

Revised: 1-23-15

## 1 IDENTIFICATION

2800022

Industrial applications

Hubbard-Hall Inc.

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Emergency Phone Number

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, or international regulations.

### 3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Nitric Acid	Aqua Fortis	7697-97-2	<35%
Phosphoric Acid	-	7664-38-2	<15%

### 4 FIRST AID

Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one way valve or other proper respiratory device. Call a physician or poison control center 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 with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that the stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested the substance.

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 various 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.

If inhaled, keep patient under observation for development of latent pulmonary damages (at least 30 hours).

### 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Water fog. Foam. Dry Chemical powder. Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Do not use solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Do not use halogenated extinguishing agents.

Solution is acidic, may react with metals on contact to liberate hydrogen gas which is flammable and explosive.

## ALPHA ACID BREWERY CLEANER

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.

Avoid contact of this product with water as this can cause violent exothermic reaction .

pungent

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

None

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

1.2-1.3

Complete in water

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

## 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable under normal conditions

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Extreme temperatures. Contact with incompatible material. Light. Moisture.

Nitric Acid reacts or is incompatible with over 150 chemical combinations. Refer to NFPA protection guide for specifics. Metals, powders, reducing agents, strong bases, acetic acid, alcohols, acetone, aniline, hydrogen sulfide, carbides, anhydrides, organic solvents, combustible materials, chromic acid, flammable liquids, cyanides, sulfides. Incompatible with many other substances. DO NOT add water to the acid. ALWAYS add the acid to water while stirring to prevent the release of heat, steam, fumes.

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of nitrogen.

## 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Phosphoric Acid-LD50-(Rat-female)-1.7 mL/100 g body weight

Nitric Acid-LC50-30 min,-260 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(rat), LD50, 4 h-1302 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (rat);LD50, 4 h-67 ppm NO<sub>2</sub> (rat)

Long term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of the teeth. Long term exposure seldom due to corrosive properties of the acid.

Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH

Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

## 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not Available

No data available

No data available

No data available

No data available

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

1760