Better Chemistry.

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DESMUTTER PW

2552001

Industrial applications

Nitric Acid	Aqua Fortis	7697-37-2	Approx 30%
Hydrofluoric Acid	Hydrogen Fluoride	7664-39-3	<2%

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

Store in well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up and away from incompatible chemicals.

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

Nitric Acid	ACGIH	2 ppm	4 ppm
Hydrofluoric Acid	ACGIH	3 ppm (as F)	6 ppm (as 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.

Yellow Liquid

Acrid pungent

N/A

<1

N/A

N/A