



Revision Date: 03/10/04

Revision No.: 7

#### OCEAN NETWORK EMERGENCY PHONE 1-888-289-1911

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) HAS BEEN PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE CONSIDERED TO BE A HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL UNDER THAT STANDARD. (REFER TO THE OSHA CLASSIFICATION IN SEC.I.) THIS INFORMATION IS REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED FOR SAFETY IN THE WORKPLACE. THE EXPOSURE TO THE COMMUNITY, IF ANY, IS QUITE DIFFERENT.

### I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Hydrochloric Acid, (Muriatic Acid)
Synonyms:	Chlorohydric acid, hydrogen chloride, muriatic acid
Chemical Family:	inorganic acid
Formula:	HC1
Use Description:	Acid, steel, oil & gas, ore & mineral and food processing, organic chemical synthesis, pharmaceuticals
Hazard Classification:	Corrosive; eye and skin hazard; lung toxin
Product Codes:	105021, 105022, 105023, 105029, 105030, 105031, 105032,
	105033, 105034, 1050192, 105508
File No.:	MSDS0300

# II - COMPONENT DATA

This Product Composition information presented here describes the major components and their concentrations found in this product and other information as required by OSHA. This is not, and should not be interpreted, or used as, a Product Specification or a detailed chemical analysis.

Established Federal OSHA PEL is provided. OSHA Agreement State PEL may be different.

## Product Composition

CAS or Chemical Name:	Hydrochloric	acid			
CAS Number:	7647-01-0				
Percentage Range:	8-38%		***************************************	***************************************	DDGGERRADDIGGERRADDIGGERRADDIG
Hazardous Per 29 CFR 1910.1200:	Yes				
Exposure Standards:	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	OSHA	(PEL)	ACGIH	I(TLV)
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
	TWA:	None	None	None	None
	CEILING:	5	7	5	None
	STEL:	None	None	None	None

CAS or Chemical Name:	Water
CAS Number:	7732-18-5
Percentage Range:	62-92%
Hazardous Per 29 CFR 1910.1200:	No
Exposure Standards:	None Established





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## III - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

DO NOT TAKE ITNERNALLY. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN, EYES AND CLOTHING. UPON CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYES, WASH OFF WITH WATER. AVOID BREATHING MIST OR VAPOR.

#### STORAGE CONDITIONS:

Store in cool, clean, well-ventilated area.

DO NOT STORE AT TEMPERATURES ABOVE: 38 Deg.C (100 Deg.F)

DO NOT EXPOSE TO DIRECT LIGHT.

## PRODUCT STABILITY AND COMPATIBILITY: Stable

SHELF LIFE LIMITATIONS:	1 year
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS FOR PACKAGING:	Glass or polyethylene containers recommended.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT:	When shipped with oxidizers, must be separated by 18 inches, with wood pallets and absorbent materials in between.

# IV - PHYSICAL DATA

Clear, colorless liquid
7% (-2 Deg.C (28 Deg.F))
37% (-74 Deg.C (-101 Deg.F.))
7-20% (> 100-110 Deg. C (>212 to 230 Deg. F))
20-38% (110-74 Deg. C (230 to 167 Deg. F))
No Data
1.035 - 1.88
Not applicable
<1
@ 20 Deg.C: 7-32% (0-23.5 mmHg)
(Partial pressure HCl) 32-38% (23.5-210 mmHg)
Complete
100%
Approximately 1 (Water=1)
1.3 (active ingredient)
36.46 (Active ingredient)
Pungent, suffocating odor.
No Data





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# V - PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

## Personal Protection for Routine Use of Product:

Respiratory Protection:	If vapors, mists, or aerosols are generated, and are not controlled by ventilation below the PEL wear a NIOSH approved respirator for hydrogen chloride vapor, and mist if needed.
Ventilation:	Local exhaust ventilation is recommended if vapors, mists or aerosols are generated. Otherwise, use good general room ventilation.
Skin and Eye Protection:	Wear gloves, boots, apron and a face shield with safety glasses. A full impermeable suit is recommended if exposure is possible to large portion of body.
Other:	Emergency eye wash and safety showers must be provided in the immediate work area.

## Equipment Specifications (When Applicable):

Respirator Type:	Full face piece, NIOSH approved equipped with chemical cartridges approved for hydrogen chloride
	GLOVE TYPE: Neoprene BOOT TYPE: Neoprene APRON TYPE: Neoprene
	FACE SHIELD: Yes PROTECTIVE SUIT: Neoprene

# VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

## Flammability Data:

Explosive:	n/a
Flammable:	No
Combustible:	
Pyrophoric:	No
Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature:	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits at Normal	LEL - Not Applicable
Atmospheric Temperature	UEL - Not Applicable
and Pressure	
(Percent Volume in Air):	

### NFPA Ratings:

Health:	3
Flammability:	0
Reactivity:	1





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### HMIS Ratings:

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Health:	3	
Flammability:	0	
Reactivity:	1	

## Extinguishing Media:

Not Applicable

### Fire Fighting Techniques and Comments:

Use water to cool containers exposed to fire. Contact with reactive metals, e.g., aluminum may result in the generation of flammable hydrogen gas. On small fires, use dry chemical or carbon dioxide. On large fires, sue water. Not combustible but contact with common metals produces flammable hydrogen gas. May also release chlorine gas by reaction with oxidizing agents.

### VII - REACTIVITY INFORMATION

## Conditions Under Which This Product May Be Unstable:

Temperatures Above:	No Data
Mechanical Shock or Impact:	No
Electrical (Static) Discharge:	No
Other:	Avoid heat, exposure to sunlight
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur
Incompatible Materials:	Alkaline materials, aluminum, amines, carbonates, iron, sulfuric acid, hydroxides, leather and other fabrics, metallic oxides, magnesium, oleum, perchloric acid, zinc
Hazardous Decomposition:	Flammable hydrogen gas by reaction with many metals. Also, chlorine gas is released by reaction with oxidizing agents.

### Summary of Reactivity:

Explosive:	N/A
Oxidizer:	
Pyrophoric:	No
Organic Peroxide:	No
Water Reactive:	No
Corrosive:	Yes





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### VIII - FIRST AID

#### Eyes

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Call a physician at once.

#### Skin

Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. If clothing comes in contact with the product, the clothing should be removed immediate and should be laundered before re-use.

#### Ingestion

Immediately drink large quantities of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician at once. DO NOT give anything by mouth if the person is unconscious or if having convulsions.

#### Inhalation

If person experiences nausea, headache or dizziness, person should stop work immediately and move to fresh air until these symptoms disappear. if breathing is difficult, administer oxygen, keep the person warm and at rest. Call a physician. In the event that an individual inhales enough vapor to lose consciousness, person should be moved to fresh air at once and a physician should be called immediately. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be given. In all cases, ensure adequate ventilation and provide respiratory protection before the person returns to work.

# IX - TOXICOLOGY AND HEALTH INFORMATION

### Routes of Absorption

oral, dermal, inhalation, eye contact

#### Warning Statements and Warning Properties

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES SKIN AND EYE BURNS. CAN CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. CAN CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE.

## Human Threshold Response Data

Odor Threshold:	Concentrated HCl (38%) is 1-5 ppm.
Irritation Threshold:	Concentrated HCl has been reported to be
	5 ppm or greater.
Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health:	50.0 ppm.





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Signs, Symptoms and Effects of Exposure

### Inhalation

Acute:	Inhalation of the mist or vapor of hydrogen chloride gas may cause irritation of the mucous membranes and respiratory tract with symptoms of burning, choking and coughing. At exposure concentrations greater than the TLV, damage may occur to the mucous membranes (ulceration of the nose and throat) and respiratory tract. At these high concentrations, severe	
	breathing difficulties may occur which may be delayed in onset and may be due to pulmonary edema (fluid in the lung) or laryngeal edema or spasm.	
Chronic:	nic: Repeated or prolonged exposure to concentrations greater than accepted occupational limits may cause dental discoloration and erosion of the teeth.	

#### Skin

Acute:	Hydrochloric acid mist may rapidly cause skin inflammation and burns. Direct contact with the liquid will be corrosive to the skin and can cause severe irritation and/or burns characterized by redness, swelling and scab formation. The potential for scarring and ulceration of the contacted tissue also exists.
Chronic:	Repeated contact with the mist has been reported to cause a contact dermatitis (skin rash). Prolonged or repeated exposure with the liquid may cause permanent damage.

## Eye

Exposure to the mist may result in eye irritation and/or severe burns with permanent damage and possible loss of sight. Direct contact with the liquid will be corrosive to the eye with resulting severe burns, potential visual impairment or loss of sight.

# Ingestion

Acute:	Irritation and/or burns can occur to the entire gastrointestinal tract, including the stomach and intestines, characterized by nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, bleeding, and/or tissue ulceration. Ingestion causes severe damage to the gastrointestinal tract wit the potential to cause perforation.
Chronic:	There are no know or reported effects from chronic exposure. Chronic ingestion of significant amounts of this product is unlikely because of its acute corrosive action.

# Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Respiratory and cardiovascular disease.





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# Interactions With Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity

None known or reported

### Animal Toxicology

Acute Target Organ Toxicity

This product is corrosive to all tissues contacted and upon inhalation, may cause irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Inhalation LC 50: 3124 ppm/ 1 hour (rat)

Oral LD 50: 900mg/kg (rabbit)

Dermal LD 50: Believed to be > 1.0 g/kg based on similar materials. Corrosive to

skin and eyes; severe respiratory irritant

### Chronic Target Organ Toxicity

The only known or reported health effects from repeated exposure to hydrochloric acid are described above and are related to tissue damage to dental enamel and gums leading to erosion of the teeth. These effects would occur from exposures greater than currently accepted occupational limits.

### Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity

There are no known or reported effects on reproductive function or fetal development.

#### Carcinogenicity

This product is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP, or EPA. IARC has classified hydrochloric acid as having inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity to humans and animals. IARC therefore considers hydrochloric acid to be not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

The carcinogenesis response to the combined and separate exposures to formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid was investigated in male inbred Sprague-Dawley rats. The rats were exposed to gaseous formaldehyde, 14 ppm and hydrochloric acid, 10 ppm. No carcinogenic response was observed with hydrochloric acid alone.

#### Mutagenicity

Hydrochloric acid has been tested and was shown to be non-mutagenic in a battery of mutagenicity and genotoxicity assays including the following: Ames assay, Salmonella and Saccharomyces (yeast) microbial assays, L5178Y mouse lymphomagene mutation assay, sister chromatid exchange assay, and the mammalian chromosomal aberrations assay.





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#### Aquatic Toxicity

It is the resulting pH rather than the concentration of HCl that governs its lethality to aquatic life. Only when the pH value is depressed to 5.0 or lower will hydrochloric acid prove lethal to fish.

The 96 hr. LC50 at 20 degrees Celsius for bluegill sunfish occurs when HCl lowers the p value to 3.6 The 96 hr. LC50 for mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis) in turbid water is a concentration of 282 mg/l of HCl.

100% mortality to trout occurred for a 24-hr. exposure at a concentration of 10  $\,\mathrm{mg}/\mathrm{l}\,.$ 

The toxic threshold of HCl toward Daphnia magna has been reported to be 56 to 62 mg/l in soft water and Lake Erie water respectively.





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## X - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS REGUALTED AS A DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.

## DOT Description from the Hazardous Materials Table 49 CFR 172.101:

Land (U.S. DOT):	HYDROCHLORIC ACID SOLUTION, 8, UN1789, PG II
Water (IMO):	Same as above
Air (IATA/ICAO):	Same as above
Hazard Label/Placard:	CORROSIVE
Reportable Quantity:	5000 lbs. (Per 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix)
Emergency Guide:	157

# XI - SPILL AND LEAKAGE PROCEDURES

FOR ALL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, CALL CHEMTREC AT 800-424-9300.	
Reportable Quantity:	This product is subject to a Reportable Quantity with respect to hydrochloric acid. RQs are subject to change and reference should be made to 40 CFR 302.4 for the current requirements.

## Spill Mitigation Procedures:

Hazardous concent downwind.	trations in air may be found in local spill area and immediately
Air Release:	Vapors may be suppressed by the use of a water fog, or vapor suppressant foam. Dike and contain all run-off water for treatment as a hazardous waste.
Water Release:	This material is heavier than and soluble in water. Contain contaminated water by building a dike of compatible absorbents. Vacuum or pump material to a neutralization container and treat. See SPILL RESIDUES below.
Land Spill:	Compatible absorbents: Sand, clay soil and commercial absorbents.

### Spill Residues:

Dispose of per guidelines under Section XII, WASTE DISPOSAL.

This material may be neutralized for disposal; you are requested to contact OCEAN at 888-2891-911 before beginning any such operation.





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### Personal Protection for Emergency Spill and Firefighting Situations:

Response to this material MAY REQUIRE the use of a full-encapsulated suit and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Additional protective clothing must be worn to prevent personal contact with this material. Those items include but are not limited to boots, gloves, hard hat, splash-proof goggles, full face shield, impervious clothing, i.e., chemically impermeable suit, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Compatible materials for response to this material are neoprene or butyl rubber.

## XII - WASTE DISPOSAL

If this product becomes a waste, it meets the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under 40 CFR 261 and would have the following EPA hazardous waste number: D002.

If this product becomes a waste, it will be a hazardous waste, which is subject to the Land Disposal Restrictions under 40 CFR 268 and must be managed accordingly.

As a hazardous liquid waste, it must be disposed of in accordance with Local, State and Federal regulations in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility by treatment.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO RPEVENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM THE USE OF THIS MATERIAL. THE USER OF THIS MATERIAL HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DISPOSE OF UNUSED MATERIAL, RESIDUES AND CONTAINERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RELEVANT LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FOR HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTES.





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### XIII - ADDITIONAL REGULATORY STATUS INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT:

This substance is listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act inventory.

NSF LIMITS: NSF Maximum Drinking Water Use Concentration - 40 mg/l as hydrochloric acid

SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT, TITLE III:

HAZARD CATEGORIES, PER 40 CFR 370.2:

**HEALTH:** 

Immediate (Acute)
Delayed (Chronic)

PHYSICAL:

None

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW, PER 40 CFR 55, APP.A:

EXTREMELY HAZARDOS SUBSTANCE - THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY:

None Established

SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, PER 40 CFR 372.45:

This mixture or tradename product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization

Act of 1986 and 40 CFR 372.

CHEMICALS LISTED ARE: Hydrochloric acid

### XIV - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MSDS REVISION SATUS: This is a revised MSDS edited by the Chlor/Alkali MSDS Control group.





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#### XV - Major References

- 1. Griffith, J.F., et al., Dose-Response Studies with Chemical Irritation in the Albino Rabbit Eye as a Basic for Selecting Optimum Testing Conditions for predicting Hazard to the Human Eye. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, Vol. 55, pp. 501-513, 1980.
- 2. Toxicological Testing of Selected Hazardous Materials for Transportation Purposes. NTIS PB Report: (PB-270-991), National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, April 1976.
- 3. Isquith, A., et al., Genotoxicity Studies on Selected Organosilicon Compounds: In Vitro Assays. Food and Chemical Toxicology, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 255-261, 1988.
- 4. Sellakumar, Arthur R., et al., Carcinogenicity of Formaldehyde and Hydrogen Chloride in Rats. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, Vol. 81, pp. 401-406, 1985.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO ALL WHO WILL USE, HANDLE, STORE, TRANSPORT, OR OTHERWISE BE EXPOSED TO THIS PRODUCT. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PLANT ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT AND FOR PERSONS WORKING WITH OR HANDLING THIS PRODUCT. OLIN BELIEVES THIS INFORMATION TO BE RELIABLE AND UP TO DATE AS OF THE DATE OF PUBLICATION, BUT MAKES NO WARRANTY THAT IT IS. ADDITIONALLY, IF THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET IS MORE THAN THREE YEARS OLD, YOU SHOULD CONTACT OLIN AT THE PHONE NUMBER LISTED BELOW TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THIS SHEET IS CURRENT.

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