia placard. Dangerous goods must not be transported in any quantity on board a passenger carrying ship or on a passenger carrying road vehicle or a passenger carrying railway vehicle.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration): This material is considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.



CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act):

Designated as a hazardous substance. Reportable Quantity (RQ) is 100 lb (45.4 kg). Persons in charge of vessels or facilities are required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) immediately when there is a release in an amount equal to or greater than the RQ. Toll free (800) 424-8802 or Washington D.C. metropolitan area (202) 426-2675.

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986): This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 302 and/or Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

CAS No.	Chemical Name	Amount of Chemical in CFI Product (% by weight)	302 Threshold Planning Quantity for Chemical (lbs.)	313 De Minimis Concentration (% by weight)
7664-41-7	Ammonia	99.0-99.6	500	1.0

User should contact local, state and/or provincial regulatory agencies for information on additional or more stringent reporting requirements.

Sections 311/312: This product has been reviewed according to the U.S. EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of SARA Title III and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

Acute: yes Chronic: yes Fire: yes Reactivity: no

CAA (Clean Air Act): Ammonia is listed as a regulated toxic substance under 112® for purposes of accidental release planning under the Risk Management Program. Threshold quantity is 10,000 lbs. for anhydrous ammonia and 20,000 lbs. for ammonia in solution (or aqua ammonia) at concentrations of 20% or greater.

FWPCA/CWA (Federal Water Pollution Control Act / Clean Water Act): Designated as a hazardous substance. Reportable quantity is 100 lbs. (45.4 kg).

U.S. Coast Guard: Listed as a Liquefied Hazardous Gas (LHG) subject to U.S. Coast Guard regulations at 33 CFR 127 for LHG facilities and 46 CFR 154 for vessels carrying bulk liquefied gases.

DOT (Department of Transportation): Please refer to Section 14 (Transport Information) for guidance concerning transportation.

This material is also regulated by the following states: California, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): NOT LISTED

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.



Canada

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): This product is on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), and is acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Health Canada classifies ammonia as WHMIS Class E, Corrosive Material and WHMIS Class A, Compressed Gas. Health Canada does not classify ammonia as WHMIS Class D, Poisonous and Infectious Material. However, because exposure to ammonia is associated with adverse health effects through inhalation, the Class D symbol may be used to communicate this potential hazard.

WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Product Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

16. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION AND DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

MSDS Prepared By: Environmental Health Decisions (949-481-8600)
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