

Ammonia SAFETY



In industrial settings where ammonia is used or stored, such as poultry plants, refrigeration facilities, chemical plants or agricultural operations, workers may be at risk of overexposure. Using an industrial gas safety system designed for detecting NH3 is essential for ensuring the safety of personnel, complying with regulations and preventing incidents from occurring.

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS AND NIOSH RECOMMENDATIONS



25 PPM

NIOSH maximum permissible Time Weighted Average (TWA) exposure limit



35 PPM

The short term exposure limit (STEL) any longer than 15 minutes



300 PPM

Immediately harmful to life or health (IDLH)



1,700 PPM

Coughing, laryngospasm, and edema of glottic region start

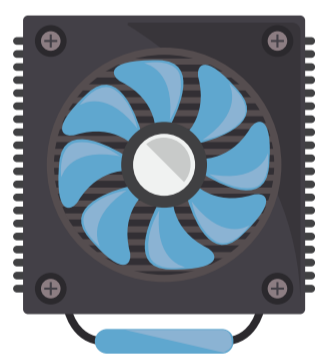


2,500 - 4,500 PPM

More than 30 minutes of exposure can be fatal

SAFE PRACTICES

HAZARD AREAS



Ventilation

When working near or around ammonia in a confined space, ensure proper ventilation by opening a window or door, or turning on an exhaust fan.



Gas leaks from production, storage, or transportation facilities of ammonia.



Household and industrial cleaners contain anywhere from 5% to 25% of ammonia in dissolved form.



Know the Codes

Familiarize yourself with the codes set by CGA, NBIC, NFPA, IFC, OSHA and NIOSH, as well as any codes set by your local jurisdiction.



Working with ammonia based fertilizers



Ammonia is produced by decaying manure.



PPE

The personal protective equipment (PPE) recommended when handling ammonia would be gloves, safety goggles, and a industrial gas safety monitor. for over environments over 10,000 ppm the best PPE would be an ensemble that provides chemical permeability protection and a self contained breathing apparatus.

LEARN MORE!

