

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.2
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: August 08, 2025

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Ammonia Test Solution Standard Solution

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number CPRM5698

Other names -

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.

Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou

Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175

Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Gases under pressure: Liquefied gas

Flammable gases, Category 2

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

Acute toxicity - Category 3, Inhalation

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H221 Flammable gas

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H331 Toxic if inhaled

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response	P377 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. P381 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P316 Get emergency medical help immediately. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P391 Collect spillage.
Storage	P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. P403 Store in a well-ventilated place. P405 Store locked up. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Ammonia Test Solution Standard Solution	Ammonia, anhydrous	7664-41-7	231-635-3	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Administration of oxygen may be needed. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower for at least 15 minutes. ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer immediately for medical attention.

Following eye contact

Rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Refer immediately for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 125 [Gases - Corrosive]: TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin. Vapors are extremely irritating and corrosive. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)
Vapors cause irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. Liquid will burn skin and eyes. Poisonous; may be fatal if inhaled. Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes. Contact with liquid may cause frostbite. (EPA, 1998)
Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]: TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Avoid any skin contact. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Inhalation of ammonia gas: Observe carefully for signs of progressive upper airway obstruction, and intubate early if necessary. Administer humidified supplemental oxygen and bronchodilators for wheezing. Treat noncardiogenic pulmonary edema if it occurs. Asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic patients may be discharged after a brief observation period. Ingestion of aqueous solution: If a solution of 10% or greater has been ingested or if there are any symptoms of corrosive injury (dysphagia, drooling, or pain), perform flexible endoscopy to evaluate for serious esophageal or gastric injury. Obtain chest and abdominal radiograph to look for mediastinal or abdominal free air, which suggests esophageal or gastrointestinal perforation. Eye exposure: After eye irrigation, perform fluorescein examination and refer the patient to an ophthalmologist if there is evidence of corneal injury.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 125 [Gases - Corrosive]: Some may burn but none ignite readily. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier

than air and spread along ground. Some of these materials may react violently with water. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic and/or corrosive gas through pressure relief devices. Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. For UN1005: Anhydrous ammonia, at high concentrations in confined spaces, presents a flammability risk if a source of ignition is introduced. (ERG, 2016)

Mixing of ammonia with several chemicals can cause severe fire hazards and/or explosions. Ammonia in container may explode in heat of fire. Incompatible with many materials including silver and gold salts, halogens, alkali metals, nitrogen trichloride, potassium chlorate, chromyl chloride, oxygen halides, acid vapors, azides, ethylene oxide, picric acid and many other chemicals. Mixing with other chemicals and water. Hazardous polymerization may not occur. (EPA, 1998)

Excerpt from ERG Guide 154 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible)]: Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes. Some are oxidizers and may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated. For electric vehicles or equipment, ERG Guide 147 (lithium ion batteries) or ERG Guide 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media. In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: gas-tight chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Shut off cylinder if possible. Isolate the area until the gas has dispersed. Remove gas with fine water spray. NEVER direct water jet on liquid.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: gas-tight chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. Shut off cylinder if possible. Isolate the area until the gas has dispersed. Remove gas with fine water spray. NEVER direct water jet on liquid.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas. Environmental precautions: Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from oxidants, acids and halogens. Cool. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Contents under pressure. Storage class (TRGS 510): Gases

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 25 ppm as TWA; 35 ppm as STEL. EU-OEL: 14 mg/m³, 20 ppm as TWA; 36 mg/m³, 50 ppm as STEL. MAK: 14 mg/m³, 20 ppm; peak limitation category: I(2); pregnancy risk group: C

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Cold-insulating gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Gaseous.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Sharp, cloying, repellent
Melting point/freezing point	-77.7 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 mBar.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	33.4 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 mBar. Remarks:Ammonia, anhydrous.;> 48 - < 60 °C. Atm. press.:> 1 013 mBar. Remarks:Water solution with.
Flammability	Flammable. Cylinder may explode in heat of fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 15% by volume; Upper flammable limit: 28% by volume
Flash point	132°C
Auto-ignition temperature	651 °C. Atm. press.:1 013 mBar.
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	pH of 1.0N aqueous solution 11.6; 0.1N aqueous solution 11.1; 0.01N aqueous solution 10.6
Kinematic viscosity	dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 0.7. Temperature:48.9°C.;dynamic viscosity (in mPa s) = 5. Temperature:-40.0°C.
Solubility	In water, 4.82X10+5 mg/L at 24 deg C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = -2.66 /estimate for ammonium hydroxide which is the form of ammonia in water/
Vapour pressure	11.7 Bar. Temperature:30 °C.;8.574 Bar. Temperature:20 °C.
Density and/or relative density	0.771 kg/m³. Temperature:0 °C.
Relative vapour density	0.6 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Mixtures with mercury, silver and gold oxides are shock-sensitive. The substance is a strong base. It reacts violently with acid and is corrosive. Reacts violently with strong oxidants, halogens and many other substances. Attacks copper, aluminium, zinc and their alloys. Dissolves in water evolving heat. The substance reacts with most organic and inorganic compounds, causing fire and explosion hazard. A poisonous, visible vapor cloud is produced from contact of ammonia with water. Ammonia dissolves readily in water evolving heat (exothermic), to form ammonium hydroxide a corrosive, alkaline solution. Ammonia forms shock sensitive compounds with mercury, silver, and gold oxides. Ammonia reacts violently with strong oxidants, acids, halogens, and many heavy metals. Ammonia is corrosive to copper and galvanized surfaces. When ammonia is heated to decomposition, it emits toxic fumes and nitrogen oxides. Liquid ammonia will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not flammable. The gas is lighter than air., Ammonia gas is lighter than air. However, under certain conditions, when compressed liquified ammonia gas initially escapes a cylinder and comes into contact with moisture in the air it will form an ammonia fog. This fog is likely to remain low to the ground, and could prevent ammonia gas from rising in the air. Dangerous concentrations of ammonia gas will occur quickly in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces. Ammonia solutions react exothermically with acids to produce water and ammonium salts, Heating or treating with strong bases also causes evolution of gaseous ammonia. Ammonia can burn or explode if exposed to an intense source of ignition but can generally be treated as nonflammable. Readily combines with silver oxide, silver chloride, silver nitrate, silver azide or mercury to form explosive compounds. Forms explosive ammonium chlorate on contact with chlorates [Kirk-Othmer, 3rd ed., Vol. 2, 1978, p. 470]. Reacts violently or produces explosive products with fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine and bromine pentafluoride and chlorine trifluoride. Mixing of bleaching powder (hypochlorite solution) with ammonia solutions produces toxic/explosive ammonia trichloride vapors. May react violently with boron halides, ethylene oxide (polymerization), perchlorates and strong oxidizing agents (chromyl chloride, chromium trioxide, chromic acid, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide, chlorates, fluorine, nitrogen oxide, liquid oxygen).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents, iron, zinc, copper, silver/silver oxides, cadmium/cadmium oxides, alcohols, acids, halogens, aldehydes.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 350 mg/kg
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - 28 130 mg/L air.

- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Exposure could cause asphyxiation due to swelling in the throat. Inhalation may cause lung oedema, but only after initial corrosive effects on eyes and/or airways have become manifest.

STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or chronic inhalation of the vapour may cause chronic inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure. This may result in chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders (COPD).

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (previous name: *Salmo gairdneri*) - > 11 - < 48 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC10 - see below - 0.455 mg/L - 10 d. Remarks: Oligochaete - pH 6.3.
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: When ammonia appears in water under the normal conditions (aerobic), it is rapidly converted to nitrate by nitrification; the principal water contaminant normally being nitrate. The pH in water is increased by the presence of ammonia ion, in the form of hydroxide ions. ... Bacteria convert the ammonia to nitrate creating an oxygen demand (BOD) several days after the introduction of ammonia. The bacteria that oxidize ammonia to nitrate are largely of the genus *Nitrosomonas*; conversion of nitrite to nitrate is carried out primarily by the genus *Nitrobacter*. Temperature, oxygen supply, and pH of the water are factors in determining the rate of oxidation.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Plants have a high affinity for gaseous ammonia when leaf stomata are open in daylight.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ammonia is strongly adsorbed on soil, and on sediment particles and colloids in water. This adsorption results in high concentrations of sorbed ammonia in oxidized sediments. Under anoxic conditions, the adsorptive capacity of sediments is less, resulting in the release of ammonia to either the water column or an oxidized sediment layer above.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1005 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN1005 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN1005 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS (For reference only, please check.) IATA: AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: (For reference only, please check.) IATA: (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Ammonia, anhydrous	Ammonia, anhydrous	7664-41-7	231-635-3
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019
Revision Date August 08, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>



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- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
 - ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

Ammonia is normally supplied in compressed liquified form in cylinders. See ICSC 0215. Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

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