Better Chemistry.

2/16/23

STAINLESS STEEL DESCALER

2541063

Industrial applications

563 South Leonard Street
Waterbury, CT 06708
: 203-756-5521
203-756-9017

Emergency Phone Number
1 (800) 424-9300
1 (703) 527-3887



DANGER
Acute Toxicity-Oral Hazard Category 3
Acute Toxicity-Inhalation Hazard Category 1
Corrosive to Metals Hazard Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Hazard Category 1A
Eye Damage/Irritation Hazard Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Hazard Category 2
Toxic if swallowed.
Fatal if inhaled.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May be corrosive to metals.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause damage to lungs and teeth through inhalation.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Do not breathe dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area.
In caeonardhls tion.

Effects may be delayed. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of a spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary edema. May cause systemic effects. May cause acute pulmonary edema, asphyxia, chemical pneumonitis and upper airway obstruction caused by edema. Depending on the conditions, the vapors of fumes of nitric acid may actually be a mixture of nitric acid and vatous oxides of nitrogen. The composition may vary with temperature, humidity, and contact with other organic materials.

Causes serious eye damage. Material is extremely destructive to the tissue and mucous membranes of the eye. Causes redness, pain, burning sensation and tearing. Direct contact with liquid may cause blindness or permanent eye damage.

Causes severe skin burns. Causes irritation, pain, redness and blisters. May cause deep penetrating ulcers of the skin. Concentrated Nitric Acid turns human skin yellow on contact.

May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes severe burns to the gastrointestinal tract. May cause perforation of the digestive tract. May cause systemic effects. Causes severe mouth, throat, and abdominal pain upon ingestion.

Will not burn or support combustion. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire, such as water spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide.

Closed containers of Nitric Acid may explode (due to pressure build-up) when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may

Container that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Nitric Acid	ACGIH	2 ppm	4 ppm
Hydrogen Fluoride	ACGIH	3 ppm	6 ppm (F)

Use local exhaust to keep personal exposures below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (s) (PEL) or the ACGIH threshold Limit Values (TLV)Time Weight Average (TWA).

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI 788.2 or applicable federal requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.

Acid resistant rubber.

Wear chemical safety goggles with face shield.

Wear chemical resistant boots.

Wear chemical resistant clothing.

Clear colorless liquid

Acrid pungent

N/A

<1

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

>1 (Air=1)

1.3551 - 1.4078 g/ml

Complete in water

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Stable under recommended storage conditions. Decomposes in the presence of air, light or organic matter. Yellow/brown color is due to the release of nitrogen dioxide upon exposure to light.

Nitric Acid -LD50->/= 90 mg/kg (rat)

Hydrofluoric Acid ATE US - 5 mg/kg

Nitric Acid