CASCADE COLUMBIA DISTRIBUTION COMPANY

SDS DATE: 07/08/2019
ORIGINAL: 03/25/2015

SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements of the Global Harmonizing System.
THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD)
IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product.
Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND OF THE SUPPLIER

PRODUCT IDENTITY: MURIATIC ACID (TECHNICAL GRADE) 10-30%
SYNONYMS: Hydrochloric Acid, Hydronium Chloride Solution
PRODUCT USES: Mineral acid, Laboratory reagent
COMPANY IDENTITY: Cascade Columbia Distribution Company
COMPANY ADDRESS: 6900 Fox Avenue S.
COMPANY CITY: Seattle, WA 98108
COMPANY PHONE: 1-206-763-2351
EMERGENCY PHONES: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)
CANUTEC: 1-613-996-6666 (CANADA)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

DANGER!!

2.1 HAZARD STATEMENTS: (CAT = Hazard Category)
(H200s) PHYSICAL: Corrosive To Metals(CAT:1)
H290 MAY BE CORROSIVE TO METALS.
(H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Oral(CAT:1)
H300 FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
(H300s) HEALTH: Skin Corrosion/Irritation(CAT:1)
H314 CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE.
(H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Inhalation(CAT:3)
H331 TOXIC IF INHALED.(CAT:3)
(H300s) HEALTH: Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure(CAT:3)
H335 MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION.
H373 MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.

2.2 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
EXPOSURE PREVENTION:
CAUSES SEVERE BURNS TO EYES, SKIN, AND DIGESTIVE TRACT.
DO NOT BREATHE FUME/GAS/MIST/VAPORS/SPRAY.
P100s = General, P200s = Prevention, P300s = Response, P400s = Storage, P500s = Disposal

P234	Keep only in original container.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash with soap & water thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+330+331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+361+353	IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air & keep at rest in a position

comfortable for breathing.
P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present & easy to do - Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
P500 Dispose of contents/container following local/regional/federal regulations.

2.3 HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: None
SEE SECTIONS 8, 11 & 12 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE: MIXTURE

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	WT %
WATER	7732-18-5	-	70-90
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	7647-01-0	231-595-7	10-30

TRACE COMPONENTS: Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE & DELAYED:
See Section 11 for symptoms/effects, acute & delayed.

4.2 GENERAL ADVICE:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.3 EYE CONTACT:
If this product enters the eyes, open eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. "Roll" eyes to expose more surface. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.4 SKIN CONTACT:
If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, medical attention may be necessary. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.

4.5 INHALATION:
After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

4.6 SWALLOWING:
If swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, give two glasses of water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give liquids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Seek immediate medical attention.

4.7 RESCUERS:
Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with victim.

4.8 NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation). Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FIRE & EXPLOSION PREVENTIVE MEASURES:
Isolate from alkalis. Refer to Section 10 for incompatibilities.

5.2 SUITABLE (& UNSUITABLE) EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Material does not burn. In case of fire in surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media.

5.3 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT & PRECAUTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:
Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

5.4 SPECIFIC HAZARDS OF CHEMICAL & HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:
Reacts with most metals producing hydrogen which is extremely flammable & may explode. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 SPILL AND LEAK RESPONSE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:
Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

6.2 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:
The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 Liter of the product released in a well-ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: **triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus** specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard hat. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator may be required where engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure

exist. When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:
Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

6.4 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT & CLEAN-UP:
Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up with non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers. dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13 - Disposal Considerations).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:
Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear OSHA Standard full face shield. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse. NEVER pour water into this substance. When dissolving or diluting, always add it slowly to the water.

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:
Keep separated from strong oxidants, strong bases, combustible & reducing substances, metals.
Keep cool. Keep dry. Keep inside a well-ventilated room. Do not store above 49 C/120 F.
Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage.
Reacts with most metals producing hydrogen which is extremely flammable & may explode.
Wear full face shield, gloves & full protective clothing when opening or handling.
When empty, drain completely, replace bungs securely.

7.3 NONBULK CONTAINERS:
Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

7.4 BULK CONTAINERS:
All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

7.5 TANK CAR SHIPMENTS:
Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all

times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading or unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tanks (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

7.6 PROTECTIVE PRACTICES DURING MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:
Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Collect all rinsates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, Provincial, or local procedures.

7.7 EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING:
Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. **DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.**

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 EXPOSURE LIMITS:

CHEMICAL NAME	OSHA			ACGIH		HAP	NIOSH	
	TWA	STEL	CEILING	TLV	CELING		IDLH	REL
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	5ppm	5ppm	None Known	2ppm	7mg/m3	Yes	50ppm	5mmp

The component showing `Yes' under "HAP" is an EPA Hazardous Air Pollutant.

8.2 APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS
Use of engineering controls to eliminate worker exposure to fumes or mists is strongly recommended. If exposure limit is exceeded, a full-facepiece respirator with high efficiency dust/mist filter may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit orthe maximum use concentration specified by the regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest.
For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure supplied air respirator. WARNING: Air purifying repspirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits given above. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable State regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturer's recommendations/limitations. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS
Positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive

pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST:	Necessary	MECHANICAL (GENERAL):	Necessary
SPECIAL:	None	OTHER:	None

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES, SUCH AS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

HAND PROTECTION:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Preferred examples: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated Polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"), Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitril") or ("NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") or "vinyl"), Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/ specifications provided by the glove supplier.

BODY PROTECTION:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Wash at end of each shift & before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Fuming liquid, water-white to light yellow
ODOR:	Sharp, acid
ODOR THRESHOLD:	0.26 ppm (Low), 0.3 ppm (High)*
pH (Neutrality):	0
FREEZING POINT:	About -26.25°C/-15.25°F
BOILING Point:	108°C/226.4°F*
FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD):	Not Applicable
EVAPORATION RATE (n-Butyl Acetate=1):	0.319
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:	Non-Combustible
LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol):	Not Applicable
UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT IN AIR (% by vol):	Not Available
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm of Hg)@20°C:	17
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1):	0.802
DENSITY 20°C:	1.055 (10%); 1.150 (30%)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water=1):	1.057 (10%); 1.152 (30%)
POUNDS/GALLON:	8.805 (10%); 9.596 (30%)
WATER SOLUBILITY:	Complete
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-Octane/Water):	log Pow 0.25*
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not Applicable

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not Available
TOTAL VOC'S (TVOC)*:	0.0 Vol% /0.0 g/L / 0.000 Lbs/Gal
NONEXEMPT VOC'S (CVOC)*:	0.0 Vol% /0.0 g/L / 0.000 Lbs/Gal
HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS):	31.0 Wt% / < 322 g/L / < 2.7 Lbs/Gal
NONEXEMPT VOC PARTIAL PRESSURE (mm of Hg @ 20 C)	0.0
VISCOSITY (liquid @ 20°C):	1.37 mPa.S

*Value based on PubChem for Hydrochloric Acid compound since there is zero to minimal data for 10-30% HCl concentration.

SECTION 10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1 REACTIVITY & CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable under ordinary usage. Hydrogen chloride is a highly corrosive and toxic colorless gas that forms white fumes on contact with humidity. These fumes consist of hydrochloric acid which forms when hydrogen chloride dissolves in water.

10.2 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS & CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Highly reactive with strong bases, metals, metal oxides, hydroxides, amines, carbonates and alkaline materials. Incompatible with cyanide, sulfides, sulfites, and formaldehyde.

10.3 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
The substance is a strong acid, reacts violently with strong bases causing fire & explosion hazard. Attacks many metals, forming flammable/explosive (hydrogen) gas.

10.4 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
When heated to decomposition, fumes will react with water or steam to produce heat and toxic, corrosive fumes. Thermal decomposition in the presence of oxidizing materials produces toxic chlorine fumes and explosive hydrogen gas.

10.5 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 ACUTE HAZARDS
Primary Exposure Route: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin and/or Eye contact.

11.1.1 EYE & SKIN CONTACT:
Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. Causes severe burns to skin as well as defatting, dermatitis, and ulceration.

11.1.2 EYE CONTACT:
Severe burns to eyes causing redness, tearing, and blurred vision.

11.1.3 INHALATION:
Inhalation exposure may cause eye, nose, and respiratory tract irritation, inflammation, and pulmonary edema in humans.

11.1.4 SWALLOWING:
Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Oral exposure may cause corrosion of the mucous membranes, esophagus, and stomach. The symptoms of chemical pneumonitis may not show up for a few days.

11.2 SUBCHRONIC HAZARDS/CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED
CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED
Persons with severe skin, liver or kidney problems should avoid use.

11.3 CHRONIC HAZARDS

11.3.1 CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE & OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS:
Chronic occupational exposure to hydrochloric acid have been reported to cause gastritis, chronic bronchitis, dermatitis, and photosensitization in workers. Prolonged exposure to low concentrations may also cause dental discoloration and erosion. This product has no carcinogens listed by IARC, NTP, NIOSH, OSHA or ACGIH, as of this date, greater or equal to 0.1%.
11.3.2 TARGET ORGANS: May cause damage to target organs.
11.3.3 IRRITANCY OF PRODUCT: This product is corrosive to contaminated tissue. Chronic inhalation exposure caused hyperplasia of the nasal mucosa, larynx, and trachea in rats.
11.3.4 SENSITIZATION TO THE PRODUCT: Long-term exposure of hydrochloric acid may cause photosensitization in workers.
11.3.5 MUTAGENICITY: No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans.
11.3.6 EMBRYOTOXICITY: No known reports of embryotoxic effects in humans.
11.3.7 TERATOGENICITY: No known reports of teratogenic effects in humans.
11.3.8 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No known reports of reproductive effects in humans. In rats exposed to hydrochloric acid by inhalation, severe dyspnea, cyanosis, and altered estrus cycles have been reported in dams, and increased fetal mortality and decreased fetal weight have been reported in the offspring.

A mutagen is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An embryotoxin is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (such as: within the eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A teratogen is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A reproductive toxin is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

11.4 MAMMALIAN TOXICITY INFORMATION

Animal	**Exposure Route**	**LC50**
Rat	Inhalation	3124 ppm/1 hr, 4701 ppm/30 min (Hydrogen Chloride Gas)
Rat	Oral	238-277 mg/kg, 7.8 mL/kg/ 3.3% HCl in water (female rat)
Mouse	Inhalation	1108 ppm/1 hr, 2644 ppm/30 min (Hydrogen Chloride Gas)
Mouse	Dermal	1449 mg/kg
Guinea Pig	Inhalation	4.3 mg/L/15min, 2.0mg/L/30min

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

12.2 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS:
This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

12.3 EFFECT OF MATERIAL ON AQUATIC LIFE:
LC50 / 48 hours: 3.6 mg/L (Bluegill Sunfish)

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL

This material is a mobile liquid. Transport through soil may contaminate ground water and dissolve soil materials.

12.5 DEGRADABILITY
This product is biodegradable.

12.6 ACCUMULATION
This product does not accumulate or biomagnifies in the environment.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.
Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled.
Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal.
ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. EPA CHARACTERISTIC: D002

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

MARINE POLLUTANT: No
DOT/TDG SHIP NAME: UN1789, HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 8, PG-II
DRUM LABEL: (CORROSIVE)
IATA / ICAO: UN1789, HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 8, PG-II
IMO / IMDG: UN1789, HYDROCHLORIC ACID, 8, PG-II
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER: 157

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 EPA REGULATION:
SARA SECTION 302 (EHS) TPQ: Not Listed
SECTION 304 EHS RQ: Not Listed
CAA 112 (r) TQ: Not Listed
SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health
All components of this product are on the TSCA list.
SARA Title III Section 313 Supplier Notification
This product contains the indicated <*> toxic chemical subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 & of 40 CFR 372. This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material:

SARA TITLE III INGREDIENTS	CAS#	EINECS#	RQ (LBS)
*Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	231-595-7	5000

Any release equal to or exceeding the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as described in 40 CFR 302.6 and

40 CFR 355.40 respectively. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. State & local regulations may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

15.2 STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER & TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):
This product contains no chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, developmental toxicity, or reproductive toxicity.

15.3 INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

The identified components of this product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries:
Australia (AICS), Canada (DSL or NDSL), China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS, ELINCS), Japan (METI/CSCL, MHLW/ISHL), South Korea (KECI), New Zealand (NZIoC), Philippines (PICCS), Switzerland (SWISS), Taiwan (NECSI), USA (TSCA).

15.4 CANADA: WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

D2B: Irritating to skin / eyes.
E: Corrosive Material.

This product has been classified in accordance with hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all information required by the CPR.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 HAZARD RATINGS:
HEALTH (NFPA): 3, HEALTH (HMIS): 3, FLAMMABILITY: 0, PHYSICAL HAZARD: 0
(Personal Protection Rating to be supplied by user based on use conditions.)
This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA & HMIS hazard rating systems.

16.2 EMPLOYEE TRAINING
See Section 2 for Risk & Safety Statements. Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

16.3 SDS DATE: 07/08/2019

NOTICE

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.