

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

May be used to comply with  
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard  
29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be  
consulted for specific requirements.

distributed by: H. Krevit & Company, Inc.  
PO Box 9433, New Haven, CT 06534-0433

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<b>IDENTITY</b> Hydrochloric Acid, 20° Baume	<i>Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.</i>
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**Section I - Product Information**

Product Name Hydrochloric Acid	CAS # 7647-01-0
Synonym Muriatic Acid	Chemical Formula HCl
Chemical Name Hydrochloric Acid Solution	Chemical Family Inorganic Acid

**Section II - Manufacturers Information**

Manufacturers Name Reagent Chemical & Research, Inc.	Address 124 River Road Middlesex, NJ 08846
Emergency Contact Robert Dritschel	Country United States
Emergency Telephone 1-409-962-5769	Emergency Telephone #2 CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

**Section III - Ingredients/Regulatory Information**

Substance Description	Percent	CAS #
Hydrogen Chloride	31.45 - 33.30	7647-01-0
Water	66.70 - 68.55	7732-18-5

**EXPOSURE LIMITS/REGULATORY INFORMATION**

Substance	PEL	TLV	STEL	TWA	CEILING
Hydrogen Chloride	C-7 mg/m3	C-5 ppm	50 ppm	N/D	5 ppm
Water	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D

N/D - Not Determined C = Ceiling Level

**Section IV - Hazards Identification**

Appearance & Odor Clear/Pale Yellow Liquid/Pungent Odor	Statement of Hazards Severe and painful burns upon contact
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Primary Route of Exposure  
Skin, eye and inhalation contact are the primary routes of exposure to this product

Inhalation Acute Exposure Effects  
Inhalation of excessive concentrations of Hydrogen Chloride vapors immediately

produces severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract; resulting in coughing,  
burning of the throat, and a choking sensation. Reactions encountered in man have  
usually been limited to inflammation occasional ulceration of the nose, throat and  
larynx. If inhaled deeply, edema of the lungs may occur.

Skin Contact Acute Exposure Effects  
Concentrated solutions are destructive to clothing and on contact with skin, causes  
severe burns unless promptly washed off. Repeated skin contact with dilute solutions  
may lead to the development of dermatitis. Exposure to the concentrated vapors of  
Hydrogen Chloride may also result in burns and dermatitis.

**Section IV - Hazards Identification (continued)**

#### Eye Contact Acute Exposure Effects

Contact of the eyes with Hydrogen Chloride, either as a gas or in solution, rapidly causes severe irritation and painful burns of the eyes and eyelids. If the acid is not quickly removed by thorough irrigation with water, there may be prolonged or permanent visual impairment or total loss of sight.

#### Ingestion Acute Exposure Effects

When concentrated Hydrochloric Acid is swallowed, it causes severe burns of the mucous membranes of the mouth, esophagus and stomach. The lips and mouth usually turn white, and later brown. There is pain in the throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing, intense thirst, nausea and in severe cases, collapse and unconsciousness.

#### Fire and Explosion Hazards

Non-flammable, but Hydrochloric Acid reacts with all metals, except gold and platinum, with rapid evolution of Hydrogen which is flammable and explosive in air. Firefighters exposed to Hydrochloric Acid vapors should wear Scott Air-Pak, or equivalent. Hydrogen Chloride vapors are extremely irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty.

#### Carcinogenicity

IARC	...No	OSHA	...No	ACGIH	...No
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### **Section V - First Aid Measures**

#### General

If a known exposure occurs or is suspected, immediately initiate the recommended procedures below. Simultaneously contact a physician, or the nearest Poison Control Center. Inform the person contacted of the type and extent of exposure, describe the victim's symptoms and follow the advice given. For additional information, call day or night, Reagent Chemical (409) 962-5769 or Chemtrec (800) 424-9300.

#### Inhalation

Remove from contaminated atmosphere. If breathing has ceased, clear the victim's airway and start mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration, which may be supplemented by the use of a bag-mask respirator, or a manually-triggered, oxygen supply capable of delivering 1 liter/second or more. If the victim is breathing, oxygen may be administered from a demand-type or continuous-flow inhalator, preferably with a physician's advice. Contact a physician immediately.

#### Eye Contact

Immediately flush the eyes with large quantities of running water for 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart during the flushing to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of

the eyes and lids with water. DO NOT attempt to neutralize with chemical agents.

Obtain medical attention as soon as possible. Oils or ointments should not be used.

Continue the flushing for an additional 15 minutes if the physician is not available.

### **Section V - First Aid Measures (continued)**

#### Skin Contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing under a safety shower. Flush all

affected areas with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. DO NOT attempt to

neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical advice.

#### Ingestion

DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give large quantities of water or milk, if

available. If vomiting does occur, give fluids again. Never give anything by mouth

to an unconscious person. Call a physician of the nearest Poison Control Center.

#### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Hydrogen Chloride will aggravate breathing disorders

#### Note to Physician

Attending Physician should treat exposed patients symptomatically

### **Section VI - Fire Fighting Measures**

#### Flash Point

N.A.

#### Flash Method

N.A.

#### Extinguishing Method

Not Applicable

#### Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Non-flammable, but Hydrochloric Acid reacts with metals.

#### Special Firefighting Procedures

Non-flammable, but Hydrochloric Acid reacts with all metals, except gold and

platinum, with rapid evolution of Hydrogen which is flammable and explosive in air.

Firefighters exposed to Hydrochloric Acid vapors should wear Scott Air-Pak, or

equivalent. Hydrogen Chloride vapors are extremely irritating to the respiratory

tract and may cause breathing difficulty.

### **Section VII - Accidental Release Measures**

#### Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Spills or discharges into the environment involving large quantities of Hydrochloric

Acid should be controlled and cleaned-up according to a pre-determined, affirmative

written Spill Prevention and Control Program. For assistance in developing a SPCP

contact your nearest Reagent Sales Office.

Spills should be handled immediately by neutralization and dilution of the spilled

product by the use of Soda Ash (Sodium Carbonate), Lime (Calcium Hydroxide), or

Limestone (Calcium Carbonate) with large amounts of water. For an interior (inside

a closed space) spill be aware that the use of Soda Ash, Lime and Limestone will

evolve heat and carbon dioxide and that ample ventilation must be provided.

Waste Disposal

Under Federal RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of products to determine,

at the time of disposal, whether the product falls under RCRA as a hazardous waste.

This is because product uses, transformations, mixtures, etc. may render the

resulting end-product hazardous.

Container Disposal

Containers should be cleaned of residual product before disposal. Empty containers

should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

**Section VII - Accidental Release Measures (continued)**

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Make sure all personnel involved in housekeeping and spill clean-up follow good

Industrial Hygiene practices and wear proper protective equipment.

**Section VIII - Handling/Storage/Transportation**

Handling

Chemical goggles and full face shield must be worn at all times by personnel

exposed to or handling Hydrochloric Acid. The use of a NIOSH approved cartridge

respirator or a Scott Air-Pak should be used by all personnel exposed.

Storage

Store containers in a cool, dry location away from direct sunlight, sources of

intense heat, or where freezing may occur. Store material in acid-proof container.

Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep container away from incompatible

materials. All loading, unloading, and storage equipment must be inspected prior to

any transfer operations are initiated.

General Comments

Impervious clothing, gloves, footwear and head gear must be worn at all times

by personnel exposed to or handling Hydrochloric Acid.

**Section IX - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

Maintain airborne contaminate levels below listed guidelines. Use with adequate

ventilation. Use a mechanical fan or vent area to scrubber.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Special
	If PEL exceeded	Vent fumes to appropriate scrubber
	Mechanical (General)	Other
	If PEL exceeded	Not Applicable

Skin Protection

Wear neoprene rubber gloves to minimize skin contact.

Eye Protection

Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face shields are recommended.

Other Protection

Use body protection appropriate for task. An apron or other impermeable body

protection is suggested. Full body chemical protection is recommended for

emergency response procedures.

Applicable Exposure Limits

Other than any exposure limits which may be displayed in Section 3, there are no other

known exposure limits applicable to this product or its components.

**Section X - Physical and Chemical Properties**

Boiling Point	230 F	Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.160 - 1.1693
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	50 - 60 mm	Freezing Point	.-12 F to -63 F
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	N.A.	Density	9.671 - 9.748

Solubility in Water  
miscible

Appearance and Odor  
Clear/Slightly yellow with a sharp pungent odor

**Section XI - Stability and Reactivity**

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Hydrochloric Acid is extremely reactive. Avoid contact with metal surfaces and oxidizing agents.
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Hydrochloric Acid is chemically stable when properly contained and handled. It is a

strong mineral acid and reacts with many metals and metal oxides and hydroxides

to form the equivalent metal chloride. It reacts with zeolites and other silicious

compounds to form Hydrosilicic Acid; it reacts with carbonates to form Carbon

Dioxide and Water. It is oxidized by Oxygen or electrolysis to form Chlorine, a

lethal, poisonous gas. It reacts with alkaline compounds to form a neutral salt.

It is a hydrolyzing agent for carbohydrates, esters and other compounds.

Its reaction with most metals will produce Hydrogen, an explosive gas. Violent

reactions will result when Hydrochloric Acid Reacts with acetic anhydride,

2-aminoethanol, ammonium hydroxide, calcium phosphide, chlorosulfonic acid,

ethylene diamine, ethylene imine, oleum (fuming sulfuric acid), perchloric acid,

beta propiolactone, propylene oxide, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, uranium

phosphide and vinyl acetate. This listing is not all-inclusive.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products

Extreme heat may cause the product to decompose, producing toxic fumes which may

include chlorine compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid Extreme heat and contact with incompatible materials
	Will Not Occur	X	

**Section XII - Toxicological Information**

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation? Yes	Skin? Yes	Ingestion? Yes
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Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)  
 Hydrogen Chloride, both as a gas and in a solution as Hydrochloric Acid, is a corrosive substance and can cause severe and painful burns on contact with any part of the body or if taken internally. The mucous membranes of the eyes and the upper respiratory tract are especially susceptible to the irritating effects of high atmospheric concentrations of Hydrogen Chloride. The gas or vapor is so penetrating and pungent that when high concentrations do occur, those exposed should immediately leave the contaminated area.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP? No	IARC Monographs? No	OSHA Regulated? No
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Signs and Symptoms of Exposure  
 Exposure to Hydrochloric acid may cause severe burns at the contact points  
 Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure  
 Exposure to fumes may aggravate dermatitis and breathing disorders.

**Section XII - Toxicological Information (cont.)**

Toxicology	Inhalation Data
Hydrogen Chloride	Human LCLo - 1300 ppm/30 min
	Rat LC <sub>50</sub> - 4701 ppm/30 min
	Oral (rabbit) LD <sub>50</sub> - 900 mg/kg
	Mutagenic Effects Inhalation: 100 ppm/24 hrs (Chromosome damage)
	Oral:: 100 ppm (Chromosome damage)
	Parental: 20 mg (Cytogenic effects)

**Section XIII - Ecological Information**

Ecological Toxicity  
 Animals exposed to hydrochloric acid solution will experience tissue damage, burns and may be killed. Plants contaminated with hydrochloric acid solutions of low pH may be adversely effected or destroyed. High concentrations have been shown to be detrimental to aquatic life. A release into a body of water will kill fish and other aquatic life.  
 Other Ecological Information  
 Hydrochloric acid is stable and found naturally in the environment. All work practices should be aimed at eliminating environmental contamination.

Chemical Fate Information  
 Hydrochloric acid is naturally occurring in the environment.

Other Regulatory Information  
 No other regulatory information is available on this product.

**Section XIV - Transportation Information**

Regulated Material  
 Hydrochloric Acid is defined as hazardous by the US Dot and Transport Canada

**DOMESTIC SHIPPING INFORMATION**

Proper Shipping Name	Hazard Classification
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	Hydrochloric Acid		Corrosive
UN/NA Identification	UN 1789	Hazard Class	Class 8
DOT Labels Required	Corrosive	Packaging Group	II

**INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING INFORMATION**

Proper Shipping Name	Hydrochloric Acid	Hazard Classification	Corrosive
UN/NA Identification	UN 1789	Hazard Class	Class 8
Labels Required	Corrosive	Packaging Group	II

**Section XV - Other Information**

Created By Product Safety - 4/20/99	MSDS Revision Number Revision # 005
Toxic Substances Control Act TSCA listed 7647-01-0	Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act, Title III Acute & Hazard Categories HEALTH: Chronic
Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know EHS - Threshold Quantity: None	PHYSICAL: None
Is product Regulated Under 1990 Clean Air Act? No	Does Product Contain, or is Manufactured with, CFC's? No
Reportable Quantity: RQ - 5000 lbs	NSF Listing Scale & Corrosion control at maximum 40 mg/l
NFPA 3 - 0 - 0 - Acid	HMIS 3 - 0 - 0 - X
Is This Product Regulated Under the EPA's Risk Management Plans No, Hydrochloric Acid Solution under 37% is not regulated.	
North American Emergency Response Guide Book ID # 1789 Guide #157 1996 Revision	

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