

# Material Safety Data Sheet

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard  
CFR 1910.1200

Product Trade Name: <b>Tex Clean Muriatic Acid</b>
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<b>Section I - Identity</b>		
Manufacturer Name:	AHI Supply, Inc. P.O. Box 884 Friendswood, Texas 77546	Emergency Telephone No. 800.424.9300 Information Telephone No. 800.873.5794 Date Prepared 5/3/1990 Rev. 05/19/2006

<b>Section II - Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information</b>			
Common Name: TEX CLEAN MURIATIC ACID			
Chemical Name	Case #	ACGIH-TLV	OSHA-PEL
Hydrochloric Acid ( 20 Baume' )	7647-01-1	5 ppm	5 ppm

<b>Section III - Physical and Chemical Characteristics</b>				
	Boiling Point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor Density	Evaporation Rate
	(F)	(mm/Hg)	(air=1)	(1=butyl acetate)
Hydrochloric Acid	178 F ( 81.5 C )	25 mmHg, 3.3 kps @ 20C	11.0	Faster Solid
	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	<b>% Volatile</b>	<b>Solubility in Water</b>	<b>PH</b>
	1.16	N/A	Very Soluble/Infinite	< 2
				<b>Appearance</b>
				Liquid/Pungent Odor

<b>Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data</b>			
Flash Point (Method Used)	TCC	LEL	N/A
Flammable Limits	N/A	UEL	N/A
Extinguishing Method	Non Flammable		
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Non flammable; however, a latent fire or explosion hazard due to hydrogen gas generated when acid is in contact with metals.		
Special Fire Fighting Equipment	Firefighters exposed to product's vapors should wear a self contained breathing apparatus. Vapors are extremely irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause breathing difficulty.		

<b>Section V - Physical Data ( Reactivity Data )</b>			
Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid : Contacts with metals
	Stable	X	
General :	The reaction of hydrochloric acid with most metals will produce hydrogen, an explosive and flammable gas.		

<b>Section VI - Health Hazard Data</b>			
Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation	<u>Yes</u>	Skin <u>Yes</u> Ingestion <u>Yes</u>
Carcinogen Information	None Listed		LD50 Not determined
Health Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure	No applicable information found.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	None	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

<b>Section VI - Health Hazard Data ( Continued )</b>	
Effects of Over Exposure Both liquid and vapor are corrosive to human tissue and cause immediate irritation and burns. The mucous membranes of the eyes and the upper respiratory tract are susceptible to irritating effects.	
Eye Contact	Contact of the eyes, either by solution or gaseous form, rapidly causes severe irritation and painful burns of the eyes and the eyelids. If the acid is not quickly removed by thorough irrigation with water, there may be prolonged or permanent visual impairment or loss of sight.
Skin Contact	Concentrated solution is destructive to clothing and on contact with skin, can cause severe burns unless promptly washed off. Repeated skin contact with diluted solutions may lead to the development of dermatitis. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts.
Inhalation	Inhalation of excessive concentrations of vapors immediately produces severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract and lungs. Excessive vapors are readily attainable and may cause severe adverse affects, even death.
Ingestion	When concentrated solution is swallowed, it causes severe burns to the mucous membranes of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. The lips and mouth usually turn white and later brown. There is pain in the throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing, intense thirst, nausea, and vomiting. This is followed by diarrhea and in severe cases collapse and unconsciousness. May be fatal if swallowed.
Emergency First Aid Procedures	
Eye Contact	<b>DO NOT USE ANY NEUTRALIZING AGENTS !</b> Immediately flush with water for 30 minutes. Keep eye lids pushed open during flushing. Contact a physician immediately.
Skin Contact	Immediately flush with cold water for 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents and contact a physician.
Inhalation	Immediately remove to fresh air. If breathing has ceased, start CPR/ If victim is breathing, oxygen may be administered. Contact a physician immediately and give oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Immediately give large quantities of water or milk. If vomiting does occur, replenish fluids again. Transfer to a medical facility immediately.

**Note to Physician: Corrosive. May cause stricture. If lavage is performed, suggest endotra - cheal and/or esophagosopic control. If burn is present, threat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgement of physician in response to the reactions of the patient.**

<b>Section VII - Special Precautions for Safe Handling, Use and Spill / Leak Procedures</b>	
Precautions for Handling and Storing	Check cap for tightness and the container for leakage. Transport in upright position only. Store only in cool, dry area and away from any potential source of contamination.
Spill or Leak Procedures	Spills should be handled immediately by neutralization or dilution of the spilled product by the use of soda ash, lime, or limestone with large amounts of water. For an interior spill inside a closed area, be aware that the use of soda ash and limestone will evolve carbon and that ample ventilation should be provided.
Waste Disposal Method	Consult appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal procedures. Do Not re-use containers. Dispose of contaminated product and materials used in spill or leak clean up in a manner approved for this material.

<b>Section VIII - Special Protection Information, Control Measures</b>	
Respiratory Protection :	NIOSH/MSHA approved canister respirator.
Ventilation :	Yes. Control airborne concentrations below the exposure guideline.
	Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.
Protective Clothing :	Wear acid resistant neoprene or PVC rain suit and rubber boots.
Protective Gloves :	Rubber, acid resistant gloves.
Eye Protection :	Chemical goggles and/or full face shield.
Other Protective Equipment :	Eye washing facility or water source should be at the work area.

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