

Product Name **HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% (COOGEE CHEMICALS)**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name COOGEE CHEMICALS
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Synonym(s) 9178 - PRODUCT CODE • COOGEE HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% • HCL • HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% • HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% (NUFARM) (FORMERLY) • MURIATIC ACID • SPIRITS OF SALTS

Use(s) ACIDIFIER • CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE • LABORATORY REAGENT • PICKLING AND ANODISING METALS • SCALE REMOVER

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO ASCC CRITERIA

RISK PHRASES

R34 Causes burns.
R37 Irritating to respiratory system.

SAFETY PHRASES

S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

UN No.	1789	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	II	Hazchem Code	2R	EPG	8A1

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS No.	Content
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	H-Cl	7647-01-0	32%
WATER	H ₂ O	7732-18-5	remainder

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and acid gas) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor CORROSIVE POISONING TREATMENT: Immediate treatment preferably in a hospital is mandatory. It is also important to attempt to discover the chemical substances ingested. In treating corrosive poisoning, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING; DO NOT ATTEMPT GASTRIC LAVAGE; and DO NOT ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALISE THE CORROSIVE SUBSTANCE. Vomiting will increase the severity of damage to the oesophagus as the corrosive substance will again come in contact with it. Attempting gastric lavage may result in perforating either the oesophagus or stomach.

Product Name **HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% (COOGEE CHEMICALS)**

Immediately dilute the corrosive substance by having the patient drink milk or water. If the trachea has been damaged tracheostomy may be required. For oesophageal burns begin broad-spectrum antibiotics and corticosteroid therapy. Intravenous fluids will be required if oesophageal or gastric damage prevents ingestion of liquids. Long-range therapy will be directed toward preventing or treating oesophageal scars and strictures.

First Aid Facilities Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability	Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (chlorides) when heated to decomposition. May evolve flammable hydrogen gas when in contact with some metals.
Fire and Explosion	Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
Extinguishing	Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.
Hazchem Code	2R

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage	Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with sodium bicarbonate or 50 -50 mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium hydroxide. Collect for complete neutralisation and appropriate disposal.
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7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage	Store in secured, cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, alkalis, most metals, alcohols, acids, dinitroaniline, cyanides, sulphides, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems. Also store removed from amines.
Handling	Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

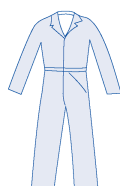
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds	Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
			ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
	Hydrogen chloride (Hydrochloric acid)	ASCC (AUS)	5.0	7.5	--	--

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, a PVC apron, rubber boots, full-length rubber or full-length PVC gloves, a faceshield and coveralls. Wear full-length PVC or full-length rubber gloves, splash-proof goggles, a PVC apron, rubber boots, full PVC coveralls (or better) and a faceshield. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Full-face Type B (Inorganic and Acid gas) or an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Appearance	COLOURLESS TO SLIGHTLY YELLOW LIQUID	Solubility (Water)	SOLUBLE
Odour	PUNGENT ODOUR	Specific Gravity	1.161
pH	< 1	% Volatiles	100 %
Vapour Pressure	18 mm Hg @ 20°C	Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Vapour Density	1.3 (Air = 1)	Flash Point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling Point	109°C	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Melting Point	< -20°C	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT RELEVANT
Evaporation Rate	AS FOR WATER		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to Avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), most metals, acids (eg. nitric acid), alcohols, dinitroanilines, cyanides, sulphides and heat sources. Corrodes most materials when moist. Also incompatible with amines.

Decomposition May evolve toxic gases (chlorides) when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Reactions Polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary Highly corrosive. This product has the potential to cause serious adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Over exposure may result in severe skin, eye and respiratory burns with permanent lung and tissue damage. Upon dilution, the potential for adverse health effects may be reduced.

Eye Highly corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, conjunctivitis and corneal burns with possible permanent damage.

Inhalation Toxic - corrosive. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing and bronchitis. High level exposure may result in intense thirst, ulceration, lung tissue damage, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Effects may be delayed.

Skin Highly corrosive. Contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis, blistering and severe burns. May cause discolouration of the skin. Effects may be delayed.

Ingestion Highly corrosive. Ingestion may result in burns to the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Ingestion of large quantities may result in ulceration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

Toxicity Data HYDROCHLORIC ACID (7647-01-0)
LC50 (Inhalation): 1108ppm/1 hour (human - respiratory irritation)
LCLo (Inhalation): 1300 ppm/30 minutes (human)
LD50 (Ingestion): 900 mg/kg (rabbit)
LDLo (Ingestion): 81 mg/kg (man)
TCLo (Inhalation): 450 mg/m³/1 hour (pregnant rat - teratogenic effects)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environment If hydrochloric acid is spilled on soil, it will infiltrate. During its transport through soil, the acid will dissolve some of the soil material, in particular carbonates, and will be neutralised to some degree. However, significant amounts of acid are expected to remain for transport down to groundwater. Toxic to aquatic invertebrates at low levels (LC50: 1.21 ppm/96 hours).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Wearing the protective equipment detailed above, neutralise to pH 6-8 by SLOW addition to a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution or similar basic solution. Dilute with excess water and flush to drain. Waste disposal should only be undertaken in a well ventilated area.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

Product Name **HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% (COOGEE CHEMICALS)**

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Shipping Name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID				
UN No.	1789	DG Class	8	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated
Packing Group	II	Hazchem Code	2R	EPG	8A1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information **RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ADB - Air-Dry Basis.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s)

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EINECS - European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per cubic metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

NTP - National Toxicology Program.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

COLOUR RATING SYSTEM: RMT has assigned all Chem Alert reports a colour rating of Green, Amber or Red for the sole purpose of providing users with a quick and easy means of determining the hazardous nature of a product. Safe handling recommendations are provided in all Chem Alert reports so as to clearly identify how users

Product Name **HYDROCHLORIC ACID 32% (COOGEE CHEMICALS)**

can control the hazards and thereby reduce the risk (or likelihood) of adverse effects. As a general guideline, a Green colour rating indicates a low hazard, an Amber colour rating indicates a moderate hazard and a Red colour rating indicates a high hazard.

While all due care has been taken by RMT in the preparation of the Colour Rating System, it is intended as a guide only and RMT does not provide any warranty in relation to the accuracy of the Colour Rating System. As far as is lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for the actions or omissions of any person in reliance on the Colour Rating System.

Report Status This Chem Alert report has been independently compiled by RMT's scientific department utilising the original Material Safety Data Sheet ('MSDS') for the product provided to RMT by the manufacturer. The information is based on the latest chemical and toxicological research and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue.

This Chem Alert report does not constitute the manufacturer's original MSDS and is not intended to be a replacement for same. It is provided to subscribers of Chem Alert as a reference tool only, is not all-inclusive and does not represent any guarantee as to the properties of the product. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer.

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End of Report