

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Chemical Product And Company Identification

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name :	Aqua Ammonia Solutions
HBCC SDS number :	CA10000
Synonym :	Ammonium Hydroxide, Aqueous Ammonia, Water Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Ammonia Solutions
Supplier :	SURYA CHEM Plot No: 57-58,Opp.Old Arvind Mills, Nr. Olympic
	Laminates, Khatraj, Kalol, Gandhinagar - 382721
Emergency Contact No :	9737117347
Website:	www.suryachemindia.com
	Section 2 - Hazard Identification
OSHA/HCS Status :	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication
oshiyires shires :	Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Classifications of the Product :	Skin Corrosion; Category 1B
	Acute Toxicity, Inhalation; Category 3
	Acute Aquatic Toxicity; Category 1
Pictogram(s) :	
Labels Signal Word:	Danger
Hazard Statements :	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H331 Toxic if inhaled H400 Very toxic to aquatic life



Precautionary statements : P261 Avoid breathing fumes, gas, mist, vapors, spray. P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 Avoid release to the environment. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water, shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 (F IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call POSION CENTER/Physician. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P381) Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. P391 Collect Spillage. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with specified local, regional, national, international regulations for disposal.

Section 3 - Composition/Information On Ingredients

Chemical Name:	Aqua Ammonia Solutions
Synonyms/Common Names:	Ammonium Hydroxide / Aqueous Ammonia / Water Ammonia / Aqua Ammonia / Ammonia Solutions



CAS Number:

For Ammonia Solutions 14-19.5%	Chemical Name	CAS Number	%
	Ammonium Hydroxide	1336-21-6	100
	Anhydrous Ammonia	7664-41-7	14-19.5
	Water	7732-18-5	86-80.5
For Ammonia Solutions 20-30% :	Chemical Name	CAS Number	%
	Ammonium Hydroxide	7664-41-7	100
	Anhydrous Ammonia	7664-41-7	20-30
	Water	7732-18-5	80-70

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Ingestion: Do Not Induce Vomitin	^{g :} If person is conscious, give large quantities of water and, if possible, diluted
	vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, or other citric juices to neutralize the ammonia.
	Delay may cause perforation of esophagus or stomach. OBTAIN MEDICAL
	ATTENTION.
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Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. If breathing has
	stopped, start artificial respiration. Keep victim calm and resting.
	OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.
chin.	
Skin:	Apply water immediately to exposed areas of skin and continue for at least 30
	minutes. Remove contaminated clothing while continuing to apply water. Do not
	apply salves or ointments to affected areas. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.
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Eyes:	Immediately flush with flowing water for at least 30 minutes with the eyelids held
	apart. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Medical Conditions Generally	
Aggravated by Exposure:	Ammonia is a respiratory irritant. Persons with impaired pulmonary function may
Αγγιαναίου μη εχροραίο.	be at increased risk from exposure.



Summary of Acute Health Hazards

May cause corrosion to the esophagus and stomach with perforation and peritonitis. Ingestion causes burning pain in mouth, throat, stomach, and thorax, constriction of throat, and coughing. This is soon followed by vomiting of blood or by passage of loose stools containing blood. Ingestion of 3-4 ml may be fatal.
If inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulty, and convulsions.
Shock or loss of consciousness may result. Brief exposure to 5000 ppm may be
fatal.
Absorption Ammonia, because of its alkalinity and water solubility, tends to break
down and disrupt the outer cell layers, permitting rapid penetration. Even so,
ammonia is not a systemic poison and the effects will be limited to local effects.
Contact Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure.
May cause second-degree burns on long exposure.
Vapor is irritating to the eyes. Liquid will cause burns.
Irritation and possible burns of the skin and mucous membranes. Headache,
salivation, nausea, and vomiting. Difficult or labored breathing and cough with
bloody mucous discharge. Bronchitis, laryngitis, hemoptysis, and pulmonary
edema or pneumonitis. Ulceration of the conjunctiva and cornea, and corneal and
lenticular opacities. Damage to the eyes may be permanent.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Emergency Media:

Water spray or fog type streams. Chemical or CO2 should be used on small fires only. Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool and to protect men affecting the shut off.



Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	The presence of oil or other combustible materials will increase the fire hazard. The explosive (flammable) range of ammonia is broadened by a mixture of oxygen replacing air, and by temperature and pressure higher than atmospheric. Stop the flow of liquid. Approach fire upwind and evacuate area downwind if needed.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
NFPA Rating:	Health - 3; Flammability - 1; Instability - 0 O=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme NFPA Rating is for Ammonia, Anhydrous, Liquefied Gas only. Ammonia Solutions are not rated by the NFPA (National Fire Protection Association).

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions:	Approach spill from upwind and evacuate area downwind.
Protective Equipment:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Emergency Procedures:	Stop the flow.
Methods of Containment & Clean-Up:	Dike to contain spill. Dilute with water, if necessary to reduce ammonia vaporization. Can be neutralized with dilute phosphoric or sulfuric acids. Vinegar will effectively neutralize small spills of aqua ammonia. Prevent runoff from entering streams, drinking water supply or sewers.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Safe Handling:

Avoid heating containers of aqua ammonia. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapors.



Storage:	Avoid storing in close proximity to strong acids.	
Work/Hygienic Practices:	Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands before eating, drinking, or using restroom. Do NOT place food, coffee or other drinks in the area where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible.	
Ventilation:	Local exhaust is essential. Spark-proof fans desirable with mechanical ventilation. Ducts should be located at ceiling level and lead upwards to the outside. Local exhaust must be adequate to reduce ammonia concentration below 25 ppm.	
Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection Exposure Controls Engineering Controls: See Section 7: Ventilation. Eyewash fountain and safety shower should be		
Exposure Controls Engineering Controls: Exposure Guideline(s):	See Section 7: Ventilation. Eyewash fountain and safety shower should be available in the work area. Ammonium Hydroxide: CAS Number 1336-21-6, Exposure Limits (TWAs) in Air: ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm; OSHA PEL: 50 ppm; STEL: 35 ppm Ammonia (concentration 20% or greater): CAS Number 7664-41-7, Exposure Limits (TWAs) in Air: ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm; OSHA PEL: 50 ppm; CAL-OSHA PEL: 25 ppm; STEL: 35 ppm	
Personal Protection		
Personal Protection Equipment (PPE):	Unless ventilation is adequate to keep airborne concentrations below the exposure standard, wear approved respiratory protection such as an ammonia canister mask or an approved air supplied respirator. Canister or cartridge type masks must not be used above their exposure limits. From 0-199 ppm, a cartridge type ½ mask respirator is needed. From 200-299 ppm a	

0-199 ppm, a cartridge type ½ mask respirator is needed. From 200-299 ppm a type "N" gas mask with full face piece is needed. Over 300 ppm a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is required.



Protective Clothing:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Neoprene and nitrile rubber are recommended materials. Polyvinyl alcohol is not recommended.

Eye Protection:

Tight fitting chemical safety and splash-proof goggles and/or a splash-proof face shield must be worn if there is a likelihood of exposure. Persons subject to ammonia exposure must not wear contact lenses.



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Appearance:	Colorless liquid	Odor:	Pungent odor
Odor Threshold:	5 PPM	pH:	12-14
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	N/A OC	Initial Boiling Point/Range:	27°C- 52°C @ 14.7 PSIA
Flash Point:	651°C; 1204°F	Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):	N/A
Flammability:	N/A	Lower/Upper Explosive Limit:	16-25% by volume Ammonia gas
Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	720 @ 27°C; 52°C	Vapor Density (Air=1):	0.6@32°F;0°C
Relative Density:	N/A	Solubility in Water:	100%
Partition Coefficient:	N/A	Autoignition Temperature:	N/A
Decomposition Temperature:	300°C	Viscosity:	N/A
% Volatiles:	14-30%	Specific Gravity (Water=1) @ 60°F	; 15.5°C by % of Solution:
Molecular Weight:	35.05	VOC:	Approx. O g/L



Weight/Gallon (Lbs.) by % of Solution:

Specific Gravity (Water=1) @ 60°F; 15.5°C by % of Solution:

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0.8957 (30%)-0.9261 (20%)	Approx. 0.9459 (14%)	Approx. 0.9459 (14%)	0.92 (19%)
Weight/Gallon (Lbs.) by % of So	lution:		
7.46-7.71 (20-30%)	7.88 (14%)	7.85 (15%)	7.66 (19%)
Baume' @ 60°F by % of Solution			
21.17-26.31 (20%-30%)	18.02 (14%)	18.55 (15%)	20.65 (19%)
	Section 10 - Stability a) () ()	
Reactivity: Ammonia is lightly reactive, easily undergoing oxidation, substitution and addition reactions.			
Chemical Stability:	Stable		
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions or Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur		
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, open flames, and electrical equipment and fixtures which are not vapor- proof or grounded.		
Incompatible Materials:	Contact with mercury, chlorine, bromine, iodine, calcium, silver oxide, or hypochlorite can form explosive compounds.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products: PLANT	Combustion of ammonia will yield	small amounts of nitrogen ar	nd water.
Plot No.57-58,opp.old Arvind Mills,nr.o	lympic Lamination, Village Khatraj, Gandhin 1 91066 01476 info@suryachemindia.		//suryachemindia.com



Section 11 - Toxicological Information					
Routes of Exposure:	Inhalation, ingestion, skin, and eyes				
Symptoms related to physical, chemical, & toxicological characteristics:	Burning of the eyes, conjunctivitis, skin irritation, swelling of the eyelids and lips, dry red mouth and tongue, burning in the throat, and coughing. In more severe cases of exposure, difficulty in breathing, signs and symptoms of lung congestion, and, ultimately, death from respiratory failure due to pulmonary edema may occur.				
Acute and Chronic effects:	See Section 4				
Numerical Measures of Toxicity:	Toxicity by Ingestion: Oral rat, LD50: 350 mg/kg				
Carcinogenicity Lists:	OOO				
NTP:					
IARC Monograph:	No				
OSHA Regulated:	Yes				
	Section 12 - Ecological Information				
Ecotoxicity:	Harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal.				
Persistence and degradability:	N/A				

Bioaccumulative Potential

Mobility in Soil: N/A

N/A



Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Consult Federal, State, or Local authorities for proper disposal procedures

Section 14 - Transport Information			
UN#:	Un2672		
UN/DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Ammonia Solution		
Transport Hazard Class:	8 000		
Packing Group:			
Marine Pollutant:	Yes		
Transport in Bulk:			
Special Precautions:	N/A OOOO		
	Section 15 - Regulatory Information		
Toxicity by Ingestion:	Oral rat, LD50: 350 mg/kg		
IDLH Value*:	300 ppm *The Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health Value		
Reportable Quantity:	1000 Pounds (454 Kilograms) (134 Gal.)		
Maximum use level for Ammonium Hydroxide under NSF/ANSI Standard 60			
Ammonium Hydroxide 19% Maximum use			
Ammonium Hydro	xide 20% Maximum use 25 mg/L		
Ammonium Hydrox	ide 29.45% Maximum use 17 mg/L		
Ammonium Hydro	ide 26° be Maximum use 17 mg/L		
Ammonium Hydro>	ide 24.5%* Maximum use 20 mg/L		

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Plot No.57-58, opp.old Arvind Mills, nr.olympic Lamination, Village Khatraj, Gandhinagar, Gujarat - 382721



Section 313 Supplier Notification: This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of SARA TITLE III Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:



IMPORTANT! Read this MSDS 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 the information before use or other exposure. This MSDS has been prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]. The MSDS 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, Surya Chem 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.