

PRODUCT PROFILE

Aqua Ammonia **Personal Safety & Handling**



EMPLOYEE SAFETY

Any employee that handles aqua ammonia (ammonia solution) should be trained in:

- Hazard Communication
- Safety Equipment
- Materials Handling & Storage
- First Aid & Emergency Response
- Marking & Labeling
- Personal Protective Equipment

Safety equipment is not a substitute for careful handling. Since accidents are unpredictable, safety equipment should be readily available, regularly inspected and carefully maintained to ensure operable condition. A minimum of the following protective and safety equipment is required at each storage facility:

- Goggles and/or full-face shield (Individual)
- Chemical resistant gloves, boots, coat, and apron (Individual)
- Emergency Eyewash (0.4 GPM/15 Minutes) and Safety Shower (20 GPM/15 Minutes)
- Respiratory Protection
- Spill kit
- Fire extinguisher

HEALTH HAZARD

Ammonia liquid and vapor are both strong irritants to the skin, eyes, mucous membranes, and respiratory system. Direct exposure may cause severe burns. Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation and in severe cases, death by asphyxiation.

FIRST AID

- **EYE CONTACT** - Immediately and cautiously rinse eyes with clean water for several minutes. Hold eyelids open to assure complete flushing. If irritation persists, seek immediate medical attention.
- **SKIN CONTACT** - Immediately flush affected areas with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Continue applying water for at least 30 minutes. If the skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. Do not apply salves or ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention.
- **INHALATION** - Immediately move victim away from the exposure and into fresh air. If victim is not breathing or if breathing difficulties develop, artificial respiration or oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
- **INGESTION** – Do not induce vomiting. Ammonia is a corrosive material which will cause alkaline burns. If the victim has any breathing difficulties, seek emergency assistance immediately. If victim is conscious, immediately rinse mouth with water and if possible, diluted vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice or other citric juices.

FIRE HAZARD

- Liquid is not combustible.
- Vapor has flammable limits of 16 to 25% in air. This situation is normally not encountered; but, if storage is exposed to high heat, ammonia will volatilize, causing vapor and pressure build-up.
- Water is the most effective firefighting agent because it quickly absorbs ammonia vapor, thus removing the fire's fuel.
- Proper protective equipment should be worn by anyone fighting a fire.

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The information on this Product Profile is based on data obtained by our own research and is considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data, the results to be obtained from the use thereof, or that any such use will not infringe any patent. This information is furnished upon the condition the person receiving it shall make his own tests to determine the suitability thereof for his particular purpose. For latest product specifications, contact our nearest sales office.

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