Material Safety Data Sheet

Hydrochloric Acid Conc 50 Ltr (RXSOL-67-1101-050)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	**RXSOL-19-1107-210**
Product Type	**HYDROCHLORIC ACID**

Company Details:

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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Chemica Name	CAS #	% by weight
Hydrogenchloride	7647-01-0	32-38
Water	7732-18-5	68-62

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

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	1.267 (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 copper, of stainless steel(304), of stainless steel(316). Non-corrosive in presence of glass.
Special Remarks on Reactivity	Reacts with water especially when water is added to the product. Absorption of gaseous hydrogen chloride on mercuric sulfate becomes violent @ 125 deg. C. Sodium reacts very violently with gaseous hydrogen chloride. Calcium phosphide and hydrochloric acid undergo very energetic reaction. It reacts with oxidizers releasing chlorine gas. Incompatible with, alkali metals, carbides, borides, metal oxides, vinyl acetate, acetylides, sulphides, phosphides, cyanides, carbonates. Reacts with most metals to produce flammable Hydrogen gas. Reacts violently (moderate reaction with heat of evolution) with water especially when water is added to the product. Isolate hydrogen chloride from heat, direct sunlight, alkalies (reacts vigorously), organic materials, and oxidizers (especially nitric acid and chlorates), amines, metals, copper and alloys (e.g. brass), hydroxides, zinc (galvanized materials), lithium silicide (incandescence), sulfuric acid(increase in temperature and pressure) Hydrogen chloride gas is emitted when this product is in contact with sulfuric acid. Adsorption of Hydrochloric Acid onto silicon dioxide results in exothmeric reaction. Hydrogen chloride causes aldehydes and epoxides to violently polymerize.Hydrogen chloride or Hydrochloric Acid in contact with the folloiwng can cause explosion or ignition on contact or
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Highly corrosive. Incompatible with copper and copper alloys. It attacks nearly all metals (mercury, gold, platinium, tantalum,silver, and certain alloys are exceptions). It is one of the most corrosive of the nonoxidizing acids in contact with copper alloys.No corrosivity data on zinc, steel. Severe Corrosive effect on brass and bronze
Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Routes of Entry	Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
Toxicity to Animals	Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 900 mg/kg [Rabbit]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 1108 ppm, 1 hours [Mouse]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 3124 ppm, 1 hours [Rat].
Chronic Effects on Humans	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Hydrochloric acid]. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, Circulatory System, teeth.
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).
Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Lowest Published Lethal Doses (LDL/LCL) LDL [Man] -Route: Oral; 2857 ug/kg LCL [Human] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 1300 ppm/30M LCL [Rabbit] - Route: Inhalation; Dose: 4413 ppm/30M
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	May cause adverse reproductive effects (fetoxicity). May affect genetic material.
Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Corrosive. Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Eyes: Corrosive. Causes severe eye irritation/conjuntivitis, burns, corneal necrosis. Inhalation: May be fatal if inhaled.Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of hy drochloric acid fumes produces nose, throat, and larryngeal burning, and irritation, pain and inflammation, coughing, sneezing, choking sensation, hoarseness, laryngeal spasms, upper respiratory tract edema, chest pains, as well has headache, and palpitations. Inhalation of high concentrations can result in corrosive burns, necrosis of bronchial epithelium, constriction of the larynx and bronchi, nasospetal perforation, glottal closure, occur, particularly if exposure is prolonged. May affect the liver. Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed. Causes irritation and burning, ulceration, or perforation of the gastrointestinal tract and resultant peritonitis, gastric hemorrhage and infection. Can also cause nausea, vomitting (with "coffee ground" emesis), diarrhea, thirst, difficulty swallowing, salivation, chills, fever, uneasiness, shock, strictures and stenosis (esophogeal, gastric, pyloric). May affect behavior (excitement), the cardiovascular system (weak rapid pulse, tachycardia), respiration (shallow respiration), and urinary system (kidneys- renal failure, nephritis). Acute exposure via inhalation or ingestion can also cause erosion of tooth enamel. Chronic Potential HealthEffects: dyspnea, bronchitis. Chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema can also pulmonary edema can also

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Not available.
BOD5 and COD	Not available.
Products of Biodegradation	Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation	The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation	Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT Classification	Class 8: Corrosive material
Identification	Hydrochloric acid, solution UNNA: 1789 PG: II
Special Provisions for Transport	Not available.

15. Regulatory information

Federal and State Regulations	Connecticut hazardous material survey.:
Hydrochloric acid Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act	Hydrochloric acid Illinois chemical safety act
Hydrochloric acid New York release reporting list	
Hydrochloric acid Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances	Hydrochloric acid Pennsylvania RTK
Hydrochloric acid Minnesota	Hydrochloric acid Massachusetts
RTK	Hydrochloric acid Massachusetts spill list
Hydrochloric acid New Jersey	Hydrochloric acid New Jersey spill list:
Hydrochloric acid Louisiana RTK reporting list	Hydrochloric acid Louisiana spill reporting
Hydrochloric acid California	Director's List of Hazardous Substances
Hydrochloric acid TSCA 8(b) inventory	Hydrochloric acid TSCA 4(a) proposed testrules
Hydrochloric acid SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances	Hydrochloric acid SARA 313 toxic chemical
notification and release reporting	Hydrochloric acid CERCLA
Hazardous substances	Hydrochloric acid: 5000 lbs. (2268 kg)
Other Regulations	
OSHA	Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
EINECS	This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.
Other Classifications	
WHMIS (Canada)	
CLASS D-2A	Material causing other toxic effects
CLASS E	Corrosive liquid.
DSCL (EEC)	R34- Causes burns. R37- Irritating to respiratory system. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

HMIS (U.S.A.):
Health Hazard : 3
Fire Hazard : 0
Reactivity : 1
Personal Protection:
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):
Health : 3
Flammability : 0
Reactivity : 1

Specific hazard :
Protective Equipment :
Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

16. Other information

References	Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987. -SAX, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Indutrial Materials. Toronto, Van Nostrand Reinold, 6e ed. 1984. -The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Guide de la loi et du règlement sur le transport des marchandises dangeureuses au canada. Centre de conformité internatinal Ltée. 1986.
Other Special Considerations	Not available
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