

# SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

according to Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17)

# Hydrobromic Acid, 44-49% w/w

Revision date: 08/25/2022 (mm/dd/yyyy)

Revision number: 4.1

## SECTION 1 Identification

### 1.1. Product identifier

<b>Product name:</b>	BASELINE Hydrobromic Acid BASELINE Hydrobromic Acid, 48%	<b>Product number(s):</b>	S020801 S050801
<b>EU Index number:</b>	035-002-01-8		
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Hydrogen bromide		
<b>Chemical names:</b>	FR Bromure d'hydrogène (Acide bromhydrique); DE Bromwasserstoffsäure; NL Broomwaterstof; ES Ácido bromhídrico (Bromuro de hidrógeno); IT Acido bromidrico		

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses:** For laboratory use only. Not for drug, food, or household use.

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Manufacturer:**

SEASTAR CHEMICALS ULC  
2061 Henry Avenue West, Sidney, BC V8L 5Z6 CANADA  
1-250-655-5880

**Email:** SCI-QA&RegulatoryAffairs@seastarchemicals.com

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**CAN (CANUTEC):** 1-613-996-6666 (24-hour)

## SECTION 2 Hazard identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

**Classification in accordance 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) / WHMIS HPR / Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Skin corrosion, category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, category 3

Corrosive to metals, category 1

### 2.2. Label elements

**Pictograms:**



**Signal word:** Danger

**Hazard statements:** **H314:** Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

**H335:** May cause respiratory irritation.

**H290:** May be corrosive to metals.

**Precautionary statements:** **P260:** Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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

**P310:** Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

**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.

**P305+P351+P338:** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

### 2.3. Other hazards

For the full text of the H-Statement(s) and P-Statement(s) mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

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## SECTION 3 Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

Chemical name	Chemical formula	Weight percent <sup>1</sup>	CAS No	EINECS No
Hydrobromic acid	HBr	44-49% w/w	10035-10-6	233-113-0
Water	H <sub>2</sub> O	Balance	7732-18-5	231-791-2

<sup>1</sup>Weight Percent or percentage by mass (%): 100x (mass solute/mass total solution after mixing). Expressed as % w/w

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation:** Take precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g., wear appropriate protective equipment, use the buddy system). Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor. Specific treatment is urgent. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the Poison Centre or doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using mouth guards or shields.

Note: Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin:** Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing, if necessary. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g., watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for at least 30 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor. Double bag, seal, label and leave contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods at the scene for safe disposal. NOTE: Any skin contact will also involve significant inhalation exposure.

**Eye:** Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for up to 30 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side in the recovery position.

**First aid comments:** Provide general supportive measures (comfort, warmth, rest). Consult a doctor and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposures. Some first aid procedures recommended above require advanced first aid training. Protocols for undertaking advanced procedures must be developed in consultation with a doctor and routinely reviewed. All first aid procedures should be periodically reviewed by a doctor familiar with the material and its conditions of use in the workplace.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Very low concentrations (a few ppm) of hydrogen bromide gas can cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Exposures to higher concentrations can lead to a potentially fatal accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (chest pain and shortness of breath) can be delayed for up to 24 or 48 hours after exposure. Hydrobromic acid is corrosive and can cause severe burns, blisters, ulcers, and permanent injury and scarring, depending on the concentration of the solution and the duration of contact.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Consult a doctor and/or the nearest Poison Control Centre for all exposures.

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Hydrobromic acid does not burn. Use extinguishing agent compatible with hydrobromic acid and appropriate for the surrounding fire. Water is very effective in absorbing hydrogen bromide gas escaping from leaking hydrobromic acid containers. However, DO NOT direct water at open or leaking containers and take precautions not to get water into the hydrobromic acid containers.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hydrobromic acid does not burn. Hydrogen bromide is less thermally stable than hydrogen chloride. It decomposes at temperatures less than 1500°C (2730°F) to form extremely flammable hydrogen gas and very toxic bromine. At the very high temperatures encountered in a fire, it breaks down to form bromine, hydrogen and other irritant and toxic gases. Contact of hydrobromic acid

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with some metals can produce flammable hydrogen gas. Closed containers may develop pressure on prolonged exposure to heat. Readily releases very toxic hydrogen bromide gas. The gas is much heavier than air and can easily accumulate in low-lying areas.

**Hazardous combustion products:** Hydrogen bromide, bromine, hydrogen.

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighter's normal protective clothing (Bunker Gear) will not provide adequate protection. Chemical protective clothing (e.g., chemical splash suit) and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH approved or equivalent) may be necessary.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Restrict access to area until completion of clean-up. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Wear adequate personal protective equipment. Ventilate area. Do not use metal tools.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Notify government occupational health and safety and environmental authorities.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Do not touch spilled material. Prevent material from entering sewers or confined spaces. Stop or reduce leak if safe to do so.

**SMALL SPILLS:** Neutralize spill with alkaline material (soda ash, lime), then absorb with an inert material (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth). Put material in suitable, covered, labelled containers. Flush area with water. Do not get water inside containers or on spilled material. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product.

**LARGE SPILLS:** Contact fire and emergency services and supplier for advice.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on handling. See Section 8 for information on personal protection. See Section 13 for information on disposal.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

**Do not use this product once the expiration date is reached. The expiration date defines both the end of the product shelf life and its certification. The expiration date is conditional; products must be stored and transported according to SEASTAR™'s Product Integrity Guidelines.**

**Plastic bottles should be inspected regularly, specifically HDPE bottles, for any evidence of change to the plastic bottle's ability to deform. The ability to deform is defined by its ductility/plasticity/malleability/embrittlement, or hardening/compressibility. If any change is noticed, carefully and safely transfer or dispose of the product according to your safe handling practices and procedures. Any product disposal must be done according to applicable regulations governing the disposal of the hazardous product.**

Hydrobromic acid is VERY TOXIC if inhaled and is CORROSIVE to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Before handling, it is very important that engineering controls are operating, and that protective equipment requirements and personal hygiene measures are being followed. People working with this chemical should be properly trained regarding its hazards and its safe use. Maintenance and emergency personnel should be advised of potential hazards. Unprotected persons should avoid contact with this chemical, including contaminated equipment.

In case of leaks or spills, escape-type respiratory protective equipment should be available in the work area. Immediately report leaks, spills, or ventilation failures. Be aware of typical signs and symptoms of poisoning and first aid procedures. Any signs of illness should be reported immediately to supervisory personnel. Seek medical attention for all exposures even if an exposure did not seem excessive. Symptoms of a severe exposure can be delayed.

Avoid generating vapours or mists. Prevent the release of vapours or mist into workplace air. If possible, use closed handling systems for processes involving this material. If a closed handling system is not possible, use in smallest possible amounts in a well-ventilated area, separate from the storage area. Do not use near welding operations, flames, or hot surfaces.

Do not use with incompatible materials such as strong oxidizing agents (e.g., hydrogen peroxide, perchlorates), metals (e.g., steel, copper, zinc) and bases. See Section 10 for more information. Never return contaminated material to its original container. Never

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add water to a corrosive. Always add corrosives to water. When mixing with water, stir small amounts in slowly. Use cold water to prevent excessive heat generation. Use corrosion-resistant transfer equipment when dispensing. Do not use with metal spatula or other metal items.

Inspect containers for leaks before handling. Prevent damage to containers. Label containers. Open containers carefully on a stable surface. Keep containers closed when not in use. Secondary protective containers must be used when this material is being carried. Cautiously, dispense into sturdy containers made of compatible materials. Assume that empty containers contain residues which are hazardous. Do not perform any welding, cutting, soldering, drilling or other hot work on an empty vessel, container or piping until all liquid and vapours have been cleared.

Have suitable emergency equipment for fires, spills, and leaks readily available. Practice good housekeeping. Maintain handling equipment. Comply with applicable regulations.

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight and away from heat. Keep quantity stored as small as possible. Store away from incompatible materials, such as strong oxidizers, bases, and some metals. See Section 10 for more information.

Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Keep storage area separate from work areas, eating areas and protective equipment storage. Post warning signs. Inspect periodically for damage or leaks. Avoid bulk storage indoors. Store in isolated fireproof building, if possible. Storage facilities should be made of fire-resistant materials.

Inspect all incoming containers to make sure they are properly labelled and not damaged. Inspect containers regularly for leakage or expired shelf life. Replace defective containers. Protect the label and keep it visible. Have replacement containers and labels on hand. Store in suitable, unbreakable, labelled containers (usually the shipping container). Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Contents are air and light sensitive. Container contents may develop pressure after prolonged exposure to heat. Drums may need to be vented. Venting should only be performed by trained personnel. Handling swollen drums requires special procedures and equipment. Keep empty containers in separate storage area. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Keep closed. Contain spills or leaks by storing in trays made from compatible materials. Keep absorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Have appropriate fire extinguishers and spill clean-up equipment in storage area.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls/Personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Chemical name	Limit value type	Exposure limit value	Source
Hydrogen bromide, as HBr	TLV-C	2 ppm	USA ACGIH
	PEL-C, REL-C	3 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	USA OSHA, USA NIOSH
	IDLH	30 ppm	USA NIOSH
Water	None listed.	None listed.	Not applicable

### 8.2. Exposure controls

NOTE: Exposure to this material can be controlled in many ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure. This general information can be used to help develop specific control measures. Ensure that control systems are properly designed and maintained. Comply with occupational, environmental, fire, and other applicable regulations.

**Engineering Controls:** Engineering methods to control hazardous conditions are preferred. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), process or personnel enclosure, control of process conditions, and process modification (e.g., substitution of a less hazardous material). Administrative controls and personal protective equipment may also be required.

Because of the high potential hazard of this material, stringent control measures such as enclosure (closed handling system) or isolation may be necessary, particularly where there is large-scale use of this material. If a closed handling system is not possible, local exhaust ventilation should be used. Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems.

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**Personal Protective Equipment:** If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposure to this material, then wear suitable personal protective equipment including approved respiratory protection. Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies such as spills or fire. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance, and inspection.

**Eye / Face protection:** Wear chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166. A face shield may also be necessary.

**Skin protection:** Wear impervious gloves and appropriate protective clothing. Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the substance at the workplace.

A chemical protective acid-resistant full-body encapsulating suit and respiratory protection may be required in some operations. Have a safety shower/eye-wash fountain readily available in the immediate work area.

**Resistance of Materials for Protective Clothing:** Guidelines for Hydrobromic acid, 30-70%:

RECOMMENDED (resistance to breakthrough longer than 8 hours): Butyl rubber; Viton®; Viton®/Butyl rubber; Barrier® - PE/PA/PE; Silver Shield® - PE/EVAL/PE; Tychem® CPF3.

RECOMMENDED (resistance to breakthrough longer than 4 hours): Natural rubber; Neoprene rubber; Nitrile rubber.

NOT RECOMMENDED for use (resistance to breakthrough less than 1 hour and/or poor degradation rating):

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVAL); Polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

**Inhalation / Ventilation:** NIOSH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HYDROGEN BROMIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR:

UP TO 30 ppm: Any air-purifying, full facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted acid gas canister; OR Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece; Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece.

EMERGENCY OF PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS: Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode; OR Any supplied-air respirator that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus.

ESCAPE: Any air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front- or back-mounted acid gas canister; OR Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Personal Hygiene:** Remove contaminated clothing promptly. Keep contaminated clothing in closed containers. Discard or launder before re-wearing. Inform laundry personnel of contaminant's hazards. Do not eat or drink in work areas. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Maintain good housekeeping.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state:</b>	Liquid	<b>Vapour pressure:</b>	48% w/w: 0.012 kPa (0.09 mm Hg) at 20 °C; 0.017 kPa (0.13 mm Hg) at 25 °C
<b>Colour:</b>	Colourless to yellow	<b>(partial pressure)</b>	
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	HBr: 80.92 g/mol H <sub>2</sub> O: 18.02 g/mol	<b>Vapour density:</b>	47% w/w: 1.7 (air=1)
<b>Odour:</b>	Sharp, irritating odour	<b>Density: (at 25 °C)</b>	40% w/w: 1.3736 g/mL 50% w/w: 1.5127 g/mL
<b>Odour threshold:</b>	2 ppm	<b>Solubility:</b>	Soluble in all proportions in water. Soluble in ethanol.
<b>pH:</b>	1 (0.1M solution); 0 (1M) (calc.)	<b>Partition coefficient:</b>	Log P(oct) = 0.63 (est.)
<b>Melting/freezing point:</b>	47.6% w/w: approx. -11 °C (12.2 °F)	<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling point:</b>	47.6% w/w: 124.3 °C (255.7 °F)	<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No information available.
<b>Flash point:</b>	Not combustible (does not burn).	<b>Viscosity:</b>	No information available.
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	No information available.		
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not applicable		
<b>Flammable (explosive) limits:</b>	Lower (LFL/LEL): Not applicable Upper (UFL/UEL): Not applicable		

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## 9.2. Other information

No information available.

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

See Section 10.5 for incompatible materials.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Normally stable.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Forms bromine on standing, by air oxidation or exposure to light. See Section 10.5 for incompatible materials.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Light, air, high temperatures.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

NOTE: Chemical reactions that could result in a hazardous situation (e.g., generation of flammable or toxic chemicals, fire, or detonation) are listed here. Many of these reactions can be done safely if specific control measures (e.g., cooling of the reaction) are in place. Although not intended to be complete, an overview of important reactions involving common chemicals is provided to assist in the development of safe work practices.

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS (e.g., hydrogen peroxide, perchlorates, potassium permanganate) - react to give off very toxic bromine.

BASES (e.g., sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, amines) - react violently generating heat and pressure.

METALS (e.g., steel, copper, brass, or zinc) - react to generate extremely flammable hydrogen gas and very toxic bromine vapours.

FLUORINE - react producing flame.

ACETYLIDES, BORIDES, CARBIDES, SILICIDES - may react producing flammable gas (e.g., acetylene).

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Bromine, hydrogen.

### 10.7. Corrosivity to metals:

Hydrobromic acid is corrosive to most metals, including stainless steel (e.g., 300 series and 400 series), aluminum (e.g., types 3003 and Cast B-36), carbon steel (e.g., types 1010, 1020 and 1075), cast iron, nickel, nickel-base alloys, Monel, Hastelloy D, Incolloy and Inconel, copper, silicon bronze, aluminum bronze, naval brass, and zinc. It is not corrosive to Hastelloy B, Hastelloy C, tantalum, and titanium.

### 10.8. Corrosivity to non-metals:

Hydrobromic acid attacks plastics, like nylon, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), polyetherether ketone (PEEK), rigid polyurethane, polybutylene terephthalate and polyethylene terephthalate; and elastomers, like nitrile Buna-N, neoprene, chloroprene, styrene-butadiene (SBR), polyurethane and chlorinated polyethylene. Hydrobromic acid does not attack plastics, like Teflon and other fluorocarbons, chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polypropylene, polyethylene, and ethylene vinyl acetate; and elastomers, like Viton and other fluorocarbons (e.g., Chemraz and Kalrez), ethylene-propylene diene, butyl rubber, isoprene, natural rubber, and low-density polyethylene.

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

RTECS#: MW3850000 (Hydrobromic acid, CAS# 10035-10-6)

#### Acute toxicity:

**Oral LD50:** No information available.

**Dermal LD50:** No information available.

**Inhalation LC50:** 2,858 ppm/1H (rat); 814 ppm/1H (mouse)

**Other information:** No information available.

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## Exposure routes:

**Inhalation:** May be fatal if inhaled. Hydrobromic acid readily releases very toxic hydrogen bromide gas. Very low concentrations (a few ppm) can cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Exposures to higher concentrations can lead to a potentially fatal accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (chest pain and shortness of breath) can be delayed for up to 24 or 48 hours after exposure.

**Skin:** Hydrobromic acid is corrosive and can cause severe burns, blisters, ulcers, and permanent scarring, depending on the concentration of the solution and the duration of contact. Any skin contact will also involve significant inhalation exposure.

**Eye:** Hydrobromic acid is corrosive and can cause severe eye burns, and permanent injury, including blindness, depending on the concentration of the solution and the duration of contact. High airborne concentrations of hydrogen bromide gas are also expected to irritate the eyes.

**Ingestion:** May be fatal if swallowed; substance poses serious aspiration hazard. Hydrobromic acid is corrosive and can cause burns to the lips, tongue, throat and stomach, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and death.

**Germ cell mutagenicity:** Hydrobromic acid is not known to be mutagenic.

**Carcinogenicity:** Hydrobromic acid is not known to be a carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has not evaluated the carcinogenicity of this chemical. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has not assigned a carcinogenicity designation to this chemical. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens.

**Reproductive toxicity:** Hydrobromic acid is not known to cause reproductive effects.

**Additional information:** May cause similar effects to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. Repeated inhalation exposure may cause irritation of the nose and throat with mucus production. Repeated skin contact with low concentrations of hydrobromic acid solutions may cause red, dry, cracked, irritated skin (dermatitis). To the best of our knowledge, the chronic toxicity of this substance has not been fully investigated.

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

No information available.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistent.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is not anticipated for inorganic compounds that are miscible with water.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No information available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable for inorganic substances.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

No information available.

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Review local/regional/international regulations or requirements prior to disposal. Store material for disposal as indicated in Storage Conditions.

**Contaminated packaging:** Dispose of as unused product.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

UN1788

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

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14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	8
Hazard label(s):	8
14.4. Packing group	II
14.5. Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant:	No

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

IMDG EMS number:	F-A, S-B
IMDG Category:	C

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

Not applicable.

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

**OSHA Hazards:** CAS #10035-10-6 meets criteria for hazardous material, as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### SARA:

**302:** This material contains Hydrobromic acid (CAS# 10035-10-6), which is not subject to the reporting requirements.

**313:** This material contains Hydrobromic acid (CAS# 10035-10-6), which is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III.

**311/312:** This material contains Hydrobromic acid (CAS# 10035-10-6).

#### Right To Know Lists:

**Massachusetts:** CAS# 10035-10-6 is listed, 10 lbs RQ.

**Pennsylvania:** CAS# 10035-10-6 is listed.

**New Jersey:** CAS# 10035-10-6 is listed, RTK# 1011.

**California Prop. 65:** CAS# 10035-10-6 is not subject to this act. CAS# 7732-18-5 is not subject to this act.

#### Inventory Status:

**Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory List:** CAS# 10035-10-6 is listed. CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed.

**US TSCA Inventory List:** CAS# 10035-10-6 is listed. CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed.

**EC Inventory List:** CAS#10035-10-6 is listed, EC# 233-113-0. CAS#7732-18-5 is listed, EC# 231-791-2.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Not applicable.

## SECTION 16 Other information

### Full text of H-Statement(s) and P-Statement(s):

H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H290: May be corrosive to metals.

P234: Keep only in original container.

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

P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271: Use only in a well-ventilated area.

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

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

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.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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



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P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P390: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents/container according to federal, regional and local government requirements.

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**Date modified:** 08-2022, Supersedes 01-2018, 07-2014, 04-2014 & 04-2011

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*The statements contained herein are offered for informational purposes only and are based upon technical data. SEASTAR CHEMICALS ULC believes them to be accurate but does not purport to be all-inclusive. The above-stated product is intended for use only by persons having the necessary technical skills and facilities for handling the product at their discretion and risk. Since conditions and manner of use are outside our control, we (SEASTAR CHEMICALS ULC) make no warranty of merchantability or any such warranty, express or implied with respect to information and we assume no liability resulting from the above product or its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine suitability of information and product for their particular purposes.*