Nosco

Product Name HYDROCHLORIC / Product No. SB 10449 M READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USING CHEMICAL OSHA requires that this form be kept on file. MPORTANT MATERIAL SAFETY DATA N SOLUTION

		SARA TRIO III.		B		CID		-	SHEET		Service of the servic
Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)		 3-4		C.A.S. No.	Formula	Chemical Synonyms				
100%	ity (H ₂ O=1) 1.019		5 ppm		7647-01-0	HCI in H ₂ O	N.				H W
0	•		5 ppm	TLV Units					Reactivity 2	Flammability 0	Health Hazard 3

Hydrochloric Acid

SECTION II

mincipal Hazardous Component(s)

Extinguisher Use	(Method Used)	Flash Point N/A	SECTION IV	Appearance & Odor	Solubility in Water	Vapor Density (Air=1)	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) N/A	Boiling Point (*F)	Melting Point ("F)	* chemical subject to the repo
Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.	% by Volume			SS	Complete	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	* chemical subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III.
priate for surround	% by Volume	iquid with hydrogen chloride odor.			Evaporation Rate =1)	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1) 1.019			
ding fire.	N/A	Lower					N/A	100%	1.019	
. [N/A	Upper			:					

exposed containers cool; do not get water inside containers containers from fire area, if it can be done without risk. Use water to keep fire pressure if available) breathing apparatus with full facepiece. Move exposed Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained (positive Special Firefighting Procedures

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

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Closed containers exposed to heat may explode. Toxic gases produced: Hydrogen chloride, hydrogen gas

DEC 14 1995

Not Regulated

D.O.T.

7 mg/m3 (5 ppm)

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Effects of Overexposure

CHENTREC 800-424-9300

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Inhalation of vapors may cause pulmonary edema, circulatory system collapse, damage to upper respiratory system collapse. Inhalation of vapors may cause coughing and difficult breathing. Liquid may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Ingestion is harmful and may be fatal. Ingestion may cause severe burning to mouth and stomach. Ingestion may cause nausea and vomiting.

Emergency and First Ald Procedures

Call a physician. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; if conscious, give water, milk, or milk of magne if inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give ox in case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while rem contaminated clothing and shoes.

SECTION VII SECTION VII	Hazardous Polymerization Conditions to Avoid May Will Not N/A	Hydrogen Chloride Decomposition Products	Incompatibility Most commo (Materials to Avoid) carbonates.	Stability Conditions to Avoid Stable 3 Unstable N/A
SECTION VIII STYLE OF TAXABLE HOS STYLES	Avoid	Chloride	Most common metals, strong bases, metal oxides, amines, carbonates.	Avoid

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Ventitate area. Neutraliz with soda ach or time. With clean shovel, carefully place material into clean, dry container and cover, remove from area. Flush spill a water.

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, State and local environmental regulations.

Other Protective **SECTION VIII** Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storing SECTION IX Protective Gloves **Ventilation** Respiration Protection (Specify Type) NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator. Neghanical (General) S Acid-resistant gloves Lab coat and apron SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION ECIAL PRECAUTION TO THE TENTON Eye Protection Other Special Goggles and face

Store in corrosion-proof area. Wash thoroughly after handling (eep container tightly closed when not in use.

Other Progautions

Bad label on container before using. Do not west contact lenses when working with chemicals Other Precautions

Steven C. Quandt Effective Date

Approved by

10/17/95

For laboratory use only. Not for household use. Keep out of rea