



ARDEX LABS.

Safety Data Sheet

Acid Wire Wheel

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product name Acid Wire Wheel

Product number 6225

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Wheel Cleaner

Do not use on painted surfaces or windows.

Supplier's details

Name Ardex Labs.
Address 2050 Byberry Rd
Philadelphia, PA 19116
United States of America

Telephone 2156980500
email info@ardexlabs.com

Emergency phone number(s)

800-424-9300
CHEMTREC – TOLL FREE 24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE
NUMBER

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 3
- Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 2
- Aspiration hazard (chapter 3.10), Cat. 1
- Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (chapter 3.9), Cat. 2
- Corrosive to metals (chapter 2.16), Cat. 1
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B
- Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (chapter 3.8), Cat. 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

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Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H300	Fatal if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P234	Keep only in original container.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash hands and exposed skin 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.

Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P321	Then immediately soak the affected area with 0.13% zephiran chloride solution by immersion or by wetted toweling. DO NOT use zephiran chloride in or near the eyes.
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. In the case of difficulty of opening the lids, administer an analgesic eye wash (oxybuprocaine).
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/ophthalmologist.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P361+P364	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
Storage	
P403+P233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in a corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to local, state, and federal regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

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Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Ammonium bifluoride (CAS no.: 1341-49-7; EC no.: 215-676-4; Index no.: 009-009-00-4)	< 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1; Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (chapter 3.9), Cat. 2; Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (chapter 3.8), Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 3. HAZARDS: H301 - Toxic if swallowed; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
Phosphoric acid liquid (CAS no.: 7664-38-2; EC no.: 231-633-2; Index no.: 015-011-00-6)	< 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B; Corrosive to metals (chapter 2.16), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
Hydrofluoric acid (48%) (CAS no.: 7664-39-3; EC no.: 231-634-8; Index no.: 009-003-00-1)	< 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1A; Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 1; Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 2; Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H300 - Fatal if swallowed; H310 - Fatal in contact with skin; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; H330 - Fatal if inhaled.	
Hydrochloric Acid (CAS no.: 7647-01-0; EC no.: 231-595-7; Index no.: 017-002-01-X)	< 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Call a physician immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. Always have a solution of 0.13% zephiran chloride solution available. Always have 1% aqueous calcium gluconate solution available. Always have analgesic eye wash (oxybuprocaine) available.

If inhaled

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Victim to lie down in the recovery position, cover and keep him warm. Call a physician immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Move victim to fresh air.

In case of skin contact

Call a physician immediately. Take victim immediately to hospital. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with plenty of water. First treatment with calcium gluconate paste. Rinse with lukewarm running water. Please make sure that hospital staff is aware of the unique characteristics of injuries caused by HF exposures and the fact that the systemic toxic effects of the exposure will require prompt serum monitoring of fluorides, calcium, magnesium and sodium, and calcium replacement by infusion.

Immediately flush the affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Then immediately soak the affected area with 0.13% zephiran chloride solution by immersion or by wetted toweling. DO NOT use zephiran chloride in or near the eyes.

In case of eye contact

Immediate medical attention is required. Take victim immediately to hospital. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. In the case of difficulty of opening the lids, administer an analgesic

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eye wash (oxybuprocaine). If the physician is not immediately available, eye irrigation should be continued for an additional 15 minutes. If it is necessary to transport the patient to a physician and the eye needs to be bandaged, use a dry sterile cloth pad and cover both eyes.

If swallowed

If swallowed give 2-3 glasses of water if victim is conscious and alert. Give to drink 1% aqueous calcium gluconate solution. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention immediately if ingested. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested the substance. Do not leave victim unattended. To prevent aspiration of swallowed product, lay victim on side with head lower than waist. Persons attending the victim should avoid direct contact with heavily contaminated clothing and vomitus. Wear impervious gloves while decontaminating skin and hair.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

See Section 8 for exposure and PPE recommendations
Pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract.

Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.

Causes serious eye damage.

Nausea. Vomiting.

Affection/discolouration of the teeth.

In case of inhalation

Symptoms

- Breathing difficulties
- sore throat
- Nose bleeding

Effects

- Inhalation of vapors is irritating to the respiratory system, may cause throat pain and cough.
- Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.
- risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia

Repeated or prolonged exposure

- chronic bronchitis

In case of skin contact

Symptoms

- Irritation
- Redness
- Swelling of tissue
- Burn

Effects

- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of shock.
- Risk of hypocalcemia following the extent of the lesions.

In case of eye contact

Symptoms

- Lachrymation
- Redness

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- Swelling of tissue

- Burn

Effects

- May cause permanent eye injury.

- May cause blindness.

In case of ingestion

Symptoms

- Nausea

- Bloody vomiting

- Abdominal pain

- Diarrhea

- Cough

- Severe shortness of breath

Effects

- If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.

- Risk of throat (o)edema and suffocation.

- Risk of chemical pneumonitis from product inhalation.

- risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia

- Risk of convulsions, loss of consciousness, deep coma and cardiopulmonary arrest. In case of skin contact

Symptoms

- Irritation

- Redness

- Swelling of tissue

- Burn

Effects

- Causes severe burns.

- Risk of shock.

- Risk of hypocalcemia following the extent of the lesions.

In case of eye contact

Symptoms

- Lachrymation

- Redness

- Swelling of tissue

- Burn

Effects

- May cause permanent eye injury.

- May cause blindness.

In case of ingestion

Symptoms

- Nausea

- Bloody vomiting

- Abdominal pain

- Diarrhea

- Cough

- Severe shortness of breath

Effects

- If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach.

- Risk of throat (o)edema and suffocation.

- Risk of chemical pneumonitis from product inhalation.

- risk of hypocalcemia with nervous problems (tetany) and cardiac arrhythmia

- Risk of convulsions, loss of consciousness, deep coma and cardiopulmonary arrest.

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Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Please make sure that hospital staff is aware of the unique characteristics of injuries caused by HF exposures and the fact that the systemic toxic effects of the exposure will require prompt serum monitoring of fluorides, calcium, magnesium and sodium, and calcium replacement by infusion. Immediately apply calcium gluconate gel 2.5% and massage into the affected area using rubber gloves; continue to massage while repeatedly applying gel until 15 minutes after pain is relieved. HF-Antidote Gel from IPS Healthcare is recommended as treatment for injuries from hydrofluoric acid.

Causes burns by all exposure routes. Product is a corrosive material. Use of gastric lavage or emesis is contraindicated. Possible perforation of stomach or esophagus should be investigated: Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam. Dry powder. Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.
Do not use a heavy water stream.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous combustion products:
Corrosive vapours.
Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.
Ammonia
Oxides of phosphorus.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

Further information

Persons who may have been exposed to contaminated smoke should be immediately examined by a physician and checked for symptoms of poisoning. The symptoms should not be mistaken for heat exhaustion or smoke inhalation.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ventilate enclosed areas. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Keep unauthorized personnel away. Dike spill using absorbent or impervious materials such as earth, sand or clay. Dike or retain dilution water or water from firefighting for later disposal.

Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Exercise caution during neutralization as considerable heat may be generated. Neutralize spill area with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate or lime. Flush neutralized spill with copious amounts of water. Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections

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Refer to Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection and Section 13 - Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Do not get on skin or in eyes. Avoid breathing vapors and mists. Do not ingest. Handle and open container with care. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use caution when combining with water; DO NOT add water to corrosive liquid, ALWAYS add corrosive liquid to water while stirring to prevent release of heat, steam and fumes. This product reacts violently with bases liberating heat and causing spattering.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a dry, well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Keep away from incompatible materials. Ventilate enclosed areas.

Do not store in direct sunlight

Suitable storage containers:

Steel drum

Coated steels.

Plastic drum

Polyethylene

Incompatible materials:

metals. cyanides. Strong bases. Strong acids.

Specific end use(s)

Wheel cleaner

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 1341-49-7 (EC: 215-676-4)

Ammonium bifluoride

ACGIH: 2.5mg/m³ TWA

CAS: 7647-01-0

Hydrogen chloride

Cal/OSHA: (C) 5 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: (C) 5 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: (C) 5 ppm PEL inhalation; (C) 7 mg/m³ PEL inhalation

CAS: 7664-38-2

Phosphoric acid

Cal/OSHA: 1 mg/m³, (ST) 3 mg/m³ PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 1 mg/m³, (ST) 3 mg/m³ REL inhalation; OSHA: 1 mg/m³ PEL inhalation

Phosphoric acid liquid

ACGIH: 3mg/m³ STEL

CAS: 7664-39-3 (EC: 231-634-8)

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

30ppm; ACGIH: 2mg/l Fluoride Urine Prior to shift (16 hours after exposure ceases) BEI - urine; 3mg/l Fluoride Urine

End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure

ceases) BEI - urine; 2ppm C; 0.5ppm TWA; NIOSH: 6ppm. 5mg/m³ C; 3ppm 2.5mg/m³ TWA

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Appropriate engineering controls

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery.

Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

- Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
- Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- May not get in touch with:
 - Leather
- Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms



Eye/face protection

Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.

If splashes are likely to occur, wear:

- Face-shield

Skin protection

Heat insulating gloves

Impervious gloves

Take note of the information given by the producer concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact).

Body protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals

- Boots
- Do not wear leather shoes.

Respiratory protection

Use only respiratory protection that conforms to international/ national standards.

- Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection.
- In the case of dust or aerosol formation use respirator with an approved filter.
- Respirator with a full face mask.
- Self-contained breathing apparatus in confined spaces/insufficient oxygen/in case of large uncontrolled emissions/in all circumstances when the mask and cartridge do not give adequate protection.
- Use respirator when performing operations involving potential exposure to vapor of the product.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow product to enter environment.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form

CLEAR, THIN LIQUID

Odor

Sharp

Odor threshold

No data available.

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pH	2.5
Melting point/freezing point	-20 DEG. C (-1 DEG. F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	105-110 DEG. C
Flash point	No data available.
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available.
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available.
Vapor pressure	17.1 (@20 C)
Vapor density	No data available.
Relative density	1.05-1.20 (@20 DEG. C)
Solubility(ies)	Miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts violently with water, risk of explosion. Only dilute by adding material to water, never water to material.

Chemical stability

Stable when stored as directed.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Corrosive in contact with metals, Gives off hydrogen by reaction with metals.

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur

Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight, temperatures cooler than 40F and 120F.

Incompatible materials

metals. cyanides. Strong bases. Water
glass, metals, alkali metals

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition generates : Corrosive vapours.

Hydrogen chloride.

Hydrogen fluoride, Ammonia

Oxides of phosphorus.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

LD100 Oral - Guinea pig - 80mg/kg

Remarks: 2% solution

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 2240-2340ppm - 1hr

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Hydrofluoric acid (48%)
LD10 Skin - Mouse - ca300 mg/kg

Hydrochloric Acid
LD50 Oral - Rat - 700 mg/kg

Hydrochloric Acid
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - 5010mg/kg

Phosphoric acid liquid
LD50 Oral - Rat - 1530mg/kg

Phosphoric acid liquid
LD50 Skin/Dermal - Rabbit - 2740mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Corrosive

Phosphoric acid liquid
Skin - Rabbit - 595mg/kg - 24hrs
Result: Severe irritation, irreversible, burns (corrosive)

Serious eye damage/irritation

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Eyes - Rabbit
Result: Eye irritation

Phosphoric acid liquid
Eye - Rabbit - 119mg/kg
Result: Severe irritation, irreversible, burns (corrosive)

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Rat
NOAEL parent: 10 - 14 mg/kg
Rabbit
NOAEL parent: 14 mg/kg
not significant
Developmental Toxicity

STOT-single exposure

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Phosphoric acid liquid

Oral

Result: Causes corrosion, burns to mouth and esophagus, abdominal pain, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures. Aspiration of the swallowed or vomited product can cause severe pulmonary complications.

STOT-repeated exposure

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Inhalation Prolonged exposure - Rat

Test substance: gas

Target Organs: Cardio-vascular system, Nervous system

observed effect

Inhalation - Rat

Target Organs: Respiratory system, Kidney, Liver, Testes

observed effect

gas

Phosphoric acid liquid

Skin

Result: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials will cause dermatitis.

Phosphoric acid liquid

Inhalation

Result: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive fumes may cause bronchial irritation with chronic cough.

Phosphoric acid liquid

Oral

Result: Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosive materials or fumes may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

Aspiration hazard

No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Phosphoric acid liquid

LC50 - Pisces - 138mg/l - 96hr

Remarks: (pure substance)

Phosphoric acid liquid

LC50 - Protozoa - 100-1000 - 96hr

Remarks: (pure substance)

Phosphoric acid liquid

TLM - Gambusia affinis - 138ppm - 24hr

Remarks: (pure substance)

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: LC50 - 96 h : 51 mg/l - Fishes, Salmo gairdneri static test

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Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: EC50 - 48 h : 26 mg/l - Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Fresh water
EC50 - 96 h : 10.5 mg/l - Daphnia magna (Water flea)
salt water

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Chronic Toxicity to fish: NOEC: 4 mg/l - 21 Days - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
static test
Fresh water

Hydrofluoric acid (48%)

Result: Chronic Toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.: NOEC: 8.9 mg/l - 21 Days - Daphnia magna (Water flea)
static test
Fresh water

Hydrochloric Acid

LC50 Fishes1 - Gambusia affinis - 282mg/l - 96hr
Remarks: Pure Substance

Hydrochloric Acid

LC50 Fishes2 - Leuciscus idus (golden orfe) - 862mg/l
Remarks: Pure Substance

Hydrochloric Acid

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - <56mg/l - 72hr
Remarks: Pure Substance

Hydrochloric Acid

TLM Fish1 - Gambusia affinis - 282ppm - 96hr
Remarks: Pure Substance

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

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Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Chemical waste generators must also consult local, regional, and national hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

Clean container with water.

The empty and clean containers are to be reused in conformity with regulations.

To avoid treatments, as far as possible, use dedicated containers.

Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Waste treatment

No data available.

Sewage disposal

Do not dispose of product in sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number	2922
UN Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive liquids, toxic, n.o.s., (Containing Hydrochloric and Hydrofluoric Acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	II

Environmental hazards

Corrosive/Toxic

Special precautions for user

May be reclassified as a CONSUMER COMMODITY ORM-D when shipped by ground in the US in containers not exceeding 38 ounces.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Ammonium bifluoride

CAS number: 1341-49-7

Chemical name: Phosphoric acid

CAS number: 7664-38-2

Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid

CAS number: 7664-39-3

Hydrochloric Acid

CAS: 7647-01-0

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE

CAS number: 1341-49-7

Common name: PHOSPHORIC ACID

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CAS number: 7664-38-2

Common name: HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

CAS number: 7664-39-3

Hydrochloric Acid

CAS: 7647-01-0

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Ammonium fluoride

CAS number: 1341-49-7

Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid

CAS number: 7664-39-3

Hydrochloric Acid

CAS: 7647-01-0

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302)

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302):

Ammonium bifluoride - Hazardous Substance Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

Clean Water Act

This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances that are regulated under the clean water act:

Ammonium bifluoride - Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Ammonium bifluoride: Acute Health Hazard

Acute Health and Chronic Health: Hydrofluoric acid

Hydrochloric Acid

CAS: 7647-01-0

Immediate (acute) Health Hazard

CERCLA

Phosphoric acid

CAS: 7664-38-2

Reportable Quantity: 5000lb final RQ

Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid

CAS number: 7664-39-3

Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

SARA 313 Components

Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid

CAS number: 7664-39-3

SARA 302 Components

Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid

CAS number: 7664-39-3

Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

SARA 304 Components: Emergency Release Notification Reportable Quantity:

Chemical name: Hydrofluoric acid

CAS number: 7664-39-3

Reportable Quantity: 100lbs

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Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed:

Hydrochloric Acid

CAS: 7647-01-0

Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists: 5,000lbs

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Date:

05/11/2016

Other Information:

This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

North America GHS US 2012