

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Anhydrous Ammonia

Synonyms: Ammonia

1.2. Intended Use of the Product No additional information available

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

LSB Chemical L.L.C.

4500 North West Ave.

P.O. Box 231

El Dorado, AR 71731

T (870) 863-1400 - F (870) 863-1126

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (870)-863-1400, (800)-424-9300 (CHEMTREC, 24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Gas 2 H221

Press. Gas (Comp.) H280

Acute Tox. 3 H331

(Inhalation:gas)

Skin Corr. 1B H314

Eye Dam. 1 H318

STOT SE 3 H335

Aquatic Acute 1 H400

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H221 - Flammable gas.
 H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
 H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
 H331 - Toxic if inhaled.
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.
 H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, spray, gas.
 P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 - Wear gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, respiratory protection.
 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.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 - Store locked up.

P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Ammonia	Ammonia gas / Ammonia, anhydrous / Ammonia (anhydrous) / Free ammonia / Anhydrous, ammonia / Anhydrous ammonia / Ammonia anhydrous / Gaseous ammonia / AMMONIA / Non-ionic ammonia / Ammonia Solutions	(CAS-No.) 7664-41-7	99.5	Flam. Gas 2, H221 Press. Gas (Comp.), H280 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:gas), H331 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Water	AQUA / Aqua	(CAS-No.) 7732-18-5	0.5	Not classified

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: If frostbite or freezing from exposure to gas occurs: For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat. Get immediate medical advice/attention. For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a poison center/doctor and follow their advice. Specific treatment is urgent, incorrect first-aid practices will aggravate the injury. Protect affected area with a loose cover until proper medical treatment is received.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Immediately rinse with water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Toxic if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Inhalation of this material can cause serious health effects in small amounts, leading to unconsciousness and death. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: None expected.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Do not extinguish burning gas if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Extinguish secondary FIRES with appropriate materials.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water directly on liquid ammonia. Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Flammable gas. Will burn in the range of 16-25% in air.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Container may explode in heat of fire.

Reactivity: May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause a violent reaction. May be corrosive to metals. Mixtures of ammonia with mercury, gold oxides, and silver can be shock sensitive. Easily dissolves in water, poisonous vapor cloud can be produced.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Corrosive vapors. Toxic fumes are released. Nitrogen oxides.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Do not use water directly on liquid ammonia. Use water spray to disperse vapors.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Eliminate every possible source of ignition. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking. Do not allow product to spread into the environment. Do NOT breathe gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Stop leak, if possible without risk. Ventilate area. Use only non-sparking tools. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. When heated to decomposition, emits toxic fumes. May release corrosive vapors. Copper, silver, cadmium, zinc, alloys, and other reactive metals must not be used in ammonia systems as they can be rapidly corroded. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not breathe gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard.

Handling Temperature: < 48.9 °C

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Comply with applicable regulations. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. Copper, silver, cadmium, zinc, alloys, and other reactive metals must not be used in ammonia systems as they can be rapidly corroded.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in original container or corrosive resistant and/or lined container.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Halogenated compounds. Halogens. Metals. Reactive metals (Al, K, Zn ...). May attack plastic, resins and rubber. Metal salts. Water in contact with the liquid.

Storage Temperature: < 48.9 °C

7.3. Specific End Use(s) No additional information available

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Ammonia (7664-41-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	35 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	18 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	25 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	27 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	35 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	300 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	35 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Face shield. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Corrosion-proof clothing.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Hand Protection	: Wear protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.
Eye and Face Protection	: Chemical safety goggles and face shield.
Skin and Body Protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Respiratory Protection	: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.
Thermal Hazard Protection	: Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.
Other Information	: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless
Odor	: Pungent
Odor Threshold	: ~ 5 ppm
pH	: 11.6 (1N Solution of water)
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: -72.72 °C (-98.9 °F)
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: -29.9 °C (-21.82 °F)
Flash Point	: No data available
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Flammable gas
Vapor Pressure	: 4802.9 mm Hg @15.56°C (60°F)
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: 0.6 @0°C (32°F) Air=1
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.62 @15.56°C (60°F) water=1
Solubility	: High.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Explosive Properties	: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Lower Flammable Limit	: 16 %
Upper Flammable Limit	: 25 %

9.2. Other Information

Gas Group	: Compressed gas
------------------	------------------

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: May react exothermically with water releasing heat. Adding an acid to a base or base to an acid may cause a violent reaction. May be corrosive to metals. Mixtures of ammonia with mercury, gold oxides, and silver can be shock sensitive. Easily dissolves in water, poisonous vapor cloud can be produced.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Halogenated compounds. Halogens. Metals. Reactive metals (Al, K, Zn ...). May attack plastic, resins and rubber. Metal salts. Water in contact with the liquid.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapors. Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen gas. Irritating or toxic vapors.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Toxic if inhaled.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Anhydrous Ammonia	
ATE (Gases)	2,010.05 ppmV/4h
Ammonia (7664-41-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	350 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	5.1 mg/l (Exposure time: 1 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	2000 ppm/4h (Exposure time: 4 h)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

pH: 11.6 (1N Solution of water)

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

pH: 11.6 (1N Solution of water)

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: 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

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Inhalation of this material can cause serious health effects in small amounts, leading to unconsciousness and death. Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. Causes severe irritation which will progress to chemical burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ammonia (7664-41-7)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	25.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	0.26 - 4.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Anhydrous Ammonia	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Anhydrous Ammonia	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Ammonia (7664-41-7)	
Log Pow	-1.14 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Empty gas cylinders should be returned to the vendor for recycling or refilling. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS
 Hazard Class : 2.2
 Identification Number : UN1005
 Label Codes : 2.2



Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
 ERG Number : 125

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS
 Hazard Class : 2
 Division : 2.3
 Subsidiary Risk(s) : 8
 Identification Number : UN1005
 Label Codes : 2.3, 8
 EmS-No. (Fire) : F-C
 EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U



Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS
 Identification Number : UN1005
 Hazard Class : 2
 Division : 2.3
 Subsidiary Risk(s) : 8
 ERG Code (IATA) : 2CP

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Anhydrous Ammonia	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Physical hazard - Gas under pressure Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Ammonia (7664-41-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Listed on the United States SARA Section 302 Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % (includes anhydrous Ammonia and aqueous Ammonia from water dissociable Ammonium salts and other sources, 10% of total aqueous Ammonia is reportable under this listing)
Water (7732-18-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

15.2. US State Regulations

Ammonia (7664-41-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Anhydrous Ammonia

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

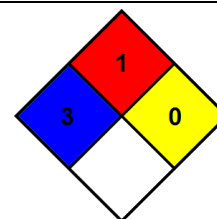
SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 01/30/2020
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:gas)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:gas) Category 3
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Flam. Gas 2	Flammable gases Category 2
Press. Gas (Comp.)	Gases under pressure Compressed gas
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H221	Flammable gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard : 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.
NFPA Fire Hazard : 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.
NFPA Reactivity Hazard : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)