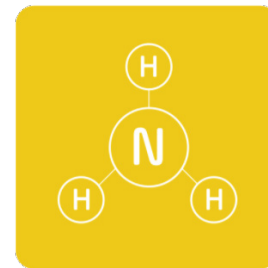


Anhydrous Ammonia



- Treat anhydrous ammonia with respect; its effects are hazardous
- Ammonia is a colourless, reactive gas that is lighter than air, which dissolves readily in water
- Ammonia has a strong smell, similar to urine, which can be detected by most people even in small amounts
- Ammonia gas is non-flammable, however at certain concentrations when mixed with air it could explode if ignited so it is treated as flammable
- Solutions of ammonia are alkali and can be corrosive to copper, nickel, zinc, tin and many alloys when concentrated
- Anhydrous ammonia is stored under pressure in liquid form and becomes vapour on release to the atmosphere

Safety Precautions

Precautionary measures

- Always keep suitable breathing apparatus at the ready when working with anhydrous ammonia
- Ensure you are adequately protected from liquid and gas

Maintenance Work

- Always wear respiratory protection, chemical goggles, a protective suit, chemical wellies & PVC gloves when opening equipment that has contained ammonia
- Isolation valves and/or physical disconnection are the appropriate isolation procedures when breaking into equipment that has contained anhydrous ammonia
- All equipment must be thoroughly purged of ammonia before starting hot work or activities likely to produce ignition

Storage & Handling

- Do not allow anhydrous ammonia to be warmed or trapped in equipment without adequate space for expansion & relief
- Avoid spillage and leakage. If a leak has occurred, ventilate the area prior to repair
- Protective overalls & PVC gloves are to be worn, with a respirator and or escape kit at hand, for activities involving the storage and handling of ammonia
- Rescue work should only be attempted by suitably trained and qualified personnel

First Aid

Always proceed with caution as the affected person could represent a contamination hazard

Vapour Inhalation

- Summon medical assistance immediately and remove patient to fresh air
- Remove clothing if splashed with liquid, protect hands & eyes
- Keep the affected person still & warm
- Oxygen should be administered by a competent person
- If breathing fails apply artificial respiration

Eyes - Splashes of liquid or concentrated vapour

- Summon medical assistance immediately and take patient to fresh air
- Irrigate the affected part without delay, using eyewash solution, and continue until medical assistance arrives

Skin - Severe vapour effects or splashes

- Summon medical attention immediately and take patient to fresh air
- Wash immediately with large quantities of water. Remove any contaminated clothing
- Apply sterile burn dressing loosely
- Take patient to hospital as soon as possible



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