

NFPA Classification	DOT / TDG Pictograms	WHMIS Classification	HMIS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
			Health 3 Flammability 1 Reactivity 1 PPE H	

Section I. Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME/ TRADE NAME Anhydrous Ammonia, Refrigeration Grade

SYNONYM Anhydrous ammonia

MSDS NUMBER: 13001

CHEMICAL NAME Ammonia

REVISION NUMBER 4.11

CHEMICAL FAMILY Alkali

MSDS prepared by October 25, 2008
 the Environment,
 Health and Safety
 Department on:

CHEMICAL FORMULA NH₃

24 HR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

MATERIAL USES Industrial applications: Refrigerant.

Transportation: 1-800-792-8311
Medical: 1-888-670-8123

MANUFACTURER

Agrium
 North American Wholesale
 13131 Lake Fraser Drive, S.E.
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada
 T2J 7E8

SUPPLIER

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 North American Wholesale
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Agrium U.S. Inc.
 Suite 1700, 4582 South Ulster St.
 Denver, Colorado, U.S.A., 80237

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Section II. Composition / Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS #	Exposure Limits (ACGIH)						% by Weight
		TLV-TWA mg/m ³	TLV-TWA ppm	STEL mg/m ³	STEL ppm	CEIL mg/m ³	CEIL ppm	
Anhydrous Ammonia	7664-41-7	17	25	24	35			99.99

ACGIH TLV notations:

---- No assigned TLV

(C) - Ceiling - the concentration not to be exceeded at any time

(I) - measured as the Inhalable fraction of the aerosol

(R) - measured as the Respirable fraction of the aerosol

(T) - measured as the Thoracic fraction of the aerosol

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA ON INGREDIENTS

Anhydrous Ammonia 82-0-0:

TFI Product Testing Program Results:

GAS LC₅₀ Acute: 4,230-19,960 ppm Rat, Mouse 1 hour.

Subacute and chronic exposure, human: >100 ppm nasal and pulmonary irritation

100-200 ppm - moderate to severe eye irritation

200-1,000 ppm - eye damage

Ecotoxicity: Acute fish toxicity, LC₅₀, 96 hr, various species, 0.09-3.51 mg un-ionized ammonia/L;

Acute aquatic invertebrate toxicity, Daphnia magna, 48 hr ASTM E-729-80 protocol, LC₅₀, 2.94 mg un-ionized ammonia N/L

Chronic fish toxicity, various species, 12d-5yr, NOEC: 0.025-1.2mg un-ionized ammonia/L;

Chronic aquatic invertebrate toxicity, Daphnia magna and others, 21d-76wk NOEC: 0.163-0.42 mg un-ionized ammonia/L

Acute toxicity to terrestrial plants, various species, 4 min-16hrs, foliar injury: LOEC 3-250 ppm,

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species dependent.

Section III. Hazards Identification.

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Anhydrous ammonia gas or liquid is very corrosive to body tissues, reacting with body moisture on contact.

The odour threshold for ammonia is on average 17 PPM although the range of sensitivity ranges from 0.7 PPM to 50 PPM for acclimatized individuals. Generally, concentrations of up to 25 PPM are tolerated although unpleasant and pungent. Above this concentration, irritation of the eyes, nose and throat may begin. The extent of irritation increases with increasing ammonia concentration.

Eye and throat irritation is more pronounced between 100 and 400 PPM. Above 400 PPM, skin irritation is noticeable and immediate throat irritation and coughing will result. NIOSH has established 500 PPM as the concentration immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH), which is defined as the concentration above which self-rescue may be difficult or impossible due to physiological effects. At concentrations between 1000 PPM and 2500 PPM increasing chest tightness, bronchospasm and severe eye and skin irritation will result. Delayed effects such as chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema may develop several hours after exposure. At concentrations above 2500 PPM, laryngeal spasm may occur resulting in rapid asphyxia. Effects may be more pronounced at lower concentrations in children, the elderly, and persons with impaired lung function.

Eyes:

Eye irritant. May cause severe eye irritation with corneal injury and permanent vision impairment.

Skin:

Skin irritant. Contact may cause severe skin irritation, chemical burns, and blistering. Contact with vaporizing liquid may cause frostbite due to rapid evaporative cooling. Cooling effect may mask the extent of corrosive injury received.

Inhalation:

Irritating to entire respiratory tract. Excessive overexposure may cause severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract and potential lung damage.

Ingestion:

Ingestion is not a likely route of exposure due to the physical state of the substance (a compressed, liquified gas). If sprayed in the mouth due to accidental release, liquid ammonia will cause severe irritation and corrosion damage to the mouth, throat and digestive tract which may be life threatening.

POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: NONE by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: NONE by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: NONE by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA.

The substance is harmful to the lungs and mucous membranes. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organ damage. Sub-acute and chronic exposures to concentrations of 100-200 ppm may result in eye irritation while concentrations of 200-1000 ppm may produce eye damage.

Section IV. First Aid Measures

EYE CONTACT

Immediately flush eyes with water for 60 minutes or longer keeping eyelids open. Obtain immediate medical attention. Continue to flush eyes, if possible, while transporting to medical care.

MINOR SKIN CONTACT

Dermal contact may freeze tissue and cause severe skin irritation or chemical burns. Immediately flush with water for a minimum of 60 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Obtain immediate medical attention. Continue to flush, if possible, while being transported to medical care.

EXTENSIVE SKIN CONTACT

No additional information.

MINOR INHALATION	Loosen tight clothing. Allow to rest in a well ventilated area. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Obtain immediate medical attention.
SEVERE INHALATION	<p>If gases or vapours are present, rescuers must wear self-contained breathing apparatus and an impervious (Level A) encapsulating suit if subject to US OSHA requirements. (29CFR 1910.120 has been deemed to overrule the lesser protection requirements given in 1910.111) In other jurisdictions or if responding under D.O.T. rules (49CFR) full bunker gear or Level B clothing may suffice.</p> <p>Evacuate affected persons to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist. If the person is not breathing, perform artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Maintain an open airway. Obtain immediate medical attention. Observation may be warranted. Pulmonary edema may occur several hours after exposure.</p>
SLIGHT INGESTION	<p>If anhydrous ammonia has entered the mouth or throat, begin resuscitation or artificial respiration avoiding mouth to mouth contact and continue until the person is breathing. Administer oxygen if available.</p> <p>Do not induce vomiting. Quickly transport the person to an emergency care facility. Removal of the substance from the stomach must be done by medical personnel. If tolerated, give no more than 1 cup of milk or water to rinse the mouth and throat and dilute the stomach contents. No more than 8 ounces (1 cup) in adults and 4 ounces (1/2 cup) in children is recommended to minimize the risk of vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting does occur, lower the head so that the vomit will not reenter the mouth and throat. Rinse mouth with water.</p>
EXTENSIVE INGESTION	No additional information.

Section V. Fire and Explosion Data

THE PRODUCT IS	Combustible. Product will burn with difficulty if kept between the LEL of 16% and UEL of 25%. This gas is generally regarded as non-flammable due to the difficulty of ignition. However, the presence of oil or other combustible materials will increase the fire hazard, and may ignite with explosive force under favorable conditions.
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE	651.1°C (1204°F)
FLASH POINT	Not applicable. Material exists as a gas unless confined under pressure.
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	LOWER: 16% UPPER: 25%
PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION	Nitrogen oxides (NO, NO ₂ ...).
FIRE HAZARD IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES	May ignite in the presence of open flames and sparks. Narrow lower to upper combustion range (16-25%) makes ignition difficult. The presence of oil or other combustible materials will increase the fire hazard.
EXPLOSION HAZARD IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES	Slightly explosive in the presence of reducing materials (hypochlorites or other halogenated compounds). Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks, of heat, of oxidizing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis, of moisture.
FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA AND INSTRUCTIONS	Corrosive. Fire fighters should wear a self contained breathing apparatus and full bunker gear or encapsulated suits. Approach from upwind. If anhydrous ammonia catches fire, stop flow of gas or liquid if it may be done safely. Cool containing vessels with water in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. Move containing vessels from fire if without risk. Use water fog to suppress vapors. Do not direct water into spilled ammonia. Ammonia is a cryogenic liquid which will cool with evaporation thereby limiting vapour release. Fire water at supply temperature will increase liquid ammonia's temperature resulting in greater evaporation. Contain run-off water for treatment.
SPECIAL REMARKS ON FIRE HAZARDS	When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes. Hazardous Combustion Products: Nitrogen oxides
SPECIAL REMARKS ON EXPLOSION HAZARDS	Explosive when mixed with chlorinated materials such as hypochlorites. Forms nitrogen trichloride which explodes spontaneously in air. Reacts similarly with other halogenated materials.

Section VI. Accidental Release Measures**SMALL SPILL**

Warn personnel to move away. Keep unprotected personnel upwind of spill area. DO NOT APPROACH LIQUID OR VAPOR CLOUD WITHOUT ENCAPSULATING SUIT AND SCBA. If possible to do so without hazard, isolate leak by shutting off supply of ammonia from containing vessel. Use water fog to suppress airborne vapors from leak or spill. DO NOT DIRECT WATER INTO SPILLED LIQUID! ANHYDROUS AMMONIA WILL AUTOREFRIGERATE REDUCING VAPOR RELEASE. ADDITION OF WATER WILL WARM CRYOGENIC LIQUID RESULTING IN GREATER GASIFICATION. Contain run-off water for later recovery and treatment.

LARGE SPILL

Follow precautions for small release, and refer to Emergency Response Guidebook ERG2004, Guide 125 for further information regarding spill control and Isolation/Protective Action Distances Guidelines.

Community Emergency Response Instructions for Sheltering-in-Place:

- * Stay indoors (unless evacuation has been called by local authorities)
- * Close all windows and doors, seal with duct tape or wet towels
- * Shut off furnace, exhaust fans, fireplaces, and air conditioners
- * Wait for and follow advice from local police or authorities
- * If smell is very strong, breath through a wet cloth

Section VII. Handling and Storage**PRECAUTIONS**

Keep ammonia handling facilities locked. Keep storage vessels away from direct heat. Ground all equipment. Keep away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, metals, and acids. Keep children away from ammonia storage and handling equipment.

STORAGE

Keep away from combustible materials, heat, and incompatible materials. Ensure facilities are well maintained and emergency response and first aid equipment is readily available. Always ensure there is a nearby source of water for first aid purposes and spill response. Facilities storing or handling ammonia should be equipped with an eyewash and safety shower. See requirements under 29 CFR 1910.111.

Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Workers must be trained in the safe handling and use of ammonia. Adequate, well engineered systems must be provided for storage, transfer and use. Process block valves, equipment enclosures and other isolation facilities may be necessary. Provide adequate general or local exhaust systems to maintain concentrations within exposure guidelines.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

Respiratory Protection:

Use a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator with full facepiece for ammonia concentrations up to 300 PPM. Use a positive pressure (pressure demand) SCBA for concentrations above 300 PPM, for emergency response, or for entry into unknown concentrations.

Eye Protection:

Contact lenses should not be worn when handling anhydrous ammonia. Use chemical goggles and a face shield or full facepiece air purifying or air supplied respirator.

Skin Protection:

Where chemical contact is possible but not likely, wear butyl rubber, nitrile, or polyvinyl chloride boots, gloves, rain jacket and pants.

PERSONAL PROTECTION IN CASE OF LARGE RELEASE

Under emergency conditions, where contact with liquid anhydrous ammonia or high concentration gas is probable, chemically resistant, gastight totally encapsulating suits with 60 minute positive pressure SCBA are required.

EXPOSURE LIMITS

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 25 ppm, TLV-STEL: 35 ppm.
 ALBERTA OEL: TWA: 25 ppm, STEL: 35 ppm
 U.S. OSHA PEL:8H TWA 50 ppm (35 mg/m3)
 NIOSH REL, AMMONIA in air:10H TWA 25 ppm; STEL 35 ppm; IDLH 300 ppm

AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines:

* ERPG-1: <25 PPM for 1 hour. Objectionable odor.

* ERPG-2: 25-150 PPM for 1 hour. Strong objectionable odor, some eye, nose and throat irritation.

* ERPG-3: 150-750 PPM for 1 hour. Severe eye and respiratory irritation, without development of life threatening health effects.

National Advisory Committee Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs):

AEGL-1 (level above which notable discomfort, irritation could be experienced): 30PPM - all exposure durations

AEGL-2 (level above which there may be irreversible injury or impaired ability to escape): 10 & 30 minutes - 220ppm, 1hr - 160ppm, 4hr & 8hr - 110ppm

AEGL-3 (level above which there could be life threatening health effects): 10min - 2700ppm, 30 min - 1600ppm, 1 hr - 1100ppm, 4hrs - 550ppm, 8hrs - 390ppm

Federal, State or Provincial exposure limits may vary by jurisdiction. Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits in your area.

Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

PHYSICAL STATE AND APPEARANCE	Colorless cryogenic liquid or gas.		
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	17.03	COLOR	Colorless.
pH (10% SOLN/WATER)	12	ODOR	Ammoniacal. (Strong.)
BOILING POINT	-33.35°C (-28°F)	ODOR THRESHOLD	Not available.
MELTING POINT	-77.7°C (-107.9°F)	TASTE	Burning. (Strong.)
CRITICAL TEMPERATURE	Not available.	VOLATILITY	100% (w/w).
SPECIFIC GRAVITY g/cc	0.63 (Water = 1)	SOLUBILITY	Easily soluble in cold or hot water.
BULK DENSITY kg/m³ ; lbs/ft³	630 kg/m ³ ; 39.3 lbs/ft ³ ; 5.3 lbs/gal (US).	DISPERSION PROPERTIES	See solubility in water, methanol.
VAPOR PRESSURE	6610 mm of Hg (@ 20°C)	WATER/OIL DIST. COEFF.	Between 50 and 5000
VAPOR DENSITY	0.6 (Air = 1)		

Section X. Stability and Reactivity Data

STABILITY	The product is stable.
INSTABILITY TEMPERATURE	Not applicable.
CONDITIONS OF INSTABILITY	No additional remark.
INCOMPATABILITY WITH VARIOUS SUBSTANCES	Extremely reactive or incompatible with acids. Highly reactive with oxidizing agents and reducing agents. Do not use copper, brass, bronze, or galvanized steel in contact with ammonia. Do not use brazed joints in ammonia service. Forms explosive compounds with many heavy metals such as mercury or silver. Reacts explosively with chlorine, hypochlorites (such as bleach or dry chlorinating chemicals) and other halogens (bromine, iodine, fluorine).
CORROSIVITY	Highly corrosive in presence of copper and its alloys. Slightly corrosive to corrosive in presence of aluminum and zinc. Very slightly corrosive in the presence of mild steel. Non-corrosive in presence of glass, or stainless steel(304 or 316).
SPECIAL REMARKS ON REACTIVITY	Incompatible with halogens, aluminum, copper, brass, and zinc . Incompatible with strong acids.

SPECIAL REMARKS ON CORROSIVITY

Corrosive to brass. Incompatible with copper alloys (stress cracking). Will corrode a wide variety of metals. Contact your sales representative or a metallurgical specialist to ensure compatibility with your equipment.

Section XI. Toxicological Information**SIGNIFICANT ROUTES OF EXPOSURE**

Inhalation. Eye contact. Skin contact.

TOXICITY TO ANIMALS

See Section II.

SPECIAL REMARKS ON TOXICITY TO ANIMALS

Toxic for humans or animal life. Corrosive to skin and eyes on contact. Severe over-exposure can produce lung damage, choking, unconsciousness or death. May cause severe eye irritation.

OTHER EFFECTS ON HUMANS

Very dangerous in case of skin contact (corrosive), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Slightly dangerous to dangerous in case of skin contact (irritant).

SPECIAL REMARKS ON CHRONIC EFFECTS ON HUMANS

Exposure can cause coughing, chest pains, difficulty in breathing. Repeated significant overexposure can cause permanent lung function damage, edema and chemical pneumonitis. May cause serious damage to the eyes.

SPECIAL REMARKS ON OTHER EFFECTS ON HUMANS

No additional remark.

Section XII. Ecological Information**ECOTOXICITY**

Toxic for humans or animal life. Ammonia is a toxic hazard to fish. In low concentrations in water and soil, ammonia acts as a fertilizer to promote plant growth. Under aerobic conditions ammonia will oxidize to nitrate and does not accumulate in the environment. Sub-lethal concentrations in water can have adverse physiological effects on marine species. Free ammonia concentrations of 2.5 mg per litre at pH 7.4 to 8.5 are considered harmful to marine life. In water, free NH₃ is considered to be the primary toxic form while the much more prevalent NH₄OH form is much less harmful.

BOD and COD

Not available.

PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION

Nitrogen oxides (NO,NO₂ ...), nitrates.

TOXICITY OF THE PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION

The products of biodegradation are less toxic than the original product.

SPECIAL REMARKS ON THE PRODUCTS OF DEGRADATION

Product may degrade water quality and taste. Notify downstream water users. Will dissolve and disperse in water.

Section XIII. Disposal Considerations**WASTE DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING**

Call for assistance on treatment and disposal. Recover and place material in a suitable container for intended use or disposal. Ensure disposal complies with government requirements and local regulations.

Section XIV. Transport Information**DOT / TDG CLASSIFICATION**

Canada:
TDG (Clear Language Regulations) Class 2.3: Toxic compressed gas. Subsidiary Class 8 Corrosive.

U.S.
DOT Classification under §172.101 for shipments originating in the United States for U.S. domestic destinations only:
DOT Class 2.2: Non-flammable compressed gas.

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DOT Classification for International Shipments, including empties being returned is:
 DOT Class 2.3: Poison Gas

Shipping documents must have the words "Inhalation Hazard" entered in association with the shipping description, and each bulk package shall have the words "Inhalation Hazard" marked on two opposites sides of the package. Size of the markings must conform to the requirements of §172.302(b).

For shipments between Canada and the United States:

Ammonia shipments between both countries, including empty or residue railcars or trucks is regulated under DOT Special Permit 14755. Recent changes in Transport Canada's Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations has changed the classification of Anhydrous Ammonia from Class 2.2 to Class 2.3. Shipment of anhydrous ammonia within Canada using the DOT green 2.2 Placard are prohibited.

Shipments originating within Canada going to the United States will be placarded with the new Transport Canada White UN 1005 Anhydrous Ammonia Placard. DOT Special Permit 14755 allows shipments to proceed from Canada to destinations in the United States with this placard. DOT Special Permit 14755 also allows shipments to proceed from the United States to Canada using the new UN 1005 Anhydrous Ammonia Placard. Carriers must have a current copy of the the Special Permit on board. A copy of the Special Permit must also be maintained at the place of shipment origin.

Domestic shipments within the U.S. must continue to use the green DOT 2.2 Non-flammable compressed gas placard.

PIN and Shipping Name

Proper shipping name: Ammonia, anhydrous
 PIN: UN1005

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR TRANSPORT

49 CFR 172.102: (I) 4, N87,T50
 (D) 13, T50

DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)



Section XV. Other Regulatory Information and Pictograms

OTHER REGULATIONS

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
 TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): This product is listed on the TSCA Inventory.
 CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA): This product is on the Domestic Substances List (DSL), and acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.
 CERCLA: If the reportable quantity of this product is accidentally spilled, the incident is subject to the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and must be reported to the National Response Centre by calling (800) 424-8802. The reportable spill quantity of this product is 100 lbs.
 SARA HAZARD CATEGORY: This product has been revised according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:
 Immediate Health, Delayed Health, Fire, Sudden Release of Pressure, Reactive
 This product contains the following Section 313 reportable ingredient:
 Ammonia Cas # 7664-41-7 Maximum %: 100.0
 Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 68 Subpart G - Risk Management Plan if stored in quantities in excess of 10,000 lbs.
 CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (CA Health and Safety Code Sec 25249.5):
 This product contains no chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.
 This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations:
 WHMIS CLASS A: Compressed gas.
 WHMIS CLASS E: Corrosive gas.

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS

HCS (U.S.A.) HCS CLASS: Toxic.

DSCL (EEC) R10- Flammable.
R23- Toxic by inhalation.
R34- Causes burns.
R50- Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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

Hazards presented under acute emergency conditions only:

Health



Fire Hazard
Reactivity

Specific Hazard

TDG (Pictograms - Canada)



DSCL (Europe) (Pictograms)



ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)



Section XVI. Other Information

REFERENCES

- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Clear Language Regulations, current revision.
- Canada Gazette Part II, Vol. 122, No. 2 Registration SOR/88-64 31 December, 1987 Hazardous Products Act "Ingredient Disclosure List".
- Domestic Substances List, Canadian Environmental Protection Act.
- 29 CFR Part 1910
- 33 CFR Parts 151, 153, 154, 156
- 40 CFR Parts 1-799
- 46 CFR Part 153
- 49 CFR Parts 1-199
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances, 2005.
- NFPA 704, National Fire Codes Online, National Fire Protection Association, current edition at time of MSDS preparation.
- Corrosion Data Survey, Sixth Edition, 1985, National Association of Corrosion Engineers
- ERG2004 Emergency Response Guidebook;
- CHRIS: Hazardous Chemical Data: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.;
- HSDB: Hazardous Substances Data Bank. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, Maryland;
- IRIS: Integrated Risk Information System. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.;
- NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, Ohio;
- OHM/TADS: Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.;
- RTECS®: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Cincinnati, Ohio

OTHER SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Transportation information revised, Sec 14, Sec 15.
Copies of DOT Special Permit 14755 are available on the web at:
http://hazmat.dot.gov/sp_app/special_permits/docs/14000/SP14755.pdf

FOR FURTHER SAFETY, HEALTH, OR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION ON THIS PRODUCT, CONTACT

AGRIUM
Wholesale Environment, Health and Safety
Telephone (780) 998-6906 or Fax (780) 998-6677

NOTICE TO READER

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