

编 码:

产品名称: 液氨



危险

儿童不得接触

使用前请读标签

易燃气体。内装高压气体：遇热可能爆炸。吸入会中毒。造成严重皮肤灼伤和眼损伤。对水生生物毒性极大。

预防:

远离热源/火花/明火/热表面。禁止吸烟。不要吸入粉尘/烟/气体/烟雾/蒸气/喷雾。只能在室外或通风良好之处使用。作业后彻底清洗……避免释放到环境中。戴防护手套/穿防护服/戴防护眼罩/戴防护面具。

应急:

如误吞咽：漱口。不得诱导呕吐。如皮肤（或头发）沾染：立即脱掉所有沾染的衣服。用水清洗皮肤/淋浴。沾染的衣服清洗后方可重新使用。如误吸入：将受害人转移到空气新鲜处，保持呼吸舒适体位。具体治疗（见安全数据单）。立即呼叫解毒中心或医生/……。如进入眼睛：用水小心冲洗几分钟。如戴隐形眼镜并可方便地取出，取出隐形眼镜。继续冲洗。立即呼叫解毒中心或医生/……。漏气着火：切勿灭火，除非漏气能够安全地制止。除去一切点火源，如果这么做没有危险。收集溢出物。

储存:

存放在通风良好的地方。防日晒。保持容器密闭。存放处须加锁。

处置:

处置内装物/容器……

CODE:

PRODUCT NAME: Ammonia



Danger

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Toxic if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Very toxic to aquatic life.

Prevention:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapors / spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash ... thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Specific treatment (see Safety Data Sheet). Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Collect spillage.

Storage

Store in well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to...

化学品安全数据单

一、标识

全球统一制度产品标识符：液氨/ Ammonia。

其它标识办法： /

化学品使用建议和使用限制： /

供货商的详细情况： /

紧急电话号码： /

二、危险标识

物质或混合物的分类：

易燃气体类别 2，高压气体（液化气体），急性毒性-吸入类别 3，皮肤腐蚀/刺激类别 1B，眼损伤/眼刺激类别 1，危害水生环境-急性危险类别 1。

全球统一制度标签要素，包括防范说明：



信号词：危险。

危险说明：易燃气体。内装高压气体：遇热可能爆炸。吸入会中毒。造成严重皮肤灼伤和眼损伤。对水生生物毒性极大。

防范说明：

预防：

远离热源/火花/明火/热表面。禁止吸烟。不要吸入粉尘/烟/气体/烟雾/蒸气/喷雾。只能在室外或通风良好之处使用。作业后彻底清洗……避免释放到环境中。戴防护手套/穿防护服/戴防护眼罩/戴防护面具。

应急：

如误吞咽：漱口。不得诱导呕吐。如皮肤（或头发）沾染：立即脱掉所有沾染的衣服。用水清洗皮肤/淋浴。沾染的衣服清洗后方可重新使用。如误吸入：将受害人转移到空气新鲜处，保持呼吸舒适体位。具体治疗（见下文）。立即呼叫解毒中心或医生/……。如进入眼睛：用水小心冲洗几分钟。如戴隐形眼镜并可方便地取出，取出隐形眼镜。继续冲洗。立即呼叫解毒中心或医生/……。漏气着火：切勿灭火，除非漏气能够安全地制止。除去一切点火源，如果这么做没有危险。收集溢出物。

储存：

存放在通风良好的地方。防日晒。保持容器密闭。存放处须加锁。

处置：

处置内装物/容器……

不导致分类的其他危险： /

三、组成/成分信息

化学名称	化学文摘社登记号码 (CAS No.)	含量%
氨	7664-41-7	99.8

四、急救措施

必要的急救措施

吸入：如果吸入,请将患者移到新鲜空气处。如果停止了呼吸,给予人工呼吸。求医。

皮肤接触：用肥皂和大量的水冲洗。

眼睛接触：撑开眼睑,让物质蒸发。用大量水彻底冲洗至少 15 分钟。就医。

食入：不认为是一种正常的接触途径。

最重要的急性和延迟症状/效应：吸入蒸气或气溶胶(雾、烟)可能会引起肺水肿。

必要时注明立即就医及所需的特殊治疗：如果发生冻伤：立即在冷水中浸泡受伤部位 10-15 分钟。如果可能,应完全浸没,不要去擦冻伤部位。防止吸入蒸气,防止接触液体或气体。使用防护设备,包括呼吸器。

五、消防措施

适当的灭火介质：喷水或水雾。泡沫。化学干粉。BCF(当法规允许时)。二氧化碳。

化学品产生的具体危险：受热时,容器可能爆炸;破裂的容器会将内含物喷出。物质能够燃烧,但不太容易着火。接触火的容器可能会通过压力解除设备泄漏出内含物,而增加蒸气的浓度。遇火会产生刺激性、毒性或腐蚀性的气体。物质的溢出可能会引起火灾或爆炸性灾害。物质加热或接触火灾可能会产生爆炸性分解。与气体接触能引起灼伤、严重损伤。有毒：如果吸入、食入或经皮吸收,能导致死亡。

消防人员的特殊防护行为：物质可能具有激烈的或爆炸性反应性。穿全身防护服,戴呼吸设备。在安全距离处、有充足防护的情况下灭火。如果安全,关掉电器设备,直至蒸气火灾危害被消除为止。喷水雾以控制火势,并冷却相邻区域。严禁接触怀疑为热的钢瓶。从安全防护场所喷水冷却接触火场的钢瓶。在安全的条件下,将钢瓶从火道中转移走。

六、意外释放措施

人身防范、保护设备和应急程序：存储和使用区域应当有贮留池以便在排放和处理前调整pH,并稀释泄漏液。定期检查泄漏情况。防止吸入蒸气,防止接触液体或气体。使用防护设备,包括呼吸器。禁止进入气体可能汇集的局限空间。

环境防范措施：增强通风。场所内禁止吸烟、外露灯光。只能在安全的情况下阻止泄漏。

抑制和清理的方法和材料：可以喷水或水雾来驱散蒸气。禁止进入气体可能汇集的受限空间。疏散场所内的所有人员,直至气体分散。将泄漏的钢瓶或气罐转移至安全的地方。安装通风管道。在安全可控制的情况下,释放钢瓶压力。在通风管道出口处燃烧溢出气体。不准在阀门上施加过多压力;不准尝试去操作已损坏的阀门。

七、搬运与储存

安全搬运的防范措施：考虑在密闭的压力系统中使用,这些系统应该带有温度、压力和安全释放阀,这些阀门应通气,以保证安全的排放。定期检查泄漏和漏洞。保持阀门密闭,但不要对手轮或钢瓶楔施加更大的杠杆作用力。用刷子和洗涤剂检测漏洞 — 严格禁止使用明火检测。必要时,可以将松动的压紧螺母旋紧。如果钢瓶阀门不能完全关闭,将钢瓶转移至通风良好处(如室外)。钢瓶排空后,打上“缺陷”标记,返回给供应商。

安全存储的条件,包括任何不相容性：钢瓶应存放在专门建造的储存场所,并保持良好通风,最好在室外开阔场所。储存场所的选址和建造应遵循相关法令的要求。储存场所应保持空旷无人,只有授权人员才可入内。户外开阔场所存放的钢瓶,应对生锈或接触恶劣天气采取保护措施。存放的钢瓶应正确固定,以防止倾倒或滚动。不使用时,钢瓶阀门应保持关闭状态。当钢瓶带有阀门防护设备时,这些设备应在适当的位置而正确固定。满装的钢瓶和空的钢瓶最好分开存放。在进入储存场所之前,应检查场所内的气体是否达到危害性浓度。对满装钢瓶的存放应进行安排,使存放时间最长的钢瓶最先被使用。应定期检查储存钢瓶的一般状况和泄漏情况。防止钢瓶受到物理损伤。人工搬运钢瓶时,应按照指导进行正确的移动和储存。

八、接触控制/人身保护

控制参数:

职业接触限值

来源	成分	物质名称	TWA	STEL
中国 工作场所所有害因素职业接触限值	氨	Ammonia	20 (mg/m ³)	30 (mg/m ³)

紧急限制

成分	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
氨	25(ppm)	30(ppm)	160(ppm)	1 00(ppm)
成分	原 IDLH		修订 IDLH	
氨	500(ppm)		300(ppm)	

适当的工程控制: 储存钢瓶的区域需要良好的通风条件, 如果是封闭区域, 需要采用分立的/控制的排气通风设备。

个人防护措施

防护眼罩/面具: 化学护目镜。全面罩可以被用作眼部的辅助防护但不能做首选防护。

皮肤防护: 当处理密封的容器时应戴布的或皮革手套。

呼吸系统防护: 呼吸器种类和型号的选择取决于呼吸区域污染物的等级以及污染物的化学性质。

高温危险: /

九、物理及化学性质

外观 (物理状态、颜色等)	液化气体
气味	/
气味阈值	/
pH 值(1%)	11.7
熔点/凝固点	-77.7 °C
初始沸点和沸腾范围	-33.4 °C
闪点	/
蒸发速率	/
易燃性 (固态、气态)	/
上下易燃极限或爆炸极限	16~25%
蒸气压力(kPa)	882 @ 20 °C
蒸气密度 (空气=1)	0.6
相对密度	0.7067 @ 25 °C
可溶性	混溶
分配系数: n-辛醇/水	/
自动点火温度	669 °C
分解温度	/
粘度	/

十、稳定及反应性

反应性: /

化学稳定性: 物质是稳定的。

危险反应的可能性: 不会发生危险的聚合反应。

应避免的条件: 高温、热源等。

不相容材料: 酸类。

危险分解产物：氮氧化物(NO_x)。

十一、毒理学信息

暴露途径：吸入、经口、皮肤、眼睛。

有关物理、化学和毒理学特点的症状： /

急性毒性效应：

吸入：吸入蒸气具有危害性，甚至可致命。

食入：食入本物质可对口腔和胃肠道造成化学灼伤。

皮肤：皮肤直接接触本物质可造成化学灼伤。

眼睛：眼睛直接接触该物质可造成化学灼伤。蒸气或气雾可能有强烈刺激性。

慢性毒性或长期毒性效应：反复或长期接触腐蚀性物质，可能导致牙齿腐蚀、口腔炎症和溃疡以及颌骨坏死(少见)。可能引起伴有咳嗽的支气管刺激症状以及支气管肺炎频繁发作。还可能会发生胃肠功能紊乱。长期接触可能引起皮炎和/或结膜炎。

毒性的数值度量（如急性毒性估计值）：**dermal (rat) LD50: 4.84 mg/L/60M , Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H, Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9500 ppm/1H, Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg。**

十二、生态信息

毒性：对水生生物毒性极大。

持久性及降解性：水/土壤：低。空气：低。

生物累积潜力：低 (LogKOW = 0.229)

在土壤中的流动性：低 (KOC = 14.3)

其它有害效应： /

十三、处置考虑

处置方法：在规定的地方蒸发残留物。把空的容器退还给供应商。保证受损的或不再使用的容器在废弃处置前完全排空气体。

十四、运输信息

联合国编号：1005。

联合国运输名称：无水氨。

运输危险种类：2.3+8。

包装类别： /

环境危害：海洋污染物。

使用者的特殊防范措施： /

十五、管理信息

国内化学品安全法规：

本化学品安全技术说明书遵照了以下相关国家标准：GB16483-2008, GB13690-2009, GB18218-2009, GB15258-2009, GB6944-2012, GB190-2009, GB191-2009, GB12268-2008, GA57-1993, GB/T 15098-2008, GBZ 2-2007以及相关法规：《危险货物运输管理规则》、《危险化学品安全管理条例》。

十六、其它信息

参考文献	联合国《关于危险货物运输的建议书·规章范本》 联合国《全球化学品统一分类和标签制度》
制表日期	2015年05月08日

注 1：当产品为含有两种以上危险物质的混合物时，应依据其混合后的危险性，制作安全数据单。

注 2：制造商/供应商应根据实际情况确保安全数据单所含信息的正确性，并适时更新。

注 3：如由于产品特性而不存在或不可得某些信息时（如固体不存在沸点），应在表格中以“/”标识。

Chemical Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product identifier: Ammonia.

Other means of identification: /

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: /

Supplier's details: /

Emergency phone number: /

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable Gases Category 2,

Gas under Pressure (Liquefied gas),

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3,

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B,

Serious Eye Damage Category 1,

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement(s): Flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Toxic if inhaled. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors / spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash ... thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Specific treatment (see next). Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Collect spillage.

Storage

Store in well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to...

Other hazards which do not result in classification: /

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration%
Ammonia	7664-41-7	99.8

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

If inhaled: If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact: Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

In case of eye contact: Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed: Not considered a normal route of entry.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Bathe the affected area immediately in luke-warm water (not more than 35 °C) for 10 to 15 minutes, immersing if possible and without rubbing. Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray or fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the chemical: Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket. May burn but does not ignite easily. Fire exposed cylinders may vent contents through pressure relief devices thereby increasing vapour concentration. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. **POISONOUS: MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.**

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. **DO NOT** approach cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove cylinders from path of fire.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Check regularly for spills and leaks. Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated.

Environmental precautions: Increase ventilation. No smoking or naked lights within area. Stop leak only if safe to do so.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. **DO NOT** enter confined space where gas may have collected. Keep area clear until gas has dispersed. Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions. Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. **DO NOT** exert excessive pressure on valve; **DO NOT** attempt to

operate damaged valve.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Check regularly for spills or leaks. Keep valves tightly closed but do not apply extra leverage to hand wheels or cylinder keys. Test for leakage with brush and detergent - NEVER use a naked flame. Leaking gland nuts may be tightened if necessary.

If a cylinder valve will not close completely, remove the cylinder to a well ventilated location (e.g. outside) and, when empty, tag as FAULTY and return to supplier.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather. Cylinders in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling. Cylinder valves should be closed when not in use. Where cylinders are fitted with valve protection this should be in place and properly secured. Gas cylinders should be segregated according to the requirements of the Dangerous Goods Act. Preferably store full and empty cylinders separately. Check storage areas for hazardous concentrations of gases prior to entry. Full cylinders should be arranged so that the oldest stock is used first. Cylinders in storage should be checked periodically for general condition and leakage. Protect cylinders against physical damage. Move and store cylinders correctly as instructed for their manual handling.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL
Occupational exposure limits for hazardous agents in the workplace	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia	20 (mg/m ³)	30 (mg/m ³)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	25(ppm)	30(ppm)	160(ppm)	1100(ppm)
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	500(ppm)	300(ppm)		

Appropriate engineering controls: Areas where cylinders are stored require good ventilation and, if enclosed, need discrete/controlled exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection: Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.

Skin protection: When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.

Respiratory protection: Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Thermal hazards: /

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquefied gas
Odour	/
Odour Threshold	/
pH(1%)	11.7
Melting point/freezing point	-77.7 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	-33.4 °C
Flash point	/
Evaporation rate	/
Flammability (solid, gas)	/
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	16~25%
Vapour pressure	882 @ 20 °C
Vapour density	0.6
Relative density	0.7067 @ 25 °C
Water solubility	Miscible
Partition coefficient: noctanol/water	/
Autoignition temperature	669 °C
Decomposition temperature	/
Viscosity	/

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: /
Chemical stability: Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames.
Incompatible materials: Acids.
Hazardous decomposition products: Nitrogen oxides (NO _x).

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Inhaled, Ingestion, skin, eyes.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: /
Acute health effects
Inhalation: Inhalation of the vapour is hazardous and may even be fatal.
Ingestion: The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin: The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Eyes: The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Chronic health effects: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.
Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates): dermal (rat) LD50: 4.84 mg/L/60M , Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4H, Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9500 ppm/1H, Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Persistence and degradability: Water/Soil: LOW. Air: LOW.

Bioaccumulative potential: LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)

Mobility in soil: LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Other adverse effects: /

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: Evaporate residue at an approved site. Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number: 1005.

UN proper shipping name: AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS.

Transport hazard class(es): 2.3+8.

Packaging group: /

Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant.

Special precautions for user: /

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulations:

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following national standards: GB16483-2008, GB13690-2009, GB18218-2009, GB15258-2009, GB6944-2012, GB190-2009, GB191-2009, GB12268-2008, GA57-1993, GB/T 15098-2008, GBZ 2-2007 as well as the following national regulations: Dangerous Goods Transport Administrative Regulation, Dangerous Chemicals Safety Administrative Regulation.

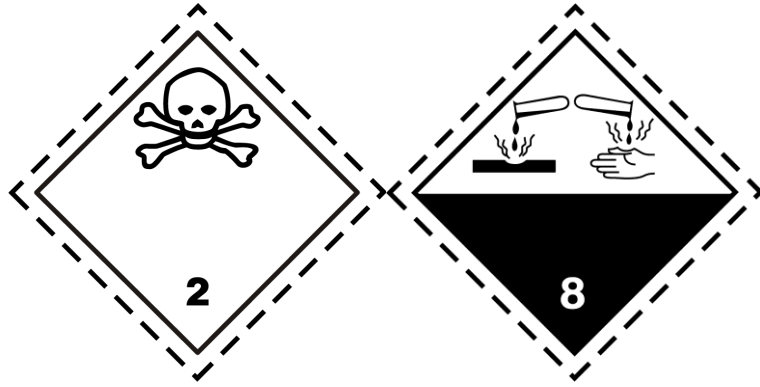
SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

References	“Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods” “The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals”
Form Date	08-May-2015

Note 1: When products contain two or more hazardous substances, Safety Data Sheets should be prepared based on the risk of the mixture.

Note 2: Manufacturer / supplier should ensure the correctness of the information contained in the safety data sheets, and updated in a timely manner.

Note 3: As a result of product features without the existence of certain information (such as boiling point does not exist for the solid) in the table with "/" logo.



无水氨

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS

UN 1005