

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date issued : 06/05/2024
 SDS number : Regal Salt Cell Cleaner - Canada

Regal Salt Cell Cleaner

1. Identification

Product identifier: Regal Salt Cell Cleaner

Distributor

Alliance Trading, Inc.
 109 North Park Blvd., 4th Floor
 Covington, LA 70433

Emergency telephone number (24 hour)

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: 1-888-670-7665

2. Hazard identification

Label elements

Corrosion



Health hazard

Signal word: DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H371: May cause damage to organs (or state all organs affected, if known)(state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention:**

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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.

P309+P311: IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

P321: Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container to ...

Emergency overview

Immediate concerns: DANGER. Corrosive. Causes severe burns to skin, eyes and digestive tract. Harmful or fatal if swallowed or inhaled.

Potential health effects

Eye: Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness.

Skin: Corrosive. May cause skin burns and permanent skin damage.

Ingestion: Swallowing may be harmful or cause death. Harmful effects include burns and permanent damage to the digestive tract, including the mouth, throat, stomach and intestines. Symptoms may include severe abdominal pain and vomiting of blood. Blood loss through damaged tissue may lead to low blood pressure and shock.

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mists is harmful and may cause death. Harmful effects include burns and permanent damage to the airways, including the nose, throat and lungs.

Medical conditions aggravated: Pre-existing disorders of the following organs or systems, which may be aggravated by exposure to this material include; respiratory system (including asthma and other breathing disorders), gastrointestinal system, skin.

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Comments health: Depending upon level and duration of exposure, other possible signs and symptoms from breathing, swallowing, and/or entry of this material through the skin may include: Irritation of the nose, throat, airways, and lungs with cough and difficulty breathing, severe stomach or intestinal upset with pain, nausea, vomiting, and/or diarrhea, excess fluid in the lungs with difficulty breathing and shock.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical name	% w/w	CAS No.
Hydrochloric Acid (Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Met. Corr. 1, H290; STOT SE 3, H335)	31 - 37	7647-01-0

Comments: IDHL (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health): 50 ppm
Odor Threshold: 0.3 ppm

4. First-aid measures

Eye: Holding eyelids apart, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin: Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water for 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical attention. Launder clothing before re-use and discard shoes that cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water to drink, if able to swallow. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Chronic effects: Effects following repeated exposure include respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, airways), lung damage, dental erosion, gastrointestinal effects, and skin effects.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Explosion hazards: May ignite other combustible material. Violent reaction with water. Flammable, poisonous gases may accumulate in tanks and hopper cars.

Fire fighting equipment: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in positive pressure mode, if possible, and full protective gear.

Hazardous decomposition products: None.

6. Accidental release measures

General procedures: Spills should be handled immediately by neutralization and dilution of the spilled product by the use of soda ash (sodium carbonate), lime (calcium hydroxide) or limestone (calcium carbonate) with large amounts of water. If spill occurs indoors, turn off heating and/or air conditioning systems to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building. Neutralization products, both liquid and solid, must be recovered for proper disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing vapors and mists. Do not taste or swallow. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Any protective clothing or shoes that become contaminated with hydrochloric acid should be removed immediately and laundered before wearing again. Follow protective controls in Section 8 when handling this product.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in properly-labeled, rubber-lined steel, acid-resistant plastic or glass containers. Do not store near strong alkalis or reactive materials. Do not remove or deface label or tag. Hydrogen chloride can react with cyanide, forming lethal concentrations of hydrocyanic acid.

Comments: Aluminum equipment should not be used for storage and/or transport.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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Exposure controls

Control parameters				
		Occupational exposure limit values		
Chemical name	Type	ppm	mg/m ³	
Hydrochloric Acid (Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Met. Corr. 1, H290; STOT SE 3, H335)	OSHA PEL	TWA	7 mg/m ³	
		STEL	ppm ^[1]	[1]
	ACGIH TLV	STEL	2 ppm ^[2]	[2]
	Supplier OEL	TWA	NL	NL
		STEL	NL	NL
	Footnotes: 1. Ceiling 2. Ceiling (based on irritation and corrosion effects)			

Appropriate engineering controls: Ventilate as necessary to maintain air concentration below 2 ppm, at all times

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye / face protection: Wear splash-proof chemical goggles. A face shield should be worn when splashing or spraying is a possibility.

Skin protection - hand protection: Acid-proof gloves.

Respiratory protection: When exposure reaches above 2 ppm, a NIOSH-approved full face respirator with acid gas canister is acceptable. When exposure reaches above 50 ppm, a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with face piece is required.

Skin protection - other: Acid-proof clothing and shoes.

Occupational hygiene practices: Provide safety shower and eyewash station in the work area.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Clear, colorless liquid.

Odor: Sharp, pungent, irritating.

pH: -0.1

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 54.5°C (150°F) to 110°C (230°F)

Flash point: Not combustible.

Evaporation rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): < 1

Lower explosion limit / flammability limit: 0

Upper explosion limit / flammability limit: 0

Vapor pressure: 78 mm Hg 20 deg C

Relative vapor density: 1.27

Relative density: 1 to 1.4

Solubility: Complete.

VOC content: 35

10. Stability and reactivity

Dangerous polymerization: Will not occur.

Chemical stability: Stable.

Conditions to avoid: Contact with strong bases can cause a violent reaction generating large amounts of heat. Reactions with metals can release flammable hydrogen gas.

Hazardous decomposition products: None known.

Incompatible materials: Bases, metals, mercuric sulfate, perchloric acid, carbides of calcium, cesium rubidium, acetylides of cesium and rubidium,

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phosphides of calcium and uranium and lithium silicide.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity LD₅₀: 900 mg/kg (rabbit)

Acute inhalation toxicity LC₅₀: 3124 ppm (rat) for 1 hr.

Notes: 1108 ppm (mouse) for 1 hr.

Notes: Hydrogen chloride gas, mist and vapor may cause irritation of respiratory tract with burning, choking, coughing, headaches and rapid heartbeat. Levels of 10 to 35 ppm may cause irritation of throat. 50-100 ppm is nearly unbearable for 1 hour. Inflammation, destruction of the nasal passages and breathing difficulties may occur with higher concentrations and may be delayed in onset.

Carcinogenicity

Notes: The IARC has concluded there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to experimental animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans (group 3: No Classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans). Hydrogen chloride is not listed on the IARC, NTP, or OSHA carcinogen lists.

12. Ecological information

Aquatic toxicity, both acute and chronic: Hydrogen chloride in water dissociates almost completely, and will be neutralized by natural alkalinity and carbon dioxide.

96-hour LC₅₀: 282 ppm (Mosquito Fish) 96 Hrs, static

48-hour EC₅₀: 3.6 mg/L (bluegill) 48 Hrs, static

Persistence and degradability: Hydrochloric acid will sink into the soil. This acid will dissolve some soil material (in particular, anything with a carbonate base) and will be somewhat neutralized. The remaining portion is thought to transport downward to the water table.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods: Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

14. Transport information

USA Department of Transport Regulations (DOT)

UN proper shipping name: Hydrochloric Acid

UN number: UN 1789

Transport hazard class(es): 8

Packing group, if applicable: II

Reportable quantity (rq) under CERCLA: 5000 lbs.

15. Regulatory information

UNITED STATES

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

313 reportable ingredients: Subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (RQ)

Chemical name	% w/w	CERCLA rq
Hydrochloric Acid (Skin Corr. 1B, H314; Met. Corr. 1, H290; STOT SE 3, H335)	31 - 37	5,000 lbs.

California Proposition 65: There are no chemicals present known to the State of California to cause cancer.

16. Other information

Date Prepared: 06/05/2024

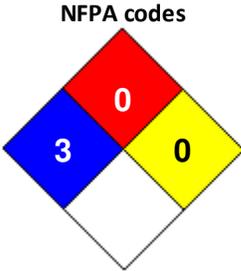
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HMIS rating

Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Flammability	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
Physical hazard	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
Personal protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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