SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product form	:	Substance
Substance name	:	Aqua Ammonia
Product code	:	AMMAQ, AMMAQR, AMMAQ19
Formula	:	NH_4OH (aq)
Synonyms	:	Ammonium hydroxide ((NH4)(OH)) / Ammonia aqueous / Ammonia 19% / Ammonia 29% / Ammonia solution / Ammonium Hydroxide / AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE / Ammonia, aqueous / Ammonia, aqueous solution / Ammonia solutions
Other means of identification	:	Aqueous Ammonia; Ammoniacal Liquid

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

Use of the substance/preparation : Industrial use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

PCS Sales (USA), Inc.
1101 Skokie Blvd.
Suite 400
Northbrook, IL 60062
T 800-241-6908 / 847-849-4200

Suite 500
122 1st Avenue South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Canada S7K7G3
T 800-667-0403 (Canada) / 800-667-3930 (USA)

SDS@PotashCorp.com - www.PotashCorp.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 800-424-9300
CHEMTREC

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	H302
Skin Corr. 1B	H314
STOT SE 3	H335

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS05 GHS07

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P260 - Do not breathe gas, vapours, fume, mist, spray
P264 - Wash clothing, hands and forearms thoroughly after handling
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective gloves, protective clothing
P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
P330 - If swallowed, rinse mouth
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container according to local, regional, national, and international regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1.
Very toxic to aquatic life.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name : Aqua Ammonia

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Ammonium hydroxide	(CAS No.) 1336-21-6	18 - 30	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 STOT SE 3, H335

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Note: AMMAQ Typical Nutrient Strength is 29.4% (NH_3)

Note: AMMAQR Typical Nutrient Strength is 29.4% (NH_3)
Note: AMMAQ19 Typical Nutrient Strength is 19% (NH_3)

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation : Using proper respiratory protection, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. . Keep at rest and in a position comfortabe for breathing. . Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Seek immediate medical advice. Symptoms may be delayed.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water (for at least 15 minutes). Seek medical attention immediately if exposure is severe. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Seek medical attention immediately if exposure is severe. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : Harmful if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes burns.

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Causes severe respiratory irritation if inhaled. Symptoms may include: Burning of nose and throat, constriction of airway, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, bronchial spasms, chest pain, and pink frothy sputum. Contact may cause immediate severe irritation progressing quickly to chemical burns. May cause pulmonary edema. Symptoms may be delayed.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Contact may cause immediate severe irritation progressing quickly to chemical burns.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Contact may cause immediate severe irritation progressing quickly to chemical burns. Can cause blindness.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard.

Chronic symptoms : Repeated or prolonged inhalation may damage lungs. Prolonged and repeated contact will eventually cause permanent tissue damage.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as. Carbon dioxide (CO_2).

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Not flammable. Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen. Ammonia.

Explosion hazard : Ammonia vapor concentrations between 16% and 25% can explode on contact with an ignition source.

Reactivity : May accelerate the burning of other combustible materials. Vapors dissolve easily in water. Large amounts of heat may be released as solution forms.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Keep upwind. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection during firefighting : Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

Other information : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Use recommended respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Keep upwind.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Use recommended respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

If spill could potentially enter any waterway, including intermittent dry creeks, contact the U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER at 800-424-8802. In case of accident or road spill notify CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300. In other countries call CHEMTREC at (International code) +1-703-527-3887.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Provide adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources. Contain any spills with dikes or inert absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Do not allow into drains or water courses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Use cold water to absorb ammonia vapor from air.

Methods for cleaning up : Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Thoroughly was down area with water. Dispose of materials in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Practice good housekeeping – spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid all eyes and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist. Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Ensure there is adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and open flame. Employ good maintenance practices to prevent leaks. Use good process control measures to prevent releases.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Detached outside storage is preferable.

Incompatible materials : Avoid contact with: oxidizing gases, silver oxide, acids, copper, tin, and zinc. Hazardous reactions have been documented for contact of anhydrous ammonia with: acetaldehyde, acrolein, boron, boron trioxide, bromine, chlorine, chlorites, chromium trioxide, ethylene oxide, fluoride, gold, hypochlorous acid, iodine, mercury, nitric acid, nitrogen tetroxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitrogen trifluoride, phosphorus trioxide, picric acid, potassium chlorate, potassium ferricyanide, silver, and silver chloride.

Storage area : Store in dry, cool area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from combustible materials. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Protect from high temperatures.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ammonia (7664-41-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	25 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	35 ppm
USA NIOSH IDLH	NIOSH IDLH	300 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)	18 mg/m³; 25 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL)	27 mg/m³; 35 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA)	35 mg/m³ ; 50 ppm
Alberta	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
British Columbia	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Manitoba	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
New Brunswick	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Newfoundland & Labrador	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Northwest Territories	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Nova Scotia	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Nunavut	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Ontario	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Prince Edward Island	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Quebec	TWAEV / STEV	25 ppm (TWAEV), 35 ppm (STEV)
Saskatchewan	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 35 ppm (STEL)
Yukon	TWA / STEL	25 ppm (TWA), 40 ppm (STEL)

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Provide sufficient ventilation to keep ammonia vapors below the permissible exposure limit. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment : Face shield. Gas mask at concentration in the air > > TLV. Protective clothing.

Hand protection : Impermeable protective gloves, such as Nitrile, Neoprene, Viton or Rubber gloves. Check glove manufacturer's permeation / degradation information.

Eye protection : Face shield. Chemical safety goggles. Do not wear contact lenses.

Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing. Chemical resistant suit. Rubber apron, boots. Specialized handling: Wear alkali-resistant gloves.

Respiratory protection	: For exposures at or below 300 ppm use a NIOSH-approved, full-face, negative-pressure respirator fitted with ammonia vapor cartridges. For exposure concentrations above 300 ppm, use a full-face, positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.
Environmental exposure controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear
Molecular mass	: 35.05 g/mol
Colour	: Colorless
Odour	: Ammonia. Pungent. Sharp.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: 11.6
pH solution	: 1 N
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: See freezing point
Freezing point	: -31.1 - -75.5 °C (-24 - -104 °F at 19 - 29%)
Boiling point	: 29.4 - 48.3 °C (119 °F at 19% / 85 °F at 29%)
Flash point	: No data available
Self ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 279 - 629 mm Hg (19 - 29% at 25 °C (77 °F))
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.895 - 0.926 (at 20 °C (68 °F) and 19 - 29%)
Solubility	: Water: Miscible
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 16 - 25 vol % (Ammonia vapor)

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

May accelerate the burning of other combustible materials. Vapors dissolve easily in water. Large amounts of heat may be released as solution forms.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat. Avoid ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Ammonia vapor reacts with chlorine, bromine, mercury, silver, and hypoclorites to form explosive compounds. Avoid contact with: oxidizing gases, silver oxide, acids, copper, tin, and zinc. Hazardous reactions have been documented for contact of anhydrous ammonia with: acetaldehyde, acrolein, boron, boron trioxide, bromine, chlorine, chlorites, chromium trioxide, ethylene oxide, fluoride, gold, hypochlorous acid, iodine, mercury, nitric acid, nitrogen tetroxide, nitrogen trichloride, nitrogen trifluoride, phosphorus trioxide, picric acid, potassium chlorate, potassium ferricyanide, silver, and silver chloride.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Ammonia. Nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Harmful if swallowed.

Ammonium hydroxide (1336-21-6)	
LD50 oral rat	350 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
pH: 11.6

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
pH: 11.6

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity	**EPA Ecological Toxicity rating :**	Slightly toxic to aquatic organisms as defined by USEPA.
	Acute Toxicity to Fish:	(*Cyprinus carpio*): 48-hr semi-static – LC_{50} = 1.34 – 1.70 mg un-ionized NH_3/L.
	Chronic Toxicity to Fish:	(*Ictalurus punctatus*) - 8 days – LC_{50} = 37.5 ppm total ammonia.
	Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:	(*Daphnia magna*) : 48-hr static – LC_{50} = 32 mg HN_4OH/L
	Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:	No data available
	Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:	Ammonia is used by algae and aquatic macrophytes as a source of nitrogen for protein synthesis. Algal assimilation may be a significant sink for ammonia in freshwater environments. It is estimated that 34% of ammonia may be removed via algal assimilation. Ceratophyllum demersum, a non-rooted macrophyte can remove ammonia at the rate ammonia is released through decomposition in a pond.
	Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms:	No data available
	Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants:	Can cause inhibition of photosynthesis
Environmental Fate:	**Stability in Water:**	Miscible in water
	Stability in Soil:	No data available
	Transport and Distribution:	No data available
Toxicity:	No known toxicity	
Degradation Products:	**Biodegradation:**	Miscible in water and readily degrades.
	Photodegradation:	Does not bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Sewage disposal recommendations : This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

Waste disposal recommendations : Place in an approved container and dispose of contaminated materials at a licensed site.

Additional information : Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT / TDG /ADR / RID / ADNR / IMDG / ICAO / IATA

14.1. UN number

UN-No.(DOT) : 2672

DOT NA no. UN2672

14.2. UN proper shipping name

DOT Proper Shipping Name : Ammonia solutions

relative density between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15 degrees C in water, with more than 10 percent but not more than 35 percent ammonia

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136

Hazard labels (DOT)	: 8 - Corrosive substances 
Packing group (DOT)	: III - Minor Danger
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: **336 -** The use of UN1H1 drums, UN3H1 jerricans, and UN6HA1 composite packagings which meet the requirements of part 178 of the HMR at the Packing Group I or II performance level. These packagings are not required to: (1.) meet the venting requirements in §173.24(g) or (2.) be marked with the hydrostatic pressure test marking specified in §173.24a(b)(4). Shipment of packages under this special provision must be made by private or contract motor carrier. Transportation of these packages also requires the door of each van trailer to be marked with "Warning trailer may contain chemical vapor. Do not enter until vapors have dissipated." The driver of the transport vehicle and the consignee(s) must be trained not to enter the transport vehicle until the ammonia vapors have dissipated, and the emergency response information on the shipping paper must indicate that the vehicle contains ammonia vapors. This training must be documented in training records required by §172.704(d). Transport vehicles must be vented to prevent accumulation of vapors at a poisonous or flammable concentration; **IB3 -** Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672). **IP8 -** Ammonia solutions may be transported in rigid or composite plastic IBCs (31H1, 31H2 and 31HZ1) that have successfully passed, without leakage or permanent deformation, the hydrostatic test specified in 178.814 of this subchapter at a test pressure that is not less than 1.5 times the vapor pressure of the contents at 55 C (131 F). **T7 -** 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) **TP1 -** The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 154
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 203
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 241

14.3. Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 154

Reportable Quantity : 100 pounds (for Anhydrous Ammonia), 1000 pounds (for Ammonium Hydroxide)

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Overland transport

No additional information available

Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed ''on deck'' or ''under deck'' on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.

DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 40 - Stow ''clear of living quarters'',52 - Stow ''separated from'' acids,85 - Under deck stowage must be in mechanically ventilated space

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L

IATA ERG Code : 8L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Aqua Ammonia	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard

Ammonium hydroxide (1336-21-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. US State regulations

The following states have an OSH program approved by OSHA. If you are located in any of these states you may be under state jurisdiction rather than federal jurisdiction and your state may have more stringent requirements than OSHA. You should consult your state regulations to ensure compliance.

Alaska	Indiana	Minnesota	North Carolina	Utah
Arizona	Iowa	Nevada	Oregon	Vermont
California	Kentucky	New Mexico	Puerto Rico	*Virgin Islands
*Connecticut	Maryland	*New Jersey	South Carolina	Virginia
Hawaii	Michigan	*New York	Tennessee	Washington
*Illinois				Wyoming

*The state plans in these states apply only to public sector employers. In these states private sector employers are subject to USOL – OSHA jurisdiction. All other state plans apply to both public and private sector employers.

Ammonium hydroxide (1336-21-6)
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Louisiana - Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Conc. - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Conc. - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act
U.S. - Michigan - Polluting Materials List
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - New Jersey - TCPA - Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances (EHS)
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term

15.3. Canadian regulations

Ammonium hydroxide (1336-21-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Sustances List) inventory.
Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List – Disclosure at 1 %

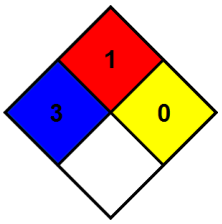
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Skin Corr. 1B	skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Chemical Facility Antiterrorism Standards (6 CFR 27)	:	If the Aqua Ammonia you receive exceeds a concentration of 20% or greater, this product s listed as a Chemical of Interest in 6 CFR 27. Please determine if your use of this product meets the Screening Threshold Quantity as identified in Appendix A to this regulation. If so, you will be required to submit a Top Screen under DHS's Chemical Security Assessment Tool.
Previous PotashCorp MSDS Number	:	MSDS 31 –Aqua Ammonia

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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