



Material Safety Data Sheet

NFPA 	HMIS <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="background-color: #00FFFF;">Health Hazard</td><td style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">3</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: #FFC0CB;">Fire Hazard</td><td style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="background-color: #FFFF00;">Reactivity</td><td style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">0</td></tr> </table>	Health Hazard	3	Fire Hazard	0	Reactivity	0	Personal Protective Equipment <p style="text-align: center;">See Section 15.</p>
Health Hazard	3							
Fire Hazard	0							
Reactivity	0							

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification		<i>Page Number: 1</i>
Common Name/Trade Name	Ammonium Hydroxide, 25% (1+3) Solution	
Manufacturer	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248	Catalog Number(s). A-570 CAS# Mixture. RTECS Not applicable. TSCA TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Ammonium hydroxide CI# Not applicable.
Commercial Name(s)	Not available.	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CHEMTREC (24hr) 800-424-9300 CALL (310) 516-8000
Synonym	Not available.	
Chemical Name	Not applicable.	
Chemical Family	(Alkali.)	
Chemical Formula	Not applicable.	
Supplier	SPECTRUM LABORATORY PRODUCTS INC. 14422 S. SAN PEDRO STREET GARDENA, CA 90248	

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients					
		<i>Exposure Limits</i>			
Name	CAS #	TWA (mg/m ³)	STEL (mg/m ³)	CEIL (mg/m ³)	% by Weight
1) Water	7732-18-5				92.3-93.3
2) Ammonia, anhydrous/Ammonium Hydroxide	7664-41-7/ 1336-21-6	50	35		6.75-7.75/25
Toxicological Data on Ingredients	Ammonia, anhydrous: GAS (LC50): Acute: 2000 ppm 4 hours [Rat]. 4230 ppm 1 hours [Mouse].				

Section 3. Hazards Identification	
Potential Acute Health Effects	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

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Potential Chronic Health Effects	<p>CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ammonia, anhydrous/Ammonium Hydroxide]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.</p> <p>The substance may be toxic to lungs, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.</p>
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Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately. Finish by rinsing thoroughly with running water to avoid a possible infection.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Skin Contact	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Inhalation	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Serious Ingestion	Not available.

Section 5. Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product	Non-flammable.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable.
Flash Points	Not applicable.
Flammable Limits	Not applicable.
Products of Combustion	Not available.
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Not applicable.
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Not applicable.
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	Not available.
Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards	<p>A sudden increase in temperature and pressure preceded a violent explosion when heating 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene and ammonia in a direct fired autoclave.</p> <p>Reaction with liquid ammonia and chlorine azide gives an explosive yellow liquid.</p> <p>Liquid ammonia + 1,2 dichloroethane may explode.</p> <p>Passing ammonia gas over magnesium perchlorate dessicant causes intensive drying of ammonia gas which leads to an exotherm, followed by a violent explosion.</p> <p>Ammonia is capable of reacting with some heavy metal compounds (gold, silver, mercury) to produce materials, some of uncertain constitution, which may explode violently when dry.</p>

Action of ammonia or ammonium salts on gold (III) chloride, oxide or other salts under a variety of conditions gives explosive or "fulminating" gold.

Halogens or interhalogens + ammonia either reacts violently or produces explosive products.

Ammonia + nitrogen trichloride produces endothermic and explosive nitrogen trichloride.

Reaction of ammonia + selenium difluoride dioxide is violent and many of the products and derivatives are both shock and heat sensitive explosives. These include ammonium, potassium silver and thallium salts of the "triselenimidate" ion.

Violent explosions with ammonia + nitrogen oxide can occur in ammonia synthesis gas units.

Liquid ammonia + solid dinitrogen tetroxide reacts explosively.

Oxygen + Platinum: oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid over platinum catalysts, substitution of oxygen for air causes fairly vigorous explosions.

Thiocarbonyl azid thiocyanate reacts explosively with ammonia gas.

Thiotriazyl chloride will rapidly absorb ammonia gas and then explode.

Tetramethylammonium amide decomposes explosively at ambient temp. in presence of ammonia.

Liquid ammonia + tellurium tetrachloride at -15 C forms tellurium nitride which explodes at 200 C.

Ammonia + tellurium tetrabromide gives a mixture of tritellurium tetramitride and tellurium bromide nitride, which explodes on heating.

Liquid ammonia + ethylene oxide causes violent polymerization and a vapor cloud explosion.

Ammonia + picric acid forms explosive salts.

(Ammonia, anhydrous)

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill	Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid.
Large Spill	Corrosive liquid. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of acetic acid. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions	Keep container dry. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Storage	Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
Personal Protection	Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots.
Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.
Exposure Limits	<p>Ammonia, anhydrous</p> <p>TWA: 17 STEL: 24 (mg/m³) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation</p> <p>TWA: 25 STEL: 35 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [USA] Inhalation</p> <p>TWA: 50 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [USA] Inhalation</p> <p>TWA: 35 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [USA] Inhalation</p> <p>TWA: 25 STEL: 35 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] Inhalation</p> <p>TWA: 18 STEL: 15 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] Inhalation</p> <p>Ammonium Hydroxide:</p> <p>TWA: 25 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States]</p> <p>TWA: 50 STEL: 35 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States]</p> <p>TWA: 25 STEL: 35 from NIOSH</p> <p>Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.</p>

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Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance	Liquid.	Odor	Ammoniacal (Ammonia-like)
Molecular Weight	Not applicable.	Taste	Acrid.
pH (1% soln/water)	Basic.	Color	Clear Colorless.
Boiling Point	The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water).		
Melting Point	Not available.		
Critical Temperature	Not available.		
Specific Gravity	0.97 - 0.98(Water = 1)		
Vapor Pressure	The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Water).		
Vapor Density	The highest known value is 0.62 (Air = 1) (Water).		
Volatility	Not available.		
Odor Threshold	Not available.		
Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.	Not available.		
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available.		
Dispersion Properties	See solubility in water, methanol, diethyl ether.		
Solubility	Easily soluble in cold water, hot water. Soluble in methanol, diethyl ether.		

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability	The product is stable.
Instability Temperature	Not available.
Conditions of Instability	Incompatible materials
Incompatibility with various substances	Slightly reactive to reactive with oxidizing agents, metals, acids.
Corrosivity	Extremely corrosive in presence of zinc, of copper. Corrosive in presence of aluminum. Non-corrosive in presence of glass, of stainless steel(304), of stainless steel(316).
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Halogens, salts of silver and zinc, air and hydrocarbons, calcium, 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene, chloroformamidinium nitrate, 2-chloronitrobenzene, chlorine azide, magnesium perchlorate, halogens or interhalogens, iodine, potassium, nitrogen trichloride, potassium chlorate, nitryl chloride, chromyl chloride, chromium trioxide, trioxygen difluoride, selenium difluoride dioxide, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitrogen oxide, dinitrogen tetraoxide, oxygen, platinum, silver chloride, thiocarbonyl azide thiocyanate, sulfinyl chloride, thiothiazyl chloride, tetramethylammonium amide, tellurium tetrachloride, tellurium tetrabromide, silver (I) oxide, dichlorine oxide, silver nitrate, ethylene oxide, acetaldehyde, acrolein, boron, boron triiodide, bromine, bromine pentafluoride, fluorine, chloric acid, chlorine monoxide, chlorine trifluoride, chlorites, chlorosilane, chromic anhydride, ethylene dichloride, hydrogen bromide, hypochlorous acid, nitrogen peroxide, fluorine, some heavy metals (gold, silver, mercury), hexachloromelamine, hydrazine, alkali metals, nitrogen trifluoride, oxygen difluoride, phosphorous trioxide, potassium and arsine, potassium and phosphine, potassium and sodium nitrite, potassium ferricyanide, potassium mercuricyanide, sodium and carbon monoxide, stibine, sulfur, sulfur dichloride, tellurium hypopentachloride, trichloromelamine, Organic acids, amides, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, vinyl acetate, epichlorhydrin, aldehydes, Acrylic acid, chlorosulfonic acid, dimethyl sulfate, fluorine, gold + aqua regia, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen peroxide, iodine, nitric acid, oleum, propiolactone, propylene oxide, silver nitrate, silver oxide + ethyl alcohol, nitromethane, silver permanganate, sulfuric acid, gold, mercury, and halide salts.. Forms explosive compounds with many heavy metals (silver, lead, zinc) (Ammonia/Ammonium Hydroxide)

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Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Dissolves copper and zinc. Corrosive to aluminum and its alloys. Corrosive to galvanized surfaces. Severe corrosive effect on brass and bronze Liquid Ammonia or Ammonium Hydroxide will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings such as ABS, Acetal, Hytrel, Buna (Nitrile), Natural Rubber, LDPE, Nylon, Polycarbonate, Hypalon, and Viton.
Polymerization	Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry	Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	For Ammonium Hydroxide: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 350 mg/kg [Rat].
Chronic Effects on Humans	MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ammonia, anhydrous/Ammonium Hydroxide]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Lowest Published Lethal Dose LCL [Human] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 5000 ppm/5M (Ammonia, anhydrous)
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	May affect genetic material (mutagenic). (Ammonium Hydroxide)
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	Acute Potential Health Effects: Exposure via ingestion can cause nausea, headache and vomiting. Strong irritant of the eyes, mucous membranes, respiratory tract. Concentrated ammonia is a strong irritant of the skin and digestive as well and eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Serious corneal burns or blindness can result from eye exposure to concentrated ammonia gas. Exposure via inhalation may affect behavior (tremors, convulsions, seizures, ataxia, excitement), peripheral nervous system (peripheral nerve sensation), brain, sense organs, respiration (dyspnea), blood, urinary system, and metabolism. Chronic Potential Health Effects: Prolonged or chronic exposure via inhalation will cause asthma-like bronchitis, and hyperammoniaemia, and will affect the brain/behavior. (Ammonia, anhydrous)


Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
BOD5 and COD	Not available.
Products of Biodegradation	Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation	The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation	Not available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
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Section 14. Transport Information

DOT Classification	Class 8: Corrosive material
Identification	: Ammonia solution UNNA: 2672 PG: III
Special Provisions for Transport	Not available.
DOT (Pictograms)	

Section 15. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

Federal and State Regulations	Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Ammonium hydroxide Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Ammonium hydroxide Illinois chemical safety act: Ammonium hydroxide New York release reporting list: Ammonium hydroxide Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide Massachusetts spill list: Ammonium hydroxide New Jersey: Ammonium hydroxide New Jersey spill list: Ammonium hydroxide New Jersey toxic catastrophe prevention act: Ammonium hydroxide Louisiana spill reporting: Ammonium hydroxide California Director's List of Hazardous Substances: Ammonium Hydroxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Water; Ammonium hydroxide CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Ammonium hydroxide: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg);
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California Proposition 65 Warnings	California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: No products were found. California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause birth defects which would require a warning under the statute: No products were found.
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Other Regulations	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). For Ammonium Hydroxide (CAS no. 1336-21-6) EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.(EINECS No. 2215-647-6). Canada: Listed on Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL). China: Listed on National Inventory. Japan: Listed on National Inventory (ENCS). Korea: Listed on National Inventory (KECI). Philippines: Listed on National Inventory (PICCS). Australia: Listed on AICS.
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Other Classifications	WHMIS (Canada) CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.		
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>DSCL (EEC)</td> <td>R34- Causes burns. R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.</td> <td> S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S37/39- Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets. </td> </tr> </table>	DSCL (EEC)	R34- Causes burns. R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
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HMIS (U.S.A.)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Health Hazard</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire Hazard</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reactivity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table>	Health Hazard	3	Fire Hazard	0	Reactivity	0	National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) Health  Flammability Reactivity
	Health Hazard	3						
Fire Hazard	0							
Reactivity	0							

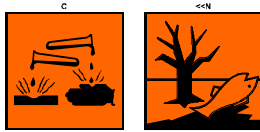
Personal Protection

Specific hazard

**WHMIS (Canada)
(Pictograms)**



**DSCL (Europe)
(Pictograms)**



**TDG (Canada)
(Pictograms)**



**ADR (Europe)
(Pictograms)**



Protective Equipment



Gloves.



Full suit.



Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.



Face shield.

Section 16. Other Information

MSDS Code A0307

References Not available.

Other Special Considerations Not available.

Validated by Sonia Owen on 10/25/2006.

Verified by Sonia Owen.

Printed 10/25/2006.

CALL (310) 516-8000

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Notice to Reader

All chemicals may pose unknown hazards and should be used with caution. This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) applies only to the material as packaged. If this product is combined with other materials, deteriorates, or becomes contaminated, it may pose hazards not mentioned in this MSDS. It shall be the user's responsibility to develop proper methods of handling and personal protection based on the actual conditions of use. While this MSDS is based on technical data judged to be reliable, Spectrum Quality Products, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of the information contained herein.