Safety Data Sheet

10% AMMONIA

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

10% AMMONIA

Other Means of

L5503

Identification

Commercial Cleaner.

Recommended Use Restrictions on Use

Keep Away from Children.

Manufacturer

Chemisphere Solutions Ltd., 15 Calder Place, St. Albert, Alberta, T8N 5A6, Canada

Supplier Identifier

Chemisphere Solutions Ltd., 15 Calder Place, St. Albert, Alberta, T8N 5A6, Canada

Emergency Phone No. CANUTEC, 613 966 - 6666, 24 Hours

Alberta Poison Centre, (800) 332 - 1414, 24 Hours

SDS No.

00680073

SECTION 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Corrosive to metals - Category 1; Acute toxicity (Oral) - Category 4; Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4; Skin corrosion - Category 1; Serious eye damage - Category 1

Label Elements





Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s):

Harmful if swallowed.

Harmful if inhaled.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

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Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

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.

Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Other Hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% (Other Identifiers	Other Names
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	7-12		

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First-aid Measures

Inhalation

Take precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment). Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by Poison Centre or doctor.

Call a Poison Centre or doctor.

Skin Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing if necessary.

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Immediately rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Cover with dressing. Call a Poison Centre or doctor if you feel unwell.

Eye Contact

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves if necessary. Immediately rinse the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 30 minutes, while holding the eyelid(s) open. If contact lens is present, DO NOT DELAY irrigation or attempt to remove the lens until flushing is done. Neutral saline solution may be used as soon as it is available. DO NOT INTERRUPT FLUSHING. If necessary, continue flushing during transport to hospital. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Drink large quantities of milk or water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

None known.

Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

None known.

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SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, appropriate foam, water spray or fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Product

Does not burn. May generate ammonia gas. Ammonia gas within the flammable range (15-28%) can be ignited and pose a significant fire and explosion hazard, especially in a confined space.

In a fire, the following hazardous materials may be generated: corrosive, flammable ammonia; corrosive, oxidizing nitrogen oxides; toxic chemicals.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Evacuate area. Fight fire from a safe distance or a protected location. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapours or gases.

For a massive fire, immediately evacuate the area and use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. If a fire occurs in the vicinity of the material, isolate materials not yet involved in the fire, and move containers from the fire area if this can be done without risk. If not possible, cool fire-exposed material with flooding quantities of water to absorb heat, keep containers cool and procted fire-exposed material. Cooling should continue until well after the fire is out. Use extreme caution. Fire or excessive heat may rupture containers and suddenly release flammable and toxic gases. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discolouration of tank. Dike and recover contaminated water for appropriate disposal.

Fire-fighters should enter area wearing specialized protective equipment. (Bunker Gear will not provide adequate protection.) chemical protective clothing (e.g. chemical splash suit) and positive pressure SCBA may be necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Emergency responders: get expert advice. Evacuate the area immediately. Isolate the hazard area. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled product unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Use the personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Increase ventilation to area or move leaking container to a well-ventilated and secure area. Remove or isolate incompatible materials as well as other hazardous materials.

Before entry, especially into confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate monitor.

Environmental Precautions

It is good practice to prevent releases into the environment.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so. Knock down gas with fog or fine water spray.

Small spills or leaks: ventilate the area. Contain and soak up spill with absorbent that does not react with spilled product. Flush spill area. Place used absorbent into suitable, covered, labelled containers for disposal. Contaminated absorbent poses the same hazard as the spilled product.

Large spills or leaks: dike spilled product to prevent runoff. Ventilate the area. Knock down vapour with fog or fine water spray. Cover the spill surface with the appropriate type of foam to reduce the release of vapour. Remove or recover liquid using pumps or vacuum equipment. Flush spill area. Dike and recover contaminated water for appropriate disposal. Store recovered product in suitable containers that are: tightly-covered, corrosion-resistant.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Do not breathe in this product. Prevent skin contact. Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Only use where there is adequate ventilation. Avoid generating vapours or mists.

Prevent uncontrolled release of product. Immediately report leaks, spills or failures of the safety equipment (e.g. ventilation system). Avoid heating that will increase the amount of vapours. Prevent accidental contact with incompatible chemicals. Wear personal protective equipment to avoid direct contact with this chemical.

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Use corrosion-resistant tools and equipment. See Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity) for suitable materials. Never add water to a corrosive. Always add corrosives slowly to COLD water. Properly vent drums to prevent pressure buildup. Do not handle swollen drums. Contact supervisor for advice. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use or empty. General hygiene considerations: wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Launder clothes before rewearing. inform laundry personnel of product hazard(s).

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in an area that is: cool, well-ventilated, separate from incompatible materials (see Section 10: Stability and Reactivity).

Engineering controls are usually required in the storage area to protect against the product's hazard(s). Review Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) for information, Protect from conditions listed in Conditions to Avoid in Section 10 (Stability and Reactivity). Vent drums to prevent pressure buildup.

Comply with all applicable health and safety regulations, fire and building codes.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

	ACGI	ACGIH TLV®		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
Chemical Name	TWA	STEL	TWA	Ceiling	8-hr TWA	TWA	
Ammonium hydroxide	25 ppm	35 ppm	50 ppm				

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use local exhaust ventilation and enclosure, if necessary, to control amount in the air. Use stringent control measures such as process enclosure to prevent product release into the workplace. Use a corrosion-resistant exhaust ventilation system separate from other ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside, taking any necessary precautions for environmental protection.

Provide eyewash and safety shower if contact or splash hazard exists.

Individual Protection Measures

Eye/Face Protection

Wear chemical safety goggles and face shield when contact is possible.

Skin Protection

Wear chemical protective clothing e.g. gloves, aprons, boots.

Butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, nitrile rubber, Viton®/butyl rubber.

Respiratory Protection

Wear a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air respirator.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Colourless.

Odour

Pungent

Odour Threshold

Not available

10.6 - 11.6

Melting Point/Freezing Point

Not available (melting); > -23.1 °C (-9.6 °F) (freezing)

Initial Boiling Point/Range

> 27.2 °C (81.0 °F)

Flash Point

Not applicable

Evaporation Rate

Not available

Flammability (solid, gas)

Not applicable

Upper/Lower Flammability or

Explosive Limit

Not applicable (upper), Not applicable (lower)

Vapour Pressure

~ 10.5 kPa (78.8 mm Hg) at 20 °C

Vapour Density (air = 1) Relative Density (water = 1) ~ 0.6

0.95 - 1.00

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Solubility

Soluble in all proportions in water

Partition Coefficient,

n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)

Not available

Auto-ignition Temperature

Not applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Viscosity

Not available (kinematic); ~ 1 centipoises (dynamic)

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability

Normally stable. Ammonia gas may be given off under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None known.

Conditions to Avoid

High temperatures. Open flames, sparks, static discharge, heat and other ignition sources. Temperatures above 450.0 °C (842.0 °F)

Incompatible Materials

Oxidizing agents (e.g. peroxides), heavy metals and their salts, strong mineral acids, halogens (e.g. chlorine).

Corrosive to: aluminum alloys, carbon steel, copper alloys (e.g. brass and/or bronze).

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Corrosive, flammable ammonia; flammable hydrogen gas; corrosive, oxidizing nitrogen oxides.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation; skin contact; eye contact; ingestion.

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	LC50	LD50 (oral)	LD50 (dermal)
Ammonium hydroxide	3669 ppm (rat) (4-hour exposure)	350 mg/kg (rat)	

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Human experience and animal tests show skin corrosion. The vapour also irritates or burns the skin. Permanent scarring can result.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Human experience and animal tests show serious eye damage.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

Causes severe bronchial irritation and pulmonary edema. At high concentrations may cause death.

Skin Absorption

No information was located.

Ingestion

Causes severe irritation or burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. Swallowing as little as one teaspoonful may cause death.

Aspiration Hazard

Not known to be an aspiration hazard.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

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May cause effects similar to STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure, as described above.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer. Not known to be a skin sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity

Not known to cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

Not known to harm the unborn child.

Sexual Function and Fertility

Not known to cause effects on sexual function or fertility.

Effects on or via Lactation

Not known to cause effects on or via lactation.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not known to be a mutagen.

Interactive Effects

Rats pretreated with a known carcinogen and then exposed to 0.01% ammonium hydroxide in drinking water for 24 weeks showed an increased incidence of gastric cancer.(32,63) This study suggests that long-term oral exposure to ammonium hydroxide may result in the promotion of stomach cancer caused by other chemicals.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is not required by WHMIS. This section is not required by OSHA HCS 2012.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

This section is not required by OSHA HCS 2012. This section is not required by WHMIS 2015.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This section is not required by WHMIS 2015. This section is not required by OSHA HCS 2012.

Special Precautions Not applicable

Transport in Bulk According to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

This section is not required by OSHA HCS 2012. This section is not required by WHMIS.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Prepared By

Chemisphere Solutions Ltd

Phone No.

(780) 460-4670

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Key to Abbreviations

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank

OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration

References

CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for

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Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).

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