

### Section 1: Product and Company Identification

**Middlesex Gases & Technologies**

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Product Code: Anhydrous Ammonia

### Section 2: Hazards Identification



**Danger**

**Hazard Classification:**

Eye Effects (Category 1)  
Gases Under Pressure  
Specific target organ toxicity (Single Exposure) (Category 3)

**Hazard Statements:**

Causes serious eye damage  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated  
May cause respiratory irritation;

**Precautionary Statements**

**Prevention:**

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapors/spray.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Wear eye protection/face protection.  
[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

**Response:**

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.  
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**Storage:**

Store locked up.  
Protect from sunlight.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal:**

Dispose of contents and/or container in accordance with applicable regulations.

## Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

<b>CAS #</b>
7664-41-7

Chemical Substance	Chemical Family	Trade Names
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	inorganic, gas	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA; AMMONIA GAS; AMMONIA; SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN; AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS, LIQUIFIED; UN 1005; H3N

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion	Inhalation	Note to Physicians
Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.	Gas: Not a likely route of exposure	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention. Wear personal protective equipment if gas still present.	For inhalation, consider oxygen.

## Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Products of Combustion	Protection of Firefighters
Carbon dioxide, regular dry chemical Large fires: Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.	Nitrogen dioxide, ammonium nitrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply, with full-body encapsulating, chemical protective suit.</li> <li>▪ Wear protective gear with respiratory support.</li> </ul>

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions	Environmental Precautions	Methods for Containment
Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Evacuation radius: 150 feet.	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Reduce vapors with water spray. Do not get water directly on material. Do not get water inside container. Trap spilled material at bottom in deep water pockets, excavated holding areas or within sand bag barriers.

Methods for Cleanup	Other Information
Small spills: Flood with water. Large spills: Dike for later disposal. Collect spilled material using mechanical equipment. Dike for later disposal. Add dilute acid. Absorb with sand or other non-combustible material. Collect runoff for disposal as potential hazardous waste. Do not direct water at source of leak of liquid ammonia.	Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. SARA Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800)424-8802 (USA) or (202)426-2675 (USA).

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling	Storage
Store and use with adequate ventilation. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.	Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin, or clothing. Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Open valve slowly. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Exposure Guidelines

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS: 50 ppm (35 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OSHA TWA 35 ppm (27 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) OSHA STEL (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993) 25 ppm ACGIH TWA 35 ppm ACGIH STEL 25 ppm (18 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) NIOSH recommended TWA 10 hour(s) 35 ppm (27 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) NIOSH recommended STEL

### Engineering Controls

Handle only in fully enclosed systems.

Eye Protection	Skin Protection	Respiratory Protection
Wear splash resistant safety goggles with a face shield. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.	Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply, with full-body encapsulating, chemical protective suit.

### General Hygiene considerations

- Avoid breathing vapor or mist
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin
- Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Appearance	Color	Change in Appearance	Physical Form	Odor	Taste
Gas	Colorless	Colorless	N/A	Gas, liquid	Pungent odor	N/A

Flash Point	Flammability	Partition Coefficient	Autoignition Temperature	Upper Explosive Limits	Lower Explosive Limits
Not available			1204 F (651 C)	0.28	0.15

Boiling Point	Freezing Point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor Density	Specific Gravity	Water Solubility	pH	Odor Threshold	Evaporation Rate	Viscosity
-27 F (-33 C)	-108 F (-78 C)	6658 mmHg @ 21 C	0.5967 (Air=1)	Not applicable (gas); 0.682 @ -33.4 C (liquefied gas)	38% @ 20 C	11.6 (1.0 N solution)	1-5 ppm	Not applicable	0.255 mPa.s (0.255 centipoises) @ -33.5 C (liquefied gas)

Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Density	Weight per Gallon	Volatility by Volume	Volatility	Solvent Solubility
17.03	N-H3	0.7067 g/L @ 25 C	Not available	Not available	Not applicable	Soluble: Methanol, ethanol, chloroform, ether, organic solvents

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible Materials
Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Acids, combustible materials, metals, oxidizing materials, metal salts, halo carbons, halogens, amines, reducing agents, cyanides, bases

Hazardous Decomposition Products	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous Decomposition Products	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Ammonia, oxides of nitrogen	Will not polymerize.

## Section 11: Toxicology Information

### Acute Effects

Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation
2000 ppm/4 hour(s) inhalation-rat LC50	Not established	Burns, severe irritant, pulmonary edema at concentrations over 1500 ppm

Eye Irritation	Skin Irritation	Sensitization
Burns, blindness	Burns, liquefied gas can cause frostbite	Respiratory tract burns, skin burns, eye burns, mucous membrane burns, corrosive to eyes

### Chronic Effects

Carcinogenicity	Mutagenicity	Reproductive Effects	Developmental Effects
Not listed	Available.	Not established	No data

## Section 12: Ecological Information

### Fate and Transport

Eco toxicity	Persistence / Degradability	Bioaccumulation / Accumulation	Mobility in Environment
Fish toxicity: Acute LC50 0.88 mg/L 96 hour(s) Orangethroat; 1600 ug/L 96 hour(s) LC50 (Mortality) Common jollytail ( <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> ) Invertebrate toxicity: 7700 ug/L 96 hour(s) LC50 (Immobilization) Ark shell ( <i>Anadara granosa</i> ) Algal toxicity: 2100-2300 ug/L NR hour(s) (Abundance) Algae, phytoplankton, algal mat (Algae) Phyto toxicity: 16500 ug/L 30 hour(s) (Abundance) Common water-nymph ( <i>Najas guadalupensis</i> ) Other toxicity: Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

## Section 14: Transportation Information

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101

Proper Shipping Name	ID Number	Hazard Class or Division	Packing Group	Labeling Requirements	Passenger Aircraft or Railcar Quantity Limitations	Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity Limitations	Additional Shipping Description
Ammonia, anhydrous	UN1005	2.2, 2.3	Not applicable	2.3; 8	Forbidden	Forbidden	Toxic-Inhalation Hazard Zone D

### Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Shipping Name	UN Number	Class	Packing Group / Risk Group
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS; or ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	UN1005	2.3; 8	Not applicable

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

### U.S. Regulations

CERCLA Sections	SARA 355.30	SARA 355.40
100 LBS RQ	500 LBS TPQ	100 LBS RQ

### SARA 370.21

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Reactive	Sudden Release
Yes	No	No	No	Yes

### SARA 372.65

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS

### OSHA Process Safety

10000 LBS TQ

### State Regulations

CA Proposition 65
Not regulated.

### Canadian Regulations

WHMIS Classification
A, B1, D1A, E

### National Inventory Status

US Inventory (TSCA)	TSCA 12b Export Notification	Canada Inventory (DSL/NDSL)
Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Not determined.

## Section 16: Other Information

NFPA Rating
HEALTH=3 FIRE=1 REACTIVITY=0

0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard