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PROFESSIONAL SUMMIT

Safety Data Sheet
Pro Bowl

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms **none**
CAS# **see Part 3, below**
Material Use

IN AN EMERGENCY CALL: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class	*acute, oral*	*acute inhalation*	*corrosive, skin*	*STOT*	*corrosive (metals)*
(Category)	*(4)*	*(4)*	*(1)*	*(3)*	*(1)*
Signal Words	*WARNING*	*WARNING*	*DANGER*	*WARNING*	*WARNING*
Hazard Statements	*harmful if swallowed (H302)*	*harmful if inhaled (H332)*	*causes severe skin burns & eye damage (H314)*	*may cause respiratory irritation (H335)*	*may be corrosive to metals (H290)*

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling

P262 **Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.**
P264 **Wash thoroughly after handling.**
P270 **Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.**
P280 **Wear protective gloves (*gauntlet-style*) and clothing of neoprene.**
P273, P391 **Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.**

3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m^3	LD_{50} (*mg/kg*) ORAL	LD_{50} (mg/kg) SKIN	LC_{50} ppm INHALATION
Hydrochloric Acid (*Hydrogen Chloride*)	7647-01-0	20-25%	2 / 3	240	>5000	1108
Anionic Surfactant	on request	0-1%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known
Nonylphenyl Polyethylene Glycol Ether	127087-87-0	0-1%	not listed	>960	>2000	1150
Water	7732-18-5	balance	not toxic	90,000	not toxic	not toxic

4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered. Seek medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is irritation.

INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If victim's breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water or milk to dilute or neutralise product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

NOTE: Corrosive substance: apply first aid immediately! *Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The risk of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this product. Empty the stomach under medical supervision, after installing an airway to protect the lungs.*

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5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point	cannot burn
Autoignition Temperature	cannot burn
Flammable Limits	cannot burn
Combustion Products	carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, oxides of phosphorous
Firefighting Precautions	as for materials sustaining fire; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Discharge	cannot accumulate a static charge

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution	dike to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill	ventilate contaminated area; wear a respirator with an acid gas cartridge; *carefully,* neutralize spill using cement powder or sodium carbonate; recover free liquid with corrosion-resistant pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

NOTE: *If spill is extensive, and ventilation is inadequate, consider wearing an air-supplied respirator.*

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store and use away from alkalis. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, whether empty or full. Always replace drum, pail or IBC cap prior to moving the container!

Avoid generating or breathing product vapor or mist. If mist or vapor form in use, install adequate exhaust ventilation to control airborne concentration of the product to regulated limits (see Part 8, below). If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impractical, wear a suitable respirator. *If the spill is extensive, use an air-supplied respirator.* Avoid all prolonged contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower should be available near the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Hydrogen Chloride:

ACGIH TLV	2ppm / 3mg/m^3	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	5ppm / 7mg/m^3	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	mechanical ventilation may be required if product mist is created in processing		
Hands	neoprene gauntlet-style gloves – *other types also protect; confirm suitability with supplier*		
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields plus face shield – *always protect the eyes*		
Clothing	wear neoprene apron, boots, hat, & long sleeves if there is any danger of splashing		

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor & Appearance	opaque, white, liquid with sharp penetrating odor of hydrochloric acid
Odor Threshold	1-5ppm
Vapor Pressure	10mmHg / 1.4kPa (20^{o}C/ 68^{o}F)
Evaporation Rate (*Butyl Acetate = 1*)	as for water
Vapor Density (air = 1)	0.6 (*water*), 1.3 (*hydrochloric acid*)
Boiling Point	~110^{o}C / 230^{o}F
Freezing Point	below -20^{o}C / -4^{o}F
Specific Gravity	1.10 – 1.12 (20/20^{o}C)
Water Solubility	complete
Viscosity	not known
pH	below 1 – *strongly acidic; hydrochloric acid is an aggressive acid*

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10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	alkalis
Also Reactive With	corrodes most common metals: steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, tin (*galvanized surfaces*)
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	metals
Decomposition Products	flammable hydrogen is released when metals react with hydrochloric acid
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

i. *ACUTE EXPOSURE*

Skin Contact	rapidly corrosive to flesh
Skin Absorption	probably zero; corrosive damage to skin will block absorption
Eye Contact	corrosive; rapidly causing permanent damage; may cause blindness
Inhalation	vapor or mist is highly irritating to respiratory system
Ingestion	corrosive to mouth, throat and stomach
Calculated LD_{50} (oral)	1080mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD_{50} (skin)	2150mg/kg (rabbit)
Calc. LC_{50} (inhalation)	4300ppm (rat)

ii. *CHRONIC EXPOSURE*

General	prolonged exposure to HCl vapor may cause dermatitis & dental erosion
Sensitizing	not known as a sensitizer in humans or animals; asthmatic people may develop a reflex bronchospasm on exposure to HCl gas (*this is not sensitization*)
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect on humans or animals
Mutagen	not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hydrochloric Acid:

Bioaccumulation	cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	inorganic substance – does not biodegrade
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with various substances (eg: limestone, cement) to neutralize itself
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	pH 3.25-3.5 (Lepomis macrochirus), 282mg/litre (Gambusia affinis @ pH=6.0-8.2), 4.9mg/litre (Cyprinus carpio), 10.3mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss) & others
LC_{80} (Crustacea, 72hr)	56mg/litre (Daphnia magna) – *LC_{80}; 80% mortality*
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 72hr)	260mg/litre (Crangon crangon)
EC_{50} (Algae)	0.0492mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum)

Anionic Surfactant:

Bioaccumulation	water soluble; cannot bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily and rapidly in the presence of oxygen; >60% in 28 days (*OECD 301B*)
Abiotic Degradation	not known
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily through soil & the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish 96 hr)	*no data available*
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	1-10mg/litre (Daphnia magna)
EC_{50} (Algae, 96hr)	*no data available*
LC_{50} (Microorganisms)	*no data available – ready biodegradability suggests low toxicity to bacteria*

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate, NP-9:

Bioaccumulation	nonylphenol ethoxylates do not appear to bioaccumulate; ***however, the breakdown product, unethoxylated nonylphenol, is poorly water soluble and may accumulate***
Biodegradation	nonylphenol ethoxylates degrade readily in the presence of oxygen; 34% biodegradation in 20 days yielding di- and mono-ethoxylate; *these latter compounds resist further biodegradation (below)*
Abiotic Degradation	not known – should react with atmospheric hydroxyl (OH) radicals; very low volatility makes this a minor degradation route
Mobility in soil, water	sufficiently water soluble to move readily through soil and the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96 hr)	2.1-2.6mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas), 13.9-19.5mg/litre (Poecilia reticulata – 48hr)
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	3.8-6.2 & 18.2mg/litre (Daphnia magna), 20.9mg/litre (Gammarus pulex)
EC_{50} (Algae, 96hr)	15mg/litre (Lemna minor), 7mg/litre (Scenedesmus quadricauda)

NOTE: Nonylphenol Ethoxylates, as a class of compounds, biodegrade to estrogenic hormone mimics in the environment & may lead to instances of reproductive failure in shore birds, amphibia & fish.
(For further information, see various notes in Part XV, Regulations)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	**do not flush to sewer**; neutralize with a suitable acidic waste; if possible, separate out the organic residue which must be incinerated or disposed of in a hazardous waste facility with leachate collection & treatment
Containers	**Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. **Pails** must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling. **IBCs** (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years. ***Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.***

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG

Product Identification Number	**UN – 3264**
Shipping Name	**corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, N.O.S. (hydrochloric acid)**
Classification	**Class 8; Packing Group II**
Marine Pollution	***not a marine pollutant***
ERAP Required	***No***

15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	**all components on inventory**
U.S.A. TSCA	**all components on inventory**
Europe EINECS	**all components on inventory or exempt as polymers (*surfactant*)**

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation **August 2014**
Date of Revision **-**
Prepared for Tomco-Harwel, by **Peter Bursztyn**
With data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB), Cheminfo (CCOHS), OSHA, IUCLID Datasheets (European Chemical Substance Information System - ESIS), & others sources (below if used), as required/available

last page of SDS

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS SDS IS GIVEN TO, AND EXPLAINED TO PEOPLE USING THIS PRODUCT.

ISSA MEMBER

EMERGENCY INFORMATION: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053