

Aqua Ammonia 20-0-0

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Aqua Ammonia 20-0-0
Other means of identification : Synonym: Aqua Ammonia Industrial Grade 20.65 Baumé
 Product code: 2490-14205
 Historic MSDS #: 16005
Product type : Liquid. This product consists of ammonia gas dissolved in water. A portion (<0.1%) will convert to ammonium hydroxide.

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

Identified uses	
Fertilizer. Industrial applications: Industrial and Institutional Cleaning Products. Manufacture of chemical products. Pollution control products.	
Uses advised against	Reason
Product is not intended for consumer use.	Risk cannot be ruled out.

Supplier's details : Agrium Wholesale
 13131 Lake Fraser Drive, S.E.
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2J 7E8

Agrium U.S. Inc.
 Suite 1700, 4582 South Ulster St.
 Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 80237

Company phone number (North America):
 1-800-403-2861 (Customer Service)

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : Agrium North American 24 Hr Emergency Telephone Numbers:
 English:
 Transportation Emergencies: 1-800-792-8311
 Medical Emergencies: 1-303-389-1653
 French or Spanish:
 Transportation or Medical Emergencies: 1-303-389-1654

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 : ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1B
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Toxic if inhaled.
 Harmful if swallowed.
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statements

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

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Do not breathe gas, vapor or spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Water	75.5	7732-18-5
Ammonia	24.5	7664-41-7

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** : CORROSIVE. Begin eye irrigation immediately. All eye exposures to aqua ammonia require medical evaluation following decontamination. Immediately rinse eyes with large quantities of water or saline for a minimum 20 minutes, longer irrigation time is preferred if possible, due to the chemical reaction that occurs - see Notes to Physician below. If possible, remove contact lenses being careful not to cause additional eye damage. If the initial water supply is insufficient, keep the affected area wet with a moist cloth and transfer the person to the nearest place where rinsing can be continued for the recommended length of time. Call an ambulance for transport to hospital. Continue eye irrigation during transport. For additional advice call the medical emergency number on this safety data sheet or your poison center or doctor.
- Inhalation** : CORROSIVE. If gases or vapors exceed the IDLH or are present in unknown concentrations, rescuers must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and a suit resistant to gases (Level B). In the U.S., OSHA Hazwoper requirements under 29CFR1910.120 overrule the lesser protection requirements given in the anhydrous ammonia standard, 1910.111.
 REMOVE PERSON TO FRESH AIR. Watch closely for signs of wheezing and breathing difficulties. Maintain an open airway. If not breathing, begin CPR. Oxygen may be administered by trained personnel. Affected persons who have stopped breathing or are having difficulty breathing or are unconscious need immediate medical attention. Symptoms may be delayed after exposure to ammonia. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 24 - 48 hours. Call an ambulance for transport to hospital. For additional advice call the medical emergency number on this SDS or your poison center or doctor.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : CORROSIVE. Causes severe burns. Immediately begin rinsing the affected areas with water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Affected areas should be rinsed for a minimum 20 minutes, longer irrigation time is preferred if possible, due to the chemical reaction that occurs - see Notes to Physician below. Luke-warm water is recommended for continued irrigation to prevent hypothermia. Conscious persons without breathing difficulties may benefit from prolonged irrigation in a fixed shower or bathing facility prior to hospital transport. Call an ambulance for transport to hospital. Continue skin irrigation during transport. For additional advice call the medical emergency number on this safety data sheet or your poison center or doctor.
- Ingestion** : CORROSIVE. May cause severe burns to the mouth, throat, and stomach. If the affected person requires cardiopulmonary resuscitation, avoid mouth to mouth contact. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, attempt to keep head lower than the chest so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Wash face and mouth with water to remove visible material. If the exposed person is conscious and can swallow, give 1-2 sips of water. Do not give anything else by mouth. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband to prevent any breathing restrictions. For signs of breathing difficulties, refer to the INHALATION section. Call an ambulance for transportation to hospital. For additional advice, call the medical emergency number on this safety data sheet or your poison center or doctor.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Corrosive to eyes on contact. Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact can result in temporary or permanent corneal damage and/or blindness. The full extent of damage to the eyes may not be known for 1 week after injury.
- Inhalation** : Toxic if inhaled. Corrosive to the respiratory system. May cause severe breathing difficulties.
- Skin contact** : Corrosive to the skin. Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : Corrosive to the digestive tract. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. May cause respiratory irritation.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
Direct contact with the eyes can cause irreversible damage, including blindness.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
coughing
respiratory tract irritation
wheezing and breathing difficulties
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
bloating
throat and stomach pain
nausea or vomiting
difficulty swallowing
respiratory tract irritation
wheezing and breathing difficulties

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

- Notes to physician** : This product consists of ammonia gas dissolved in water. A portion will convert to ammonium hydroxide. Ammonium hydroxide will rapidly penetrate the stratum corneum layer, eyes, and mucous membranes causing liquefaction necrosis. The extent of injury depends on duration of exposure and concentration of liquid. Do not attempt to use chemicals to neutralize the exposure. Inhalation of gas or vapor may cause delayed pulmonary symptoms (acute lung injury). The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 24-48 hours. 24 Hr Medical Emergency telephone number for professional support: English: 1-303-389-1653; French or Spanish: 1-303-389-1654.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Specific treatments** : Corrosive hydroxyl ions generated by the production of ammonium hydroxide rapidly penetrate the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Outcomes can be improved by minimizing time to decontamination and extending decontamination times to reduce tissue damage. Expert opinion indicates extended decontamination is required to remove corrosive chemicals. Skin and eye decontamination should be performed for a minimum 20 minutes, longer irrigation time is preferred if possible. Extended decontamination times may be required depending on the exposure. To avoid hypothermia, irrigation water should be maintained at a comfortable temperature. If the patient is not in extremis, it may be necessary to delay transport to emergency care facilities to ensure adequate decontamination time. However, early patient transport may be necessary depending on patient's condition or the availability of water. If possible, continue skin and/or eye irrigation during emergency medical transport. Double-bag contaminated clothing and personal belongings of the patient.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Depending on the situation, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask, gloves, protective clothing and a respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation of oral exposure patients is not recommended. First-aiders with contaminated clothing should be properly decontaminated.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Non-flammable. Material will not burn. Flammable concentrations of vapor may accumulate in the headspace of containers. In case of fire, use water spray.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
nitrogen oxides
Ammonia

- 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.

- 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.

- Remark** : Contain and collect the water used to fight the fire for later treatment and disposal.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- 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. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : The personal protective equipment required varies, depending upon your risk assessment.
- Respiratory Protection:**
Use a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece for ammonia concentrations up to 300 PPM. Use a positive pressure (pressure demand) SCBA for concentrations above 300 PPM, for emergency response, or for entry into unknown concentrations.
- Eye Protection:**
Ensure adequate eye protection for your specific work conditions. Use chemical goggles and a face shield or full facepiece air purifying or air supplied respirator.
- Skin Protection**
Ensure splash protection where your risk assessment indicates this hazard. Use butyl rubber, polyurethane, or nitrile coveralls, suits, boots, and gloves as needed.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Refer to Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide 154 for further information regarding spill control and Isolation/Protective Action Distances Guidelines. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : 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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13).

or

Pump spilled material to a suitable, labeled container for recycling or disposal. Do not use a vacuum truck to transfer this material. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. 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). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Separate from acids. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Ammonia	ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 17 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 24 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 27 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Water

TWA: 18 mg/m³ 10 hours.
 STEL: 35 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 27 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 35 mg/m³ 8 hours.
 None assigned.

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.

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

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. 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.
 > 8 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber or Viton®
 4 - 8 hours (breakthrough time): nitrile rubber
 Contact your personal protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of the equipment for the intended purpose.

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.
 Recommended: butyl rubber or nitrile rubber chemical-resistant protective suit
 Contact your personal protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of the equipment for the intended purpose.

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.
 Recommended: Impervious rubber safety boots.

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. Contact your personal protective equipment supplier to verify the compatibility of the equipment for the intended purpose.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : Clear. Colorless.
Odor : Pungent. Ammoniacal.
Odor threshold : 17 ppm
pH : 12.3
Melting point : -45°C (-49°F)

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Boiling point	: 27°C (80.6°F)
Flash point	: [Product does not sustain combustion.]
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Flammable concentrations of vapor may accumulate in the headspace of containers.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Ammonia: Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: 16 - 25%
Vapor pressure	: 240.8 kPa (1806 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	: 0.6 to 1.2 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 0.9
Solubility	: Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Reactive with acids Incompatible with halogens, hydrogen peroxide, chlorinated hydrocarbons, fluorine, nitric acid, oxidizing agents and sulfuric acid.
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	: Flammable concentrations of vapor may accumulate in the headspace of containers. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	: Extremely reactive or incompatible with acids. Highly reactive with oxidizing agents and reducing agents. Forms explosive compounds with many heavy metals such as mercury or silver. May react explosively with chlorine, hypochlorites such as bleach or chlorinating chemicals and other halogens such as bromine, iodine, fluorine or their compounds. Highly corrosive to copper and its alloys. Slightly corrosive to aluminum and zinc. Very slightly corrosive to mild steel. Non-corrosive to glass or stainless steel (304 or 316). Do not use copper, brass, bronze, or galvanized steel in contact with ammonia. Do not use brazed joints in ammonia service. Contact your sales representative or a metallurgical specialist to ensure compatibility with your equipment.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Ammonia	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	9500 ppm	1 hours
Ammonia, aqueous solution	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	2000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	350 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Slightly toxic

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Corrosive to the skin.
- Eyes** : Corrosive to eyes.
- Respiratory** : Severely irritating to the respiratory system.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Respiratory : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

- Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Inhalation (vapors)
 Skin contact

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Corrosive to eyes on contact. Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact can result in temporary or permanent corneal damage and/or blindness. The full extent of damage to the eyes may not be known for 1 week after injury.
- Inhalation** : Toxic if inhaled. Corrosive to the respiratory system. May cause severe breathing difficulties.
- Skin contact** : Corrosive to the skin. Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : Corrosive to the digestive tract. May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach. May cause respiratory irritation.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain
 watering
 redness
 Direct contact with the eyes can cause irreversible damage, including blindness.
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.
 coughing
 respiratory tract irritation
 wheezing and breathing difficulties
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 redness
 blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 bloating
 throat and stomach pain
 nausea or vomiting
 difficulty swallowing
 respiratory tract irritation
 wheezing and breathing difficulties

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : In case of inhalation, symptoms may be delayed. Observation may be warranted. Pulmonary edema may occur several hours after exposure.

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

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (gases)	2000 ppm

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ammonia	Acute EC50 29.2 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva fasciata - Zoea	96 hours
	Acute LC50 2080 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 0.53 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 300 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Hypophthalmichthys nobilis	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	3 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.204 mg/l Marine water	Fish - Dicentrarchus labrax	62 days
Ammonia, aqueous solution	Acute LC50 37 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Harmful to aquatic life.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Not persistent.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Mobility in soil







- Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})** : Not available.
- Mobility** : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : 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. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN2672	UN2672	UN2672	UN2672	UN2672	UN2672
UN proper shipping name	Ammonia solutions or Ammonium hydroxide, relative density (specific gravity) between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15°C in water, with more than 10 per cent but not more than 35 per cent ammonia	Ammonia solutions or Ammonium hydroxide, relative density (specific gravity) between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15°C in water, with more than 10 per cent but not more than 35 per cent ammonia	Ammonia solutions or Ammonium hydroxide, relative density (specific gravity) between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15°C in water, with more than 10 per cent but not more than 35 per cent ammonia	Ammonia solutions or Ammonium hydroxide, relative density (specific gravity) between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15°C in water, with more than 10 per cent but not more than 35 per cent ammonia	Ammonia solutions or Ammonium hydroxide, relative density (specific gravity) between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15°C in water, with more than 10 per cent but not more than 35 per cent ammonia	Ammonia solutions or Ammonium hydroxide, relative density (specific gravity) between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15°C in water, with more than 10 per cent but not more than 35 per cent ammonia
Transport hazard class(es)	8 	8 	8 	8 	8 	8 
Packing group	III	III	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Additional information	Reportable quantity 1000 lbs / 454 kg [133.26 gal / 504.44 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements. Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 5 Passenger Carrying Ship Index 5	-	-	-	-

Section 14. Transport information

limitation: 5 L					
Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L					
<u>Special provisions</u> 336, IB3, IP8, T7, TP1					

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
TSCA 8(b) inventory: All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: ammonia, aqueous solution

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

**DEA List II Chemicals
(Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Immediate (acute) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Ammonia	≥20 - <25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	Aqua Ammonia 20-0-0	7664-41-7	≥90
Supplier notification	Aqua Ammonia 20-0-0	7664-41-7	≥90

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 : The following components are listed: Ammonium hydroxide

New York : The following components are listed: Ammonium hydroxide

New Jersey : The following components are listed: Ammonium hydroxide

Section 15. Regulatory information

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: Ammonium hydroxide

California Prop. 65

Not listed.

International regulations

International lists

National inventory

Australia	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	: All components are listed or exempted.
China	: All components are listed or exempted.
Europe	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	: All components are listed or exempted.
Malaysia	: All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

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

Health	3
Flammability	0
Physical hazards	0

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).

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

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



Copyright © 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. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 7/20/2015.
Date of previous issue	: 6/18/2015.
Version	: 1.2
Prepared by	: Agrium Wholesale Environment, Health, Safety and Security e-mail: productsafety@agrium.com

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
- MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

References

- : REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 18 DECEMBER 2006, with successive adaptations, amendments, and corrigenda.
- REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 16 DECEMBER 2008, with successive adaptations, amendments, and corrigenda.
- ECHA, European Chemicals Agency, Classification and Labelling Database
- DIRECTIVE 2012/18/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 4 JULY 2012
- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), latest revision.
- Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on the inland transport of dangerous goods, with successive amendments.
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▼ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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