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Material Safety Data Sheet

Ammonia-Ammonium Chloride Buffer TS MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Ammonia-Ammonium Chloride Buffer TS

Catalog Codes: SLA2323

CAS#: Mixture.

RTECS: Not applicable.

TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ammonium hydroxide; Water; Ammonium chloride

CI#: Not applicable.

Synonym:

Chemical Name: Not applicable.

Chemical Formula: Not applicable.

Contact Information:

Sciencelab.com, Inc.

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US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: ScienceLab.com

CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:

1-800-424-9300

International CHEMTREC, call: 1-703-527-3887

For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Ammonia, anhydrous	7664-41-7	15.4-17.7
Water	7732-18-5	75.6-77.9
Ammonium chloride	12125-02-9	6.75

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Ammonia, anhydrous: GAS (LC50): Acute: 2000 ppm 4 hours [Rat]. 4230 ppm 1 hours [Mouse]. Ammonium chloride: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 1650 mg/kg [Rat]. 1300 mg/kg [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), 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. Severe over-exposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ammonia, anhydrous]. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may

be toxic to mucous membranes, 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. Repeated exposure to a highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.

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 immediate 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:

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. Reaction with liquid ammonia and chlorine azide gives an explosive yellow liquid.

Liquid ammonia + 1,2 dichloroethane may explode. Passing ammonia gas over magnesium perchlorate desiccant causes intensive drying of ammonia gas which leads to an exotherm, followed by a violent explosion. 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. 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 azide thiocyanate reacts explosively with ammonia gas. Thiotrithiazyl 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) Ammonium Hydroxide Forms explosive compounds with many heavy metals such as silver, lead, zinc and their halide salts. It can form shock sensitive compounds with halogens, mercury oxide, and silver oxide.

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. Poisonous 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. Use water spray to reduce vapors. 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 locked up.. 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:

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Ammoniacal.

Taste: Not available.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Color: Clear Colorless.

pH (1% soln/water): Basic.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water).

Melting Point: Not available.

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 0.97 (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. Insoluble in acetone.

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, alkalis.

Corrosivity:

Extremely corrosive in presence of zinc, of copper. Corrosive in presence of aluminum. Slightly corrosive in presence of steel. Non-corrosive in presence of glass, of stainless steel(304), of stainless steel(316).

Special Remarks on Reactivity:

Incompatible with 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, trioxxygen difluoride, selenium difluoride dioxide, nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitrogen oxide, dinitrogen tetraoxide, oxygen, platinum, silver chloride, thiocarbonyl azide thiocyanate, sulfinyl chloride, thiotriithiazyl chloride, tetramethylammonium amide, tellurium tetrachloride, tellurium tetrabromide, silver (I) oxide, dichlorine oxide, silver nitrate, ethylene oxide, acetaldehyde, acrolein, 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 hydropentachloride, trichloromelamine, Organic acids, amides, organic anhydrides, isocyanates, vinyl acetate, epichlorhydrin, aldehydes, Acrylic acid, chlorosulfonic acid, dimethyl sulfate, gold + aqua regia, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen peroxide, oleum,

propiolactone, propylene oxide, silver oxide + ethyl alcohol, nitromethane, silver permanganate, sulfuric acid. Forms explosive compounds with many heavy metals (silver, lead, zinc) and halide salts.

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 (Ammonium Hydroxide)

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Toxicity to Animals:

Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 1300 mg/kg [Mouse]. (Ammonium chloride). Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 350 mg/kg [Rat]. (Ammonium Hydroxide)

Chronic Effects on Humans:

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Ammonia, anhydrous]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: mucous membranes, skin, eyes.

Other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive), 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 based on tests with microorganisms and animals. May cause cancer (tumorigenic) based on animal data. No human data found at this time. (Ammonia, anhydrous)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes severe irritation. Causes skin burns. May cause deep, penetrating ulcers of the skin. Contact with skin may cause staining, inflammation, and thickening of the skin. Eye: Contact with liquid or vapor causes severe burns and possible irreversible eye damage including corneal injury and cataracts. Inhalation: Causes severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract with coughing, burns, breathing difficulty. May cause acute pulmonary edema, pneumoconiosis, fibrosis, and even coma. It is a respiratory stimulant when inhaled at lower concentrations. It may also affect behavior/central nervous system (convulsions, seizures, ataxia, tremor), cardiovascular system (increase in blood pressure and pulse rate). Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Affects the Gastrointestinal tract (burns, throat constriction, vomiting, convulsions, shock, and may cause severe and permanent damage), liver, and urinary system (kidneys) May affect behavior (convulsions, seizures, ataxia, excitement). Chronic Potential Health Effects: Ingestion: May cause effects similar to those of acute ingestion. Inhalation: Repeated exposure to low concentrations may cause bronchitis with cough, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath. May also cause liver and kidney damage Eye: May cause corneal damage and the development of cataracts and glaucoma. Skin: Repeated skin contact to low concentrations may cause dryness, itching, and redness (dermatitis)

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.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: Class 8: Corrosive material

Identification: : Corrosive liquid, n.o.s (ammonium hydroxide solution) UNNA: 1760 PG: III

Special Provisions for Transport: Not available.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information**Federal and State Regulations:**

Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Ammonium hydroxide Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride Illinois chemical safety act: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride New York release reporting list: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Ammonium chloride Pennsylvania RTK: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride Minnesota: Ammonium chloride Massachusetts RTK: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride Massachusetts spill list: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride New Jersey: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride New Jersey spill list: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride New Jersey toxic catastrophe prevention act: Ammonium hydroxide Louisiana spill reporting: Ammonium hydroxide; Ammonium chloride TSCA 8(b) inventory: Ammonium hydroxide; Water; Ammonium chloride CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Ammonium hydroxide: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg); Ammonium chloride: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg);

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

DSCL (EEC):**HMIS (U.S.A.):**

Health Hazard: 3

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection:

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 2

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

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

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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