Material Safety Data Sheet

Hydrochloric Acid (RXSOL-19-1101-025)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	**RXSOL-19-1101-025**
Product Type	**HYDROCHLORIC ACID**

Company Details:

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
105, A wing , BSEL , TECH PARK.
VASHI ,NEW BOMBAY 400703 INDIA

Stock Point : Mumbai, Kandla, Kolkata, Vizag, Chennai, Surat, Varanasi, Canada

Phone	+91 22 65113333 / 5555 / 9999 / 27611360
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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Chemica Name	CAS #	% by weight
Hydrogenchloride	7647-01-0	10-12
Water	7732-18-5	62-68

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Hydrogen chloride: GAS (LC50): Acute: 4701 ppm 0.5 hours [Rat].

Product Name: Hydrochloric acid

CAS#: Mixture.
TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hydrochloric acid
CI#: Not applicable.
Synonym: Hydrochloric Acid;
Chemical Name: Hydrogen Chloride
Chemical Formula: HCl

3. Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion, . Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for lungs. 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	Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (sensitizer).
Carcinogenic Effects	Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.)by IARC [Hydrochloric acid].
Mutagenic Effects	Not available
Teratogenic Effects	Not available
Developmental Toxicity	Not available

The substance may be toxic to kidneys, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, Circulatory System, teeth. 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

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.
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 medicalattention.
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	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Ingestion	Not available.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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 VariousSubstances	of metals
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	Non combustible. Calcium carbide reacts with hydrogen chloride gas with incandescence Uranium phosphide reacts with hydrochloric acid to release spontaneously flammable phosphine.Rubidium acetylene carbides burns with slightly warm hydrochloric acid. Lithium silicide in contact with hydrogen chloride becomes incandescent. When dilute hydrochloric acid is used, gas spontaneously flammable in air is evolved. Magnesium boride treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid produces sponta neously flammble gas. Cesium acetylene carbide burns hydrogen chloride gas. Cesium carbide ignites in contact with hydro chloric acid unless acid is dilute. Reacts with most metals to produce flammable Hydrodgen gas.
Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:	Hydrogen chloride in contact with the following can cause an explosion, ignition on contact, or other violent/vigorous reaction:Acetic anhydride AgClO + CCl4 Alcohols + hydrogen cyanide, Aluminum Aluminum-titanium alloys (with HCl vapor), 2-Amino ethanol, Ammonium hydroxide, Calcium carbide Ca3P2 Chlorine + dinitroanilines (evolves gas), Chlorosulfonic acid Cesium carbide Cesium acetylene carbide, 1,1-Difluoroethylene Ethylene diamine Ethylene imine, Fluorine, HClO4 Hexalithium disilicide H2SO4 Metal acetylides or carbides, Magnesium boride, Mercuric sulfate, Oleum, Potassium permanganate,beta-Propiolactone Propylene oxide Rubidium carbide, Rubidium, acetylene carbide Sodium (with aqueous HCl), Sodium hydroxide Sodium tetraselenium, Sulfonic acid, Tetraselenium tetranitride, U3P4 , Vinyl acetate. Silver perchlorate with carbon tetrachloride in the presence of hydrochloric acid produces trichloromethyl perchlorate which detonates at 40 deg. C.

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 sodium carbonate.
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 sodium carbonate. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

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. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, organic materials, metals, alkalis, moisture. May corrode metallic surfaces. Store in a metallic or coated fiberboard drum using a strong polyethylene inner package.
Storage	Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

8. Exposure controls and 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	CEIL: 5 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 7 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] CEIL: 5 from NIOSH CEIL: 7 (mg/m3) from NIOSH TWA: 1 STEL: 5 (ppm) [United Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 2 STEL: 8 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)]Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state and appearance	Liquid.
Odor	Pungent. Irritating (Strong.)
Taste	Not available.
Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Color	Colorless to light yellow.
pH (1% soln/water)	Acidic.
Boiling Point	108.58 C @ 760 mm Hg (for 20.22% HCl in water) 83 C @ 760 mm Hg (for 31% HCl in water) 50.5 C (for 37% HCl in water)
Melting Point	-62.25°C (-80°F) (20.69% HCl in water) -46.2 C (31.24% HCl in water) -25.4 C (39.17% HCl in water)
Critical Temperature	Not available.
Specific Gravity	1.1- 1.19 (Water = 1) 1.10 (20%and 22% HCl solutions) 1.12 (24% HCl solution) 1.15 (29.57% HCl solution) 1.16 (32% HCl solution) 1.19 (37% and 38%HCl solutions)
Vapor Pressure	16 kPa (@ 20°C) average
Vapor Density	1.17 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.
Odor Threshold	0.25 to 10 ppm
Water/Oil Dist. Coeff	Not available.
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available.
Dispersion Properties	See solubility in water, diethyl ether.
Solubility	Soluble in cold water, hot water, diethyl ether.

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	The product is stable.
Instability Temperature	Not available.
Conditions of Instability	Incompatible materials, water
Incompatibility with various substances	Highly reactive with metals. Reactive with oxidizing agents, organic materials, alkalis, water.
Corrosivity	Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminum, of cop