

AMMONIA

A FEW FACTS

- DANGER -
AMMONIA
 IF RED LIGHT IS ON
 DO NOT ENTER
 CARRY RESPIRATORS AT ALL TIMES

Classification	Inorganic, toxic gas	
Molecular Formula	NH ₃ or H ₃ N	
Molecular Weight	17.031 g/mol	
Fire Hazard Rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight to moderate, on its own The presence of oil or other combustible materials increases ammonia's fire hazard 	
Explosion Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When mixed with air, it is explosive at concentrations of 16% - 27% (by volume) Is extremely reactive and if it comes into contact with strong oxidizers such as chlorine, bromine, iodine, calcium, gold, mercury, silver, and hypochlorite bleaches it will easily combine and form explosive mixtures 	
Liquid Ammonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear fluid Evaporates quickly at room temperature Has a high compression ratio (when exposed to air, 1 L of liquid ammonia expands to form 800 L of gas) 	
Ammonia Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colourless, alkaline Has a pungent, penetrating odour Is very irritating to the eyes, nose and respiratory system (however, regular exposure could cause a resistance to the smell) Is lighter than air (will collect in high areas, at the ceiling) Is easily liquified under pressure 	
Moist Ammonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonia can cause chemical burns all over the body Ammonia vapour reacts with moisture in the air causing a corrosive moist ammonia to form which attacks copper zinc, tin, cadmium, and most of their alloys and will also corrode many rubbers and plastics 	
Toxic Effects of Ammonia	2 - 55 ppm	Normal range of odour threshold
<i>NOTE: Long-term exposure to ammonia will not help you develop a tolerance to it; it will only weaken your ability to detect it.</i>	70 ppm	Stinging or burning in eyes, nose, or throat; can cause watering of eyes, sneezing, and coughing
	300 ppm	Severe irritation of eyes, nose, or respiratory tract, which becomes intolerable after a few minutes; difficulty breathing; possible burning in lungs (IDLH level)
	2,000 ppm or more	Can be fatal after a few breaths
Exposure Limits of Ammonia	25 ppm	Maximum allowable concentration averaged over an eight-hour period
	35 ppm	Maximum allowable short-term exposure (15 minutes)
	300 ppm or more	Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH)



Potential Causes of Leaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipe failure due to vibration or mechanical damage • Pipe failure due to electrolytic corrosion between dissimilar metals • Valve failure due to impurities lodging in valves • Compressor failure due to non-compressible liquids in the compressor suction • Faulty valves allowing higher than normal operating pressure
Machine and Storage Rooms <i>NOTE: This is a general guideline. Follow your appropriate codes/standards/regulations to ensure proper compliance.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room must be sealed off from the rest of the building, ideally located in a detached building or a cutoff room that has one or more doors that lead directly outside • Doors should be self-closing (not self locking), tight fitting, with a crash bar, and open outwards for easy exit • No other materials, combustible or otherwise, should be stored in the same room • Emergency shutdown controls must be located outside the room • All electrical installations must be explosion-proof • Vent relief panels should be installed according to local codes • Separate ventilation systems with fresh air intakes at floor level and exhaust devices at ceiling level
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous ammonia detection and alarm system for early detection • Accessible shutoff valves • Automatic shutoff valves triggered by liquid-level gauges • Personal protective equipment • Automatic sprinkler system • All piping should be protected against mechanical damage • Methods available to dilute and disperse ammonia leaks
Emergency Response Planning - Steps to address an ammonia leak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training, instruction and supervision • Write down safe work procedures • Identify the valves that control the ammonia flow • Understand ventilation systems, dispersion and diluting procedure • Initiate product recovery/damage control plans • Have a diagram with the locations of all valves and hazardous components • Have breathing apparatus and protective clothing close by • Involve the fire department in pre-fire planning • Have emergency and evacuation procedures written down • Arrange inspection and maintenance of the ammonia equipment
Ammonia Gas Detection System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 hour continuous monitoring with an alarm response if ammonia concentrations reach a certain preset level (at or below 35 ppm) • Alarm must be able to be heard and seen by all workers • Must have direct readout of the current gas level that can be seen from outside the room • System should be able to trigger the exhaust ventilation system automatically

This document is for informational purposes only. No duty or undertaking is intended or assumed by CETCI. Every site is different and should develop and implement a health and safety program unique to their own operation. Always follow local, provincial and federal codes and regulations. If in doubt, contact appropriate authorities.