



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HYDROCHLORIC ACID min 32 %

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Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product identifier

Product Name : HYDROCHLORIC ACID min 32 %
Synonyms : Muriatic Acid, Hydrogen chloride, . aqueous
CAS No. : 7647-01-0
Chemical Formula : HCl

Uses of the substance/ Preparation

: Hydrochloric acid is used in the production of chlorides, for refining ore in the production of tin and tantalum, for pickling and cleaning of metal products, in electroplating, in removing scale from boilers, for the neutralization of basic systems, as a laboratory reagent, as a catalyst and solvent in organic syntheses, in the manufacture of fertilizers and dyes, for hydrolyzing starch and proteins in the preparation of various food products, and in the textile and rubber industries.

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Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS#	Conc.% (Weight)
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	Min 32.0

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Hydrogen chloride: GAS (LC50): Acute: 4701 ppm 0.5 hours [Rat].

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EC Classification according to Directive 67/548/CEE, Annex I

C; R35

Corrosive, fuming liquid.

Causes burns.iritating to respiratory system.

Health effects:

CORROSIVE! Contact can cause severe skin and eye burns, leading to permanent damage with loss of light. Breathing the vapors can irritate the mouth, nose, and throat. High levels may irritate the lungs, causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposure can cause a buildup of fluid of the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency. Overexposure may cause erosion of the teeth.

Environmental effects:



Considering its high water solubility, hydrochloric acid is not expected to bioaccumulate in organism. Hydrochloric acid is slightly toxic in the aquatic environment. The toxic effect on aquatic organism is due pH decreasing. When released into the soil this material may leach into groundwater. During movement through soil, the carbonates will be decomposed and neutralized by hydrochloric acid. Hydrochloric acid is not classified as dangerous for environmental as specified in Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex I.

Emergency Overview:

Colorless or slight yellow liquid with sharp, pungent odor, fume in air, very corrosive. Reacts with most metals in a corrosive manner liberating flammable hydrogen gas, (explosive limits in air: 4 - 75%). Will not burn in fire, but may generate chlorine fume.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Seek medical attention immediately in all cases of exposure!

Inhalation:

Inhalation of hydrochloric acid at irritating concentrations causes coughing, pain, inflammation, and edema of the upper respiratory tract. At high concentration, the gas causes necrosis of the bronchial epithelium, constriction of the larynx and bronchi, and closure of the glottis. Concentrations of the 1000 to 2000 ppm and higher are immediately dangerous. Remove from exposure area to fresh air. If not breathing, clear airway and start artificial resuscitation. Get immediate medical attention. If victim is having trouble breathing, transport to medical care and, if available, give supplemental oxygen. Keep the patient under medical observation for a least 24 hours.

Skin contact:

Corrosive. Exposure to hydrochloric acid can produce burns on the skin and mucous membranes, the severity of which is related to the concentration of the solution. Subsequently, ulceration may occur, followed by keloid and retractile scarring. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Wash clothing and contaminated shoes before reuse.

Eyes contact:

Contact of conc acid with the eye can cause extensive necrosis of the conjunctiva and corneal epithelium, resulting in perforation or opaque scarring. Frequent contact with aqueous solutions of hydrochloric acid may lead to dermatitis. Flush contaminated eye(s) with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses. Hold eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eyes and lids with water. If physician is not available, flush for an additional 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. Symptoms after ingestion include immediate pain and ulceration of all membranes and tissues which come in contact with the acid. Ingestion may be associated with nausea, vomiting and intense thirst; corrosion of the stomach may lead within a few hours or a few days to gastric perforation and peritonitis. Late esophageal, gastric and pyloric strictures and stenoses should be anticipated. If any acid is swallowed, it should be neutralized by gastric lavage with 5% Na₂CO₃ solution, followed by a drop of aluminum hydroxide. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING!** Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get immediate medical attention.

General advice:

Hydrochloric acid it is very corrosive and irritating and may cause severe burns and may be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Do not get in eyes, or skin, on clothing! Do not breathe vapor! Keep in tightly closed containers.



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