

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification

Product name: RB 10.10 Hydrochloric Acid 24%
Recommended use: General Chemical - Acid
 Rockbond SCP Ltd
Company details: 7 Te Puni Street, Petone, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand
Address: 5012
Telephone Number: 0800 76 25 26
Emergency telephone number: 0800 76 25 26 (Hours of Operation 7.30am to 5pm Monday - Friday)
Date of preparation: January 2024

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Poisons Schedule (Aust)

6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications

Health
Hazards

6.1B

Substances that are acutely toxic - Fatal

8.1A

Substances that are corrosive to metals

8.2B

Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGII

8.3A

Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue

Environmental
Hazards

9.1D

Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action

9.3C

Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Hydrochloric Acid	No Data Available	7647-01-0	>25 %
Water	No Data Available	7732-18-5	Balance %

Section 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	For advise, contact a Poison Information centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital without delay.
Eye	Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping the eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin	Immediately flush body and clothing with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove contaminated clothing including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poison Information centre. Transport to hospital or doctor.
Inhaled	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag valve mask, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR is necessary. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. For acute or short term repeated exposure to strong acids : Airway problems may arise from laryngeal oedema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially. Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling. Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise. Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues. Ingestion : Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended. DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury. Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluid to one or two glasses in an adult. Charcoal has no place in acid management. Some authors suggest the use of lavage with 1 hour of ingestion. Skin : Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non adherent gauze and wrapping. Deep second degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine. Eye : Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 mins. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required. Cycloplegic drops (1% cyclopentolate for short term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated depend on the severity of the injury. Steroid drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

General Measures	If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire.
Flammability Conditions	Non flammable.
Extinguishing Media	Substance is non flammable; use water spray, fog or foam.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	The product is non-combustible.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	HCL can liberate highly flammable hydrogen gas when in contact with certain metals.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) and acid-resistant chemical splash unit.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	2R

Section 6: Accidental release measures

General Response Procedure	Spillages are slippery. Ensure adequate ventilation, work up wind or increase ventilation. Keep spectators away - rope off the area. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of vapours. Contain the spill and prevent run off into confined areas, drains and waterways. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Neutralise with lime or soda ash. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal in an area approved by local authority by-laws. Incineration of disposed material is not recommended, as it is unlikely to adequately burn.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so.
Decontamination	Wash area down with excess water to remove residual material.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Do not allow product to reach drains, sewers or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Authority.
Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

Section 7: Handling and storage

Handling	Keep containers closed at all times - check regularly for leaks or spills. Transport and store upright. Addition to water releases heat which can result in violent boiling and splattering. Always add slowly and in small amounts. Never add water to acids - always add acids to water. Avoid eye contact and repeated or prolonged skin contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Always remove contaminated clothing and wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Do not combine part drums of the same product, as this may be a source of contamination. Do not mix with other chemicals.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use to ensure contamination does not occur. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Keep out of direct sunlight. Keep away from foodstuffs. This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations. This product has a UN classification of 1789 and a Dangerous Goods Class 8 (Corrosive) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
Container	Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer. Do NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

General	The following exposure standard has been established by The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC): Hydrochloric Acid CAS 7647-01-0: TWA = 5ppm Peak Limitation (7.5 mg/m³ Peak Limitation) NOTE: The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. Peak limitation is a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available on biological limit values for this product.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. If inhalation risk exists then use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing a suitable respirator. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Personal Protection Equipment	RESPIRATOR: Avoid breathing mist, sprays or vapours. Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Any air-purifying respirator with an acid gas filters or any chemical cartridge respirator with an acid gas cartridge(s) providing protection against the compound of concern (AS/NZS1715/1716). EYES: Wear safety glasses/goggles with side shield protection and/or full-face shield (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Wear elbow-length laminate film, natural rubber, nitrile, neoprene, neoprene/natural rubber blend or PVC impervious gloves. Always check with the glove manufacturer or your personal protective equipment supplier regarding the correct type of glove to use. (AS2161). CLOTHING: Wear waterproof apron, coveralls, trousers, long sleeved shirt, closed in shoes and/or safety footwear (AS3765/2210).
Special Hazards Precautions	Protective equipment must be worn at all times. Risk assessments should always be conducted to identify the hazards and in turn determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for the hazard.
Work Hygienic Practices	No Data Available

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Pungent
Colour	Clear, colourless
pH	<1 Neat
Vapour Pressure	2 kPa (@ No Data Available)
Relative Vapour Density	1.3 Air = 1
Boiling Point	109 °C
Melting Point	<-20 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Miscible with water
Specific Gravity	1.161
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	as for water
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	100 %
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Product is a liquid.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

General Information	Corrosive Liquid. Contact with alkaline material liberated heat.
Chemical Stability	Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature.
Conditions to Avoid	Do not combine part drums of the same product, as this may be a source of contamination. Avoid Excess heat.
Materials to Avoid	Oxidising agents eg. Hypochlorites, alkalis, most metals etc. alcohols and amines.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	HCL can liberate highly flammable hydrogen gas when in contact with certain metals.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Reacts violently with alkalis. Reacts exothermically on dilution with water. Reacts with chlorine products and oxidising agents liberating toxic chlorine gas. Corrosive to many metals with the liberation of extremely flammable hydrogen gas.

Section 11: Toxicological information

General Information	Inhalation , Rat LC50 : 4.2 - 4.7 mg/l/1h
Chronic	
Other	Substance accumulation, in the human body may occur and may casue some concern following repeated or long term occupational exposure. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of the mouth lining.
Eyelrritant	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophugus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
Inhalation	Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
SkinIrritant	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns ; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	ECOTOXICITY DATA FOR HYDROCHLORIC ACID: LC50 Mosquito fish (female) 282 mg/L/24hr LC50 Shore Crab 240 mg/L/48hr LC50 Sand shrimp 260 mg/L/48hr
Persistence/Degradability	Persistence is unlikely based on information available.
Mobility	No information available
Environmental Fate	Avoid contaminating waterways. The product is highly acidic. If large spills occurred a water pH drop could be responsible for an environmental effect on aquatic organisms.
Bioaccumulation Potential	No information available
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

Section 13: Disposal considerations

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. The product is suitable for disposal by landfill through an approved agent. Incineration of the product is not recommended, as it is unlikely to adequately burn.

Section 14: Transport information

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
UN Number	1789
Hazchem	2R
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	

Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	FA,SB
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1789
Hazchem	2R
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID
Class	8 Corrosive Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1789
Hazchem	2R

Section 15: Regulatory information

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001557
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Not Determined
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Switzerland (GHSfile 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSF)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined

Section 16: Other information

History

Date of printing: 1 April 2024
Date of issue/Date of revision: 1 April 2024
Date of previous issue: Jan 2022
Version: 6

Key to abbreviations:

< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celsius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Fahrenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health Immiscible Liquids are insoluble in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50%	(one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Oz Ounce PEL Permissible Exposure Limit Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours psi Pounds per Square Inch R Rankine RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure STEL Short Term Exposure Limit TLV Threshold Limit Value ton Tonne TWA Time Weighted Average ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours UN United Nations wt Weight
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References:

Notice to reader

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet corresponds to our level of knowledge at the time of publication. All warranties are excluded. Our most current General Sales Conditions shall apply. Please consult the product data sheet prior to any use and processing.