

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## POOL SHOP HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Infosafe No.: 1HH27  
ISSUED Date: 10/05/2017  
Issued by: CULBEAG HOLDINGS Pty Ltd

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS Product Identifier**

POOL SHOP HYDROCHLORIC ACID

**Product Code**

HCL

**Company Name**

CULBEAG HOLDINGS Pty Ltd (ABN 95 007 197 079)

**Address**

19 Allied Drive Tullamarine  
VICTORIA 3043 Australia

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: 03 9335 4400

Fax: 03 9335 1750

**Emergency phone number**

03 9335 4400

**Emergency Contact Name**

Mr Ian Cameron

**E-mail Address**

sales@culbeag.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Adjustment of pH, pickling of steel, metal cleaning, general chemical for manufacturing processes.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)\*

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS)\* including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

Applicable classifications are:-

- Corrosive to Metals - Category 1
- Skin Corrosion - Sub-category 1B
- Eye Damage - Category 1
- STOT(single exposure) - Category 3; Respiratory tract irritation.

**Pictogram (s)**

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



#### Precautionary statement – Prevention

- P234 Keep only in original container.
- P260 Do not breathe mist / vapours / spray.
- P264 Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

#### Precautionary statement – Response

- P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P321 Specific treatment (see /refer to First Aid measures in relevant section of this Safety Data Sheet or on this label).
- P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

#### Precautionary statement – Storage

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P405 Store locked up.
- P406 Store in corrosion resistant container or in a container with a corrosion resistant inner liner.

#### Precautionary statement – Disposal

Dispose of contents and/or container in accordance with State, Territorial and/or Commonwealth regulations where applicable.

#### Other Information

In Australia the POISONS CENTER is the Poisons Information Centre (Telephone 13 11 26).  
STOT is Specific Target Organ Toxicity.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	33 %
Water	7732-18-5	67 %

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

Remove affected person(s) from contaminated area to fresh air promptly. If not breathing commence artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult oxygen can be given by a qualified person. Obtain medical attention promptly or transport to a hospital.

#### Ingestion

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or is having convulsions. Rinse out mouth with water. Do NOT swallow rinse water. Give a glass of water to drink. Obtain medical attention immediately.

#### Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing/footwear and wash skin thoroughly with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and foot wear immediately while washing. Obtain medical attention promptly. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### Eye contact

If in eye(s), hold eyelid(s) apart and flush the eye(s) with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre (131126) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor promptly.

### **First Aid Facilities**

Safety shower fitted with an eye wash unit or a fresh water supply for washing areas of skin contact, plus a readily accessible eye washing unit. Drinking quality water source.

### **Advice to Doctor**

Product is a corrosive liquid. Can cause corneal burns. Treat symptomatically. Show this SDS or the label of the product to the attending doctor.

### **Other Information**

If an accident occurs or if you feel unwell obtain medical advice. Advice can be obtained from a Poison Information Centre (Telephone 13 1126) or doctor.

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## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Product is not combustible. Use the medium most suitable to control and extinguish the major fire source in immediate area of the product.

### **Specific Methods**

Wear standard fire fighting clothing and equipment. Fight fire in the manner appropriate for the major source of fire. Keep intact containers of acid cool with water spray. Remove intact containers from the path of the fire if this operation can be performed safely.

### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Product is CORROSIVE LIQUID. Product will not burn. Closed containers of acid may burst when exposed to fire conditions, releasing vapour of hydrogen chloride and a spray and/or mist of hydrochloric acid. Acid reacts with most metals to generate hydrogen gas which is extremely flammable.

### **Hazchem Code**

2R

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up**

Clear area of non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Contain spilled acid with soil or sand. Prevent entry into sewers, drains or water courses. If spilled product and washings enters sewer, drains or water courses contact the local emergency services authority. Neutralise the acid with soda ash, slaked lime or crushed limestone. Collect neutralised wastes for disposal. Wash residual materials from hard surfaces with water.

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## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Precautions for Safe Handling**

Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mists or aerosols. When diluting, small quantities of acid should always be ADDED slowly to water while stirring gently. Do NOT use warm or hot water. Neutralise residual acid in an 'empty' container with a solution of soda ash and dispose of responsibly. Triple wash 'empty' containers thoroughly with water before disposal.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Product is classified as a DANGEROUS GOOD, Class 8 - CORROSIVE for storage. Product should be stored and handled in accord with the statutory regulations for the Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods. Store in a cool, dry location with acid resistant floors. Keep lid of container closed at all times when not in use. Check regularly for leakage from containers. Store away from alkalis, chlorinating compounds and cyanide compounds.

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## **8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **Occupational exposure limit values**

National Exposure Standard (NES)\* declared by SWA\* for the workplace environment for;

Hydrogen chloride: 5 ppm, TWA, Peak limitation;

where,

TWA - means the Time Weighted Average concentration of a particular substance determined over a normal 8-hour working period for a 5-day working week.

Peak limitation - means a maximum or peak airborne concentration of a particular substance determined over the shortest

analytically practicable period of time which does not exceed 15 minutes.

NOTE: All atmospheric concentrations should be kept as low as is practicable/workable.

#### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Local exhaust ventilation should be used to maintain the airborne concentration below the National Exposure Standard.

#### **Respiratory Protection**

Personal respiratory protection is recommended as an added control particularly where workplace atmospheric concentrations of hydrogen chloride may exceed the National Exposure Standard for the workplace. Select and fit an approved air-purifying respirator according to AS/NZS 1716\* and AS/NZS 1715\*.

#### **Eye Protection**

Wear approved chemical goggles. Eye protection complying with AS/NZS 1337\* should be worn to protect against splashes/droplets of hydrochloric acid entering the eye. Guidance to recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment is provided in AS/NZS 1336\*. Ensure that an eye wash facility is readily available in the work area.

#### **Body Protection**

Wear long-sleeved overalls. Use gloves, boots and aprons suitable for the proposed operations. PVC, rubber or neoprene are suggested protective materials for this equipment. Selection of protective clothing can be guided by reference to AS/NZS 4501\*. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear promptly. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Discard contaminated leather footwear.

#### **Hygiene Measures**

It is a good work practice to wash hands, arms and face before eating, drinking or using toilet facilities and at the end of each work period. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

#### **Other Information**

\* Refer to Literature References in Section 16 below.

## **9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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#### **Appearance**

Clear liquid. Vapour fumes in air.

#### **Colour**

Colourless to slightly yellow.

#### **Boiling Point**

100°C

#### **Solubility in Water**

Soluble in all proportions.

#### **Specific Gravity**

1.15 - 1.17 @ 25°C

#### **pH**

<1

#### **Vapour Pressure**

15 mm Hg for 30% w/w acid; approx 50 mm Hg for 33%w/w acid, @ 25°C

#### **Vapour Density (Air=1)**

>1 relative to air = 1

#### **Flash Point**

Not applicable

#### **Flammability**

Hydrochloric acid is not capable of burning. Vapour/air mixtures are not flammable.

#### **Flammable Limits - Lower**

Not applicable

#### **Flammable Limits - Upper**

Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Reactivity

Hydrochloric acid is stable. Reacts with most metals releasing highly flammable hydrogen.

Reacts with alkalis.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid contact with foodstuffs.

### Incompatible materials

Reacts with most metals.

Incompatible with cyanides, sulphites, sulphides and formaldehyde.

Hydrogen chloride vapour reacts with ammonia vapour to form ammonium chloride fume.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hydrochloric acid will react with most metals to generate hydrogen gas which is extremely flammable. Reacts with alkalis to form a salt and water. Also reacts with many oxidising agents such as peroxides, manganese and lead dioxides, permanganates, chromates and dichromates, nitrates, chlorates and perchlorates. Reacts with sodium hypochlorite releasing chlorine gas.

Incompatible with cyanides, sulphites, sulphides and formaldehyde.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ingestion

Corrosive liquid. Causes burns. Swallowing will cause pain and severe burns to the mouth, throat and digestive tract.

If swallowed may cause difficulty to swallow, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea#. Swallowing hydrochloric acid may be fatal.

(Diarrhoea is "excessive looseness of bowels".\*)

### Inhalation

Vapour of the acid is a severe irritant of the upper respiratory tract. Cause coughing, choking and inflammation of the nose, throat and the upper respiratory tract. Effects are sufficiently severe to encourage prompt withdrawal of the affected person from the contaminated environment. Initial warning properties are good as most people can detect the odour at a concentration in air of about 5 ppm.

### Skin

Corrosive liquid. Causes burns. Causes redness/irritation, pain and severe burns. Will cause necrosis (death of tissue).

### Eye

Corrosive liquid. Causes burns. Risk of serious damage to the eyes (e.g. corneal damage). Contact may result in permanent damage to the eye(s) and may result in total loss of vision. Vapour is irritating and will cause irritation of the eyes.

### Chronic Effects

Erosion of the teeth may occur due to prolonged exposure or frequently repeated exposure to high concentrations of product vapour.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Environmental Protection

Keep the product out of sewers, drains and water courses. Will cause harm to aquatic organisms.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Waste Disposal

Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal system in accordance with State, Territorial and/or Commonwealth waste disposal regulations.

### Container Disposal

Neutralise residual acid in an 'empty' container with dilute solution of sodium bicarbonate or soda ash. Then triple wash container with water. Do not use container for any other purpose. Where applicable return washed container to manufacturer. All other containers, after neutralisation and triple rinsing, can be recycled.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

Product is classified as a DANGEROUS GOOD, Class 8 - CORROSIVE for transport by road, rail, sea or air. Road and rail transport in Australia should be in accord with the current edition of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code\*.

### U.N. Number

1789

### UN proper shipping name

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

### Transport hazard class(es)

8

### Packing Group

II

### Hazchem Code

2R

### IERG Number

40

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

Product is classified as a DANGEROUS GOOD, Class 8 - CORROSIVE according to the ADG Code. (see Transport Section above for other details).

Product is classified as a HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL substance according to the criteria of SWA\* with classifications of;

- Skin Corrosion: Sub- Category 1B
- Eye Damage: Category 1
- Corrosive to Metals: Category 1.
- STOT single exposure:- Respiratory irritation - Category 3.  
(STOT means Specific Target Organ Toxicity.)

For labelling of workplace hazardous chemical substances refer to Section below.

Product is classified as a Schedule 6 Poison- a substance with moderate potential for causing harm.

### Poisons Schedule

S6

### Packaging & Labelling

Marking (labelling) of ALL containers in accord with the ADG Code\* with a DANGEROUS GOOD; Class 8 - CORROSIVE pictogram plus UN Number and Proper Shipping Name.

Containers greater than 5 litre in capacity will be labelled in accord with Code of Practice for Labelling Workplace Hazardous Chemicals\* that requires the following Hazard Pictogram, Hazard and Prevention Statements:-

- Corrosive pictogram or equivalent;
- Exclamation Symbol pictogram - indicating a health hazard.
- May be corrosive to metals,
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage, and
- May cause respiratory irritation and supported by:-
- Prevention statements; Response statements; and Storage and Disposal statements.

Refer to Section 2 of this document for these statements.

Containers of 5 L or less capacity are marked as a DANGEROUS GOOD - CORROSIVE and labelled as a Schedule 6 Poison in accord with labelling and packaging requirements in the current edition of the Poisons Standard\*. (Also known as the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)\*.)

### Australia (AICS)

The principal ingredients are included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances\*.

## Other Information

\* Refer to Literature References in Section 16 of this document.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

Revision of an existing SDS and reissued on 10/5/2017. In Section 2 added Other Information sub-section. Edited Regulatory Information and transferred some information to Packaging and Labelling section. In Section 11- Ingestion; added a definition of diarrhoea. Edited Packaging & Labelling section. Document in format recommended in National Code of Practice for Preparing a SDS for Hazardous Chemicals\*..

### References

- \* Australian Dangerous Goods Code, as amended.
- \* List of Hazardous Chemicals section of SWA Hazardous Chemicals Information System and Globally Harmonised Scheme for Classifying and Labelling Hazardous Chemicals (3rd edition).
- \* NES = Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment in exposure standards section of HSIS, as amended.
- \* SWA = Safe Work Australia.
- \* AS = Australian Standard.
- \* NZS = New Zealand Standard.
- \* AS/NZS1716: Respiratory protective devices.
- \* AS/NZS1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices.
- \* AS/NZS1337: Eye protectors for the industrial applications.
- \* AS/NZS1336: Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment.
- \* AS/NZS 4501.2:2006: Occupational protective clothing - General requirements.
- \* The Australian Pocket Oxford Dictionary
- \* National Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals. SWA. September 2015.
- \* The National Poisons Standard; Now published on Comlaw website.
- \* Standard for the Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons; Therapeutic Goods Authority.
- \* Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) maintained by National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme.
- \* National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals SWA. February 2016.

### Contact Person/Point

BUSINESS HOURS: Product Information Officer, (03) 9335 4400

This SDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user must review this SDS in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company.

Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is available on our website at [www.culbeag.com.au](http://www.culbeag.com.au)

## END OF SDS

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