

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

E-Z MURIATIC ACID

EMERGENCY CONTACT: FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY - SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT,
CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-(800)-424-9300, DAY OR NIGHT.

INDEX	HMIS	NFPA
4 - Severe	Health 3	Health Not Determined
3 - Serious	Flammability 0	Flammability Not Determined
2 - Moderate	Reactivity 1	Reactivity Not Determined
1 - Slight		
0 - Insignificant		

Section 2. CHEMICAL IDENTITY

COMPONENTS:	CAS No.	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS
Hydrogen Chloride (30% in Water)	7647-01-0	5 ppm ceiling	5 ppm ceiling	None

OSHA HAZARD RATING:

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to Section 313 Title III reporting requirements (40 CFR Part 372).
Hydrogen Chloride

Section 3. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT:

ca 185 F

MELTING POINT:

ca -60 F

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O=1):

1.15

VAPOR PRESSURE:

ca 25 mmHg (70 F)

VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1):

Not determined

SOLUBILITY IN WATER:

Soluble

APPEARANCE AND ODOR:

Light yellow fuming liquid with pungent odor and sour taste.

Section 4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT/METHOD:

None

AUTOIGNITION TEMP:

Not determined

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:

LEL: N/A UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Non-flammable. Use methods appropriate for surroundings.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Firefighters should wear self contained breathing apparatus if there is danger of leakage.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Contact with metals such as iron will produce flammable hydrogen gas.

Section 5. REACTIVITY DATA

UNSTABLE () STABLE (X)

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Liberates significant amounts of hydrogen chloride when heated.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid):

Metals, metal oxides, hydroxides, amines, carbonates and other alkaline materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS:

N/A

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

() May Occur (X) Will Not Occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

N/A

Section 6. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Prolonged inhalation of hydrogen chloride vapors or mist just above the TLV can damage teeth and irritate the nasal passages. Higher concentrations (50 +ppm) will cause coughing and choking and produce severe irritation and damage of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. NIOSH has established that 100 ppm is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

Hydrochloric acid is corrosive and causes burns of human tissue. Ingestion can produce burns of the mouth and digestive tract.

E - Z Muriatic Acid contains less than 0.2% hydrofluoric acid.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:

(X) Inhalation (X) Skin () Eyes () Oral

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Coughing, choking, tissue burns.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Unknown

CARCINOGENICITY LISTING:

(No) NTP (No) IARC (No) OSHA (No) Other:

FIRST AID:

- Inhalation: Remove to fresh air; restore breathing, if required. Oxygen can be given under proper supervision. Get medical aid.
- Skin: Wash affected areas thoroughly with much water. For gross contact, remove contaminated clothing under the safety shower; prolong washing for 15+ minutes.
- Eye: Flush thoroughly with running water for 15 minutes. Get medical aid.
- Oral: Give limewater or water and milk of magnesia to drink. Do not induce vomiting!
Get medical aid.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

None known.

OTHER HEALTH HAZARDS:

None known.

Section 7. PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY:

Self containing breathing apparatus for emergency use.

