Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Ammonia
Chemical name : ammonia, anhydrous
Other means of identification : ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; Aqueous ammonia; Aqua ammonia

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 2
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Flammable gas.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May cause frostbite.
May form explosive mixtures in Air.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing gas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Ammonia

Section 2. Hazards identification

Response: Collect spillage. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage: Store locked up. Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture: Substance

Chemical name: ammonia, anhydrous

Other means of identification: ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; Aqueous ammonia; Aqua ammonia

CAS number: 7664-41-7

Product code: 001003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7664-41-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Inhalation: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin contact: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. To avoid the risk of static discharges and gas ignition, soak contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. In case of contact with liquid, warm frozen tissues slowly with lukewarm water and get medical attention. Do not rub affected area. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Ammonia

Section 4. First aid measures

**Ingestion**: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. If frostbite occurs, get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. As this product rapidly becomes a gas when released, refer to the inhalation section.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

**Potential acute health effects**

| Eye contact | Causes serious eye damage. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. |
| Inhalation | Harmful if inhaled. |
| Skin contact | Causes severe burns. Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite. |
| Frostbite | Try to warm up the frozen tissues and seek medical attention. |
| Ingestion | Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. |

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms**

| Eye contact | Adverse symptoms may include the following:, pain, watering, redness, frostbite |
| Inhalation | No specific data. |
| Skin contact | Adverse symptoms may include the following:, pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, frostbite |
| Ingestion | Adverse symptoms may include the following:, frostbite, stomach pains |

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

**Notes to physician**: In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**Specific treatments**: No specific treatment.

**Protection of first-aiders**: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media**: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**: None known.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**: Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is very toxic to aquatic life. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products**: Decomposition products may include the following materials: nitrogen oxides
Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Contact supplier immediately for specialist advice. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If involved in fire, shut off flow immediately if it can be done without risk. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and allow fire to burn. Fight fire from protected location or maximum possible distance. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. For incidents involving large quantities, thermally insulated undergarments and thick textile or leather gloves should be worn.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: Accidental releases pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe gas. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions: Ensure emergency procedures to deal with accidental gas releases are in place to avoid contamination of the environment. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Large spill: Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contains gas under pressure. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe gas. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Cylinders should be stored upright, with valve protection cap in place, and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F). Refer to ANSI/CGA G-2.1, Section 5.13 for electrical classification of anhydrous ammonia storage and handling areas. Where anhydrous ammonia is stored indoors, use electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment with the appropriate electrical classification rating and use only non-sparking tools.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 24 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 17 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 18 mg/m³ 10 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 35 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use ventilation equipment with the appropriate electrical classification rating.

Environmental exposure controls:

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection:

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection:


Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If contact with the liquid is possible, insulated gloves suitable for low temperatures should be worn. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: Gas. [Liquefied gas]
Color: Colorless.
Molecular weight: 17.03 g/mole
Molecular formula: H3-N
Boiling/condensation point: -33°C (-27.4°F)
Melting/freezing point: -77.7°C (-107.9°F)
Critical temperature: 132.85°C (271.1°F)
Odor: Pungent.
Odor threshold: Not available.
pH: Not available.
Flash point: Not available.
Burning time: Not applicable.
Burning rate: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas): Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Lower: 15% Upper: 28%
Vapor pressure: 114.1 (psig)
Vapor density: 0.59 (Air = 1)
Specific Volume (ft³/lb): 22.7273
Gas Density (lb/ft³): 0.044
Relative density: Not applicable.
Solubility: Not available
Solubility in water: 540 g/l
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature: 651°C (1203.8°F)
Decomposition temperature: Not available.
Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**SADT**: Not available.

**Viscosity**: Not applicable.

**Physical/chemical properties comments**: SPECIFIC GRAVITY (AIR=1): @ 70°F (21.1°C) = 0.59
PH: Approx. 11.6 for 1 N Sol’n. in water

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity**: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability**: The product is stable.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials**: Oxidizers

**Hazardous decomposition products**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

**Hazardous polymerization**: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>LC50 Inhalation Gas.</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>7338 ppm</td>
<td>1 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLH</td>
<td>300 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Not available.

**Sensitization**

Not available.

**Mutagenicity**

Not available.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not available.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not available.

**Teratogenicity**

Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Not available.

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Not available.

**Aspiration hazard**
Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure
- Not available.

Potential acute health effects
- **Eye contact**: Causes serious eye damage. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
- **Inhalation**: Harmful if inhaled.
- **Skin contact**: Causes severe burns. Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.
- **Ingestion**: Ingestion of liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- **Eye contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness, frostbite
- **Inhalation**: No specific data.
- **Skin contact**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, redness, blistering may occur, frostbite
- **Ingestion**: Adverse symptoms may include the following: frostbite, stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure
- **Short term exposure**
  - Potential immediate effects: Not available.
  - Potential delayed effects: Not available.
- **Long term exposure**
  - Potential immediate effects: Not available.
  - Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects
- Not available.

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity
- **Acute toxicity estimates**
  - Not available.

Other information
- **IDLH**: 300 ppm
**Section 12. Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>Acute EC50 29.2 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Algae - Ulva fasciata - Zoea</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 2080 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 0.53 ppm Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute LC50 300 µg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Fish - Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</td>
<td>96 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chronic NOEC 0.204 mg/l Marine water</td>
<td>Fish - Dicentrarchus labrax</td>
<td>62 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Not available.

**Mobility in soil**

| Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) | : Not available. |

**Other adverse effects**

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

---

**Section 13. Disposal considerations**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Empty Airgas-owned pressure vessels should be returned to Airgas. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

---

**Section 14. Transport information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOT</th>
<th>TDG</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>IATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN number</td>
<td>UN1005</td>
<td>UN1005</td>
<td>UN1005</td>
<td>UN1005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS</td>
<td>AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS; OR ANHYDROUS AMMONIA</td>
<td>AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS</td>
<td>AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport hazard class(es)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3 (8)</td>
<td>2.3 (8)</td>
<td>2.3 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation hazard</th>
<th>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2), 2.40-2.42 (Class 8), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.</th>
<th>Toxic Inhalation Hazard Zone D</th>
<th>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\textbf{Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 0 Forbidden}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>\textbf{Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: Forbidden}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reportable quantity</td>
<td>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</td>
<td>Packaging instruction</td>
<td>Special provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 lbs / 45.4 kg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</td>
<td>13,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.</td>
<td>ERAP Index</td>
<td>Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited quantity</td>
<td>Passenger Carrying Ship Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Forbidden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging instruction</td>
<td>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger aircraft</td>
<td>Forbidden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo aircraft</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity limitation: Forbidden.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Refer to CFR 49 (or authority having jurisdiction) to determine the information required for shipment of the product.”

Special precautions for user

- Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

- Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

- TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed or exempted.
- Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: ammonia, anhydrous
- Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: ammonia, anhydrous
- Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed
- DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed

Date of issue/Date of revision : 1/5/2017  Date of previous issue : 12/20/2016  Version : 0.09 10/13
Section 15. Regulatory information

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>EHS</th>
<th>SARA 302 TPQ (lbs)</th>
<th>SARA 304 RQ (lbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA 304 RQ: 100 lbs / 45.4 kg

SARA 311/312

Classification: Fire hazard
Sudden release of pressure
Immediate (acute) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Fire hazard</th>
<th>Sudden release of pressure</th>
<th>Reactive</th>
<th>Immediate (acute) health hazard</th>
<th>Delayed (chronic) health hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA 313

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Form R - Reporting requirements</td>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>7664-41-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier notification</td>
<td>ammonia, anhydrous</td>
<td>7664-41-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts: This material is listed.
New York: This material is listed.
New Jersey: This material is listed.
Pennsylvania: This material is listed.
International regulations

International lists

National inventory

Australia: This material is listed or exempted.
Canada: This material is listed or exempted.
China: This material is listed or exempted.
Europe: This material is listed or exempted.
Japan: This material is listed or exempted.
Malaysia: This material is listed or exempted.
New Zealand: This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines: This material is listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea: This material is listed or exempted.
Taiwan: This material is listed or exempted.
Canada

WHMIS (Canada): Class A: Compressed gas.
Class B-1: Flammable gas.
Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class E: Corrosive material

Date of issue/Date of revision: 1/5/2017
Date of previous issue: 12/20/2016
Version: 0.09
11/13
Section 15. Regulatory information

**CEPA Toxic substances:** This material is listed.
**Canadian ARET:** This material is not listed.
**Canadian NPRI:** This material is listed.
**Alberta Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.
**Ontario Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.
**Quebec Designated Substances:** This material is not listed.

Section 16. Other information

**Canada Label requirements**
- Class A: Compressed gas.
- Class B-1: Flammable gas.
- Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class E: Corrosive material

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Physical hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Instability/Reactivity</th>
<th>Special</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Procedure used to derive the classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flamm. Gas 2, H221</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Tox. 4, H332</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Corr. 1, H314</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Dam. 1, H318</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1, H400</td>
<td>Expert judgment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**History**

| Date of printing      | : 1/5/2017 |
| Date of issue/Date of revision | : 1/5/2017 |
| Date of previous issue | : 12/20/2016 |
| Version               | : 0.09    |
Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
UN = United Nations

References

Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.