Hydrogen Chloride	Hydrochloric Acid Aqueous	7647-01-0	Approx 5%
Selenious Acid	Selenous Acid	7783-00-8	Approx 5%
Non Hazardous ingredients			90%

Remove from contaminated atmosphere. If breathing has ceased, clear the victim's airway and start mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration, which may be supplemented by the use of a bag-mask respirator, or manually triggered, oxygen supply capable of delivering 1 liter/second or more. If the victim is breathing, oxygen may be administered from a demand-type or continuous flow inhalor, preferably with a physician's advice. Contact a physician immediately.

Immediately remove contaminated clothing under a safety shower. Flush all affected areas with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. DO NOT attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical advice.

Immediately flush the eyes with large quantities of running water for 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart during the flushing to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eyelids with water. DO NOT attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention as soon as possible. Oils or ointments should not be used. Continue rinsing for an additional 15 minutes if the physician is not available.

DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give large quantities of water or milk, if available. If vomiting does occur, give fluids again. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or the nearest Poison Control Center.

Will aggravate breathing disorders.

If involved in a fire, use water spray. Neuralize with soda ash or slaked lime.

This product may release flammable hydrogen gas on contact with metal, which may significantly contribute to the risk of fire and explosion.

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH approved self contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Structural firefighter's protective clothing is ineffective for fires involving this material Stay away from ends of tanks. Cool tanks with water spray until well after fire is out.

Prevent spilled product from drains, sewers, waterways and soil.

ainidef a

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

1.02-1.05

Complete in water

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Stable

Extremely reactive. Avoid contact with metal surfaces and oxidizing agents.

Chemically stable when properly contained and handled. It is a strong mineral acid and reacts with many metals and metal oxides and hydroxides to form equivalent metal chloride. It reacts with zeolites and other silicous compounds to form Hydrosilicic Acid; it reacts with carbonates to form Carbon Dioxide and water. It is oxidized by Oxygen or electrolysis to form Chlorine, a lethal poisonous gas. It reacts with alkaline compounds to form neutral salt. It is a hydrolyzing agent for carbohydrates, esters and other compounds. It's reaction with most metals will produce Hydrogen, an explosive gas. Violent reactions will result with acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia hydroxide, calcium phosphide, chlorosulfonic acid, ethylene diamine, ethylene imine, oleum, perchloric acid, beta propiolactone, propylene oxide,sodium hydroxide, uranium phosphide and vinyl acetate. This listing is not all inclusive.
Extreme heat may cause the product to decompose, producing toxic fumes which may include chlorine compounds.

Hydrochloric Acid-LD50:700 mg/kg (31.5%) rat

Selenious Acid-LD50(rat)-38.1 mg/kg

Corrosive! Inhalation on vapors can cause coughing, choking, inflammation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract, and in severe cases, pulmonary edema, circulatory failure, and death.
Hydrochloric Acid-LD50:>5010 mg/kg (31%) Rabbit

NA

Hydrogen Chloride, both as a gas and in a solution such as Hydrochloric Acid, is a corrosive substance and can cause painful burns on contact with any part of the body or if taken internally. The mucous membranes of the eyes and upper respiratory tract are especially susceptible to the irritating effects of high atmospheric concentrations of Hydrogen Chloride. The gas or vapor is so penetrating and pungent that when high concentrations do occur, those exposed should immediately leave the contaminated area.
Long term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of the teeth. Long term exposure seldom due to corrosive properties of the acid.
Hydrochloric Acid-Inhalation-LC50: 1.68mg/L, 1 h (rat) LC50: 4.72 mg/L, 1 h (rat)

Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH

Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

Not Available

No data available
No data available
Pronounced solubility and mobility

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

1760
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(HYDROCHLORIC ACID, SELENIOUS ACID),
8
II
154

Hydrochloric Acid-RQ-5000 lbs
Selenious Acid-RQ=10 lbs
SARA 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substances; Hydrochloric Acid

Selenium compounds-SARA 313 listed

Hydrochloric Acid-SARA 313 listed

No Proposition 65 listed components in this formula
All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA inventory requirements .

No or are contained in this product.

The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship.

10/14/14