

#### **AMMONIA**

 SDS NO.
 MG-900

 REVISION DATE
 08/12/2022

 ISSUE DATE
 22/09/2009

 REV. NO.
 02

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1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION		
1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:	1.1 PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:	
1.1.1 PRODUCT NAME	Ammonia, Anhydrous	
1.1.2 SYNONYMS	Ammonia; Anhydrous Ammonia; Aqueous Ammonia; Aqua Ammonia	
1.1.3 CAS NUMBER	7664-41-7	
1.1.4 CHEMICAL FORMULA	NH <sub>3</sub>	
1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE AGAINST:	SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED	
1.2.1 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES	Synthetic/Analytical chemistry.	
1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER:		
1.3.1 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	Multan Chemicals Limited 4-C-II Industrial Estate, Multan, Pakistan	
1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:		
1.4.1 EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER(S)	+92-61-6538206-8	
2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION		
2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF 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	
2.2 LABEL ELEMENTS :		
2.2.1 LABELING PICTOGRAMS		
2.2.2 SIGNAL WORD	Danger	



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2.2.3 HAZARD STATEMENT	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.
2.2.4 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT	Read and follow all Safety Data Sheets (SDS) before use. Close valve after each use and when empty. Use equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use. Use a back flow preventative device in the piping. Use only equipment of compatible materials of construction. Always keep container in upright position. Approach suspected leak area with caution.
2.3 OTHER HAZARDS	Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite.
3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIE	NTS
3.1 SUBSTANCES:	
3.1.1 CHEMICAL IDENTITY OF THE SUBSTANCE	Substance
3.1.2 COMMON NAME(S)/ SYNONYM(S)	Ammonia, Anhydrous
3.1.3 CAS NO.	7664-41-7
3.1.4 IMPURITIES AND STABILIZING ADDITIVES WHICH ARE THEMSELVES CLASSIFIED AND WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE	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.
4 - FIRST AID MEASURES	
4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES :	
4.1.1 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



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	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.
4.1.2 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.
4.1.3 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.
4.1.4 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.
4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFE	CTS BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED:
4.2.1 ACUTE SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS	Causes serious eye damage. Liquid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Causes severe burns. Dermal contact with rapidly evaporating liquid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.
4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED	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.



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5 – FIRI	5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
5.1	1 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:	
	5.1.1 SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
5.2	SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE	CHEMICAL:
	5.2.1 DURING FIRE	Contains gas under pressure. Flammable gas.
	5.2.2 DURING EXPLOSION	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.
	5.2.3 DURING REACTIVITY	Decomposition products may include the following materials: nitrogen oxides
5.3	ADVICE FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:	
	5.3.1 FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS	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.
	5.3.2 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS	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.
6 - ACC	CIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
6.1	PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE	EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:
	6.1.1 GENERAL MEASURES	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.



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6.1.2 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR NON-EMERGENCY PERSONNEL	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.
6.1.3 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONDERS	If specialized 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".
6.2 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.
6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Stop leak if without risk. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.
7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE	
7.1 PRECAUTION FOR SAFE HANDLING	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. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. 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

Read this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use or disposal of this product. Pass along the information to employees and any other persons who could be exposed to the product to be sure that they are aware of information before use or other exposure. The SDS information is based on sources believed to be reliable. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse are beyond our control, **MULTAN CHEMICALS LIMITED** makes no warranty, either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or continuing accuracy of the information contained herein and disclaims all liability for reliance thereon. Also, additional information may be necessary or helpful for specific conditions and circumstances of use. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of this product and to evaluate risks prior to use, and then to exercise appropriate precautions for protection of employees and others.

cylinder movement.



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7.2 CONDITION FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:		
7.2.1 SAFE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Cylinder temperatures should not exceed 52 °C (125 °F).	
7.2.2 KEEP AWAY FROM	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.	
7.2.3 SUITABLE PACKAGING MATERIAL	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.	
8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION	ON	
8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS :		
	Exposure limits	
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). STEL: 24 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 17 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours.	
8.1.1 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 18 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours.	
	OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 35 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.	
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.	
8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS:		
8.2.1 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 explosion-proof ventilation equipment.	



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8.2.2 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION ME EQUIPMENT:	ASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE
8.2.2.1 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.
8.2.2.2 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.
8.2.2.3 EYE 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.
8.2.2.4 SKIN 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.
8.3 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.



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9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL ROPERTIES	
9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:	
9.1.1 PHYSICAL STATE	Gas. [Liquefied gas]
9.1.2 APPEARANCE	Colorless.
9.1.3 MOLECULAR MASS	17.03 g/mole
9.1.4 COLOR	Colorless.
9.1.5 ODOR	Pungent.
9.1.6 MELTING POINT	-77.7°C (-107.9°F)
9.1.7 FREEZING POINT	-77.7°C (-107.9°F)
9.1.8 BOILING POINT	-33°C (-27.4°F)
9.1.9 CRITICAL TEMPERATURE	132.85°C (271.1°F)
9.1.10 AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE	651°C (1203.8°F)
9.1.11 FLAMMABILITY (SOLID/GAS)	Extremely flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidizing materials.
9.1.12 VAPOR PRESSURE	114.1 (psig)
9.1.13 RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY	0.59   Air = 1)
9.1.14 RELATIVE GAS DENSITY	0.044 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
9.1.15 SOLUBILITY	540 g/l
9.1.16 EXPLOSIVE LIMITS	Lower: 15% Upper: 28%
10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
10.1 REACTIVITY	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY	The product is stable.
10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTION	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
10.4 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.
10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	Oxidizers
10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.



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11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION			
11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS:			
11.1.1 ACUTE TOXICITY	IDLH : 300 ppm		
11.1.2 CORROSION/ IRRITATION	Not available.		
11.1.3 RESPIRATORY/SKIN SENSITIZATION	Not available.		
11.1.4 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)	Not available.		
11.1.5 MUTAGENICITY	Not available.		
11.1.6 CARCINOGENICITY	Not available.		
11.1.7 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	Not available.		
12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION			
12.1 TOXICITY	Result  Acute EC50 29.2 mg/l Marine water Acute LC50 2080 μg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 0.53 ppm Fresh water Acute LC50 300 μg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 0.204 mg/l Marine water	Species  Algae - Ulva fasciata - Zoea Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Hypophthalmichthys nobilis Fish - Dicentrarchus labrax	Exposure  96 hours 48 hours 48 hours 96 hours 62 days
12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY	Not available.		
12.3 BIO ACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL	Not available.		
12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL	Not available.		
13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS			
13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS:			
13.1.1 PROVISION RELATING TO WASTE	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. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.		
13.1.2 DISPOSAL METHODS	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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.		
13.1.3 PACKAGING/ CONTAINER	Empty containers or line residues. Do not punctur		



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14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION		
14.1 ROAD (ADR):		
14.1.1 UN NUMBER	UN1005	
14.1.2 UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	
14.1.3 TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS (ES	) :	
14.1.3.1 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	268	
14.1.4 PACKING GROUP:		
14.1.3.1 LABELS	TOTAL ANDREAS CAR.	
14.1.5 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE	R:	
14.1.5.1 SPECIAL PROVISIONS	Inhalation hazard  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.  Reportable quantity 100 lbs / 45.4 kg Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	
14.1.5.2 LIMITED QUANTITIES	Limited quantity Yes.  Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.  Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: Forbidden.  Special provisions 13,T50	



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(A) (E) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B		
Yes.		
The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of $\leq 5$ L or $\leq 5$ kg.		
14.3 AIR (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR):		
UN1005		
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5):		
14.3.3.1 CLASS 2.3 (8)		
SER:		
The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.		
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 0 Forbidden Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: Forbidden		



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#### 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

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

#### 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