

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Energy Services Group, Inc.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl) < 37%

SDS Revision Date: May 25, 2015

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company Identification: Energy Services Group, Inc.
2726 Lovington Highway
Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 392-4905

Customer Service/General Information: 844-322-2243

24 Hour Emergency Telephone: (817) 244-9700 or 806-752-6731
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Product Identifier: HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl) < 37%

Trade Name: Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) aqueous

Synonyms: Muriatic Acid, HCl Solution, Aqueous hydrogen chloride

Product Use: Petroleum Industry, Process chemical, Metal cleaning, Water purification

Uses Advised Against: None identified.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Color: Colorless
Physical state Liquid
Appearance: Clear
Odor: Irritating, Pungent, Sharp
Signal Word: **Danger**

MAJOR HEALTH HAZARDS: CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. CAUSES DAMAGE TO RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. CAUSES DAMAGE TO TEETH THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURES.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. May spatter or generate heat when mixed with water.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection. Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray. Use outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

ADDITIONAL HAZARD INFORMATION: This material is corrosive. To treat contacted tissue, flush with water to dilute. There is no specific antidote.

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN:	Category 1B - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE:	Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION:	Category 4 - Harmful if inhaled
GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL:	Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed
GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE):	Category 1 - Causes damage to: Respiratory System
GHS: TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE):	Category 1 - Causes damage to teeth through prolonged or repeated exposure
GHS: CARCINOGENICITY:	Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria. This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

UNKNOWN ACUTE TOXICITY:

Not applicable. This product was tested as a whole. This information only pertains to untested mixtures.

GHS SYMBOL:

Corrosive, Health hazard, Exclamation mark

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GHS SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS:

GHS - Health Hazard Statement(s)

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Causes serious eye damage
Harmful if swallowed
Harmful if inhaled
Causes damage to organs (Respiratory System)
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (teeth)

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Prevention

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye, and face protection
Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray
Wash thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Response

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
Specific treatment (see First Aid information on product label and/or Section 4 of the SDS)

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Storage

Store locked up. Store in well ventilated place. Keep container tightly sealed.

GHS - Precautionary Statement(s) - Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None identified

See Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Synonyms: Muriatic Acid, HCl Solution, Aqueous hydrogen chloride

Component	Percent [%]	CAS Number
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride]	15-36%	7647-01-0
Water	63-85%	7732-18-5

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: If inhaled and adverse effects occur, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Evaluate ABC's (is Airway constricted, is Breathing occurring, and is blood Circulating) and treat symptomatically. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, **GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.**

SKIN CONTACT: If on skin or hair, immediately flush contaminated areas with water. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, jewelry, and shoes. Rinse skin with large amounts of water. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. The specific treatment is dilution with water. There is no antidote. If you feel unwell, IMMEDIATELY CONTACT A POISON CENTER, PHYSICIAN/DOCTOR, OR GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately rinse eyes cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continued irrigation may be necessary to ensure neutral pH. Water or saline may be used. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION: If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Give more water when vomiting stops. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsive person. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects (Acute and Delayed) Hydrochloric acid may be corrosive to the eyes, skin, and mucus membranes. It may be corrosive to any tissue it comes in contact with. Depending on the concentration, duration, and nature of the exposure, it can cause serious burns and extensive tissue destruction.

Acute Symptoms/Effects: Listed below.

Inhalation (Breathing): Respiratory System Effects: Inhalation of this material may cause: irritation of the respiratory tract with sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, hoarseness, laryngeal spasms, upper respiratory tract edema, inflammation and ulceration, hemorrhage, chest pain, and pulmonary edema. Measurements of distress include increased respiration rate and decreased tidal volume, decreased forced expiratory volume, increased airway resistance, and reduced vital capacity. You may observe sudden circulatory collapse, glottis or esophageal edema and death.

Skin: Skin Corrosion: Concentrated hydrochloric acid is corrosive to tissue, possibly causing redness, irritation, burns, ulceration, scarring, and possible necrosis (tissue death). Severe burns have been fatal. Sudden circulatory collapse can occur with shock if large areas of skin have been burned.

Eye: Serious Eye Damage: Exposure to eyes may cause irritation and burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Gastrointestinal System Effects: Acute ingestion of concentrated hydrochloric acid may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, gastrointestinal bleeding, perforation, necrosis, scarring, acidosis, and sudden circulatory collapse. May be fatal if swallowed.

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Delayed Symptoms/Effects:

- Respiratory System Effects: Chronic occupational exposure to hydrochloric acid has been reported to cause chronic bronchitis
- Skin: Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause a chronic dermatitis
- Eye: Blindness, resulting from corneal burns, damage/loss of internal contents of eye, and perforation of globe
- Gastrointestinal Effects: Chronic occupational exposure has been reported to cause gastritis
- Teeth: Prolonged exposure to low concentrations may also cause dental discoloration and erosion

Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity: None known.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: May aggravate preexisting conditions such as: eye disorders that decrease tear production or have reduced integrity of the eye; skin disorders that compromise the integrity of the skin; and respiratory conditions including asthma and other breathing disorders.

Protection of First-Aiders: Protect yourself by avoiding contact with this material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, or spray. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment. Refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment recommendations.

Notes to Physician: Treat as a corrosive substance. Do not attempt to neutralize pH with sodium bicarbonate. Treat via dilution. Water or milk may be used. There is no antidote. Severe burns have been fatal. Treatment is supportive care. Follow normal parameters for airway, breathing, and circulation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard: Not combustible, but if involved in a fire decomposes to produce irritants and toxic gases.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical. Foam. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Water. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Fire Fighting: Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Wear NIOSH approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand mode. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool non-leaking containers with water. Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Component	Immediately Dangerous to Life/ Health (IDLH)
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride] 7647-01-0	50 ppm IDLH

Hazardous Combustion Products: Hydrogen chloride, Chlorine, Hydrogen gas

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive.

Lower Flammability Level (air): Not flammable

Upper Flammability Level (air): Not flammable

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Flash point:	Not flammable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not determined

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:

Remove all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary and unprotected persons away. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stop spill/leak if no risk involved. Consider evacuation of personnel located downwind if material is leaking. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, or spray. Do not ingest. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection, of the SDS.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Completely contain spilled materials with dikes, sandbags, etc. Shut off ventilation system if needed. Reuse or reprocess where possible. Neutralize with soda ash or dilute caustic soda. Collect with appropriate, noncombustible absorbent and place into suitable container. Liquid material may be removed with a properly rated vacuum truck.

Environmental Precautions:

Keep out of water supplies and sewers. This material is acidic and may lower the pH of the surface waters with low buffering capacity. Releases should be reported, if required, to appropriate agencies.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear personal protective equipment as described in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8) of the MSDS. Use only equipment and hoses approved for this material. NEVER add water to this product. Always add product to large quantities of water. When mixing, slowly add to water to minimize heat generation and spattering. Water or caustic solutions should never be added directly to this product because of violent reaction and spattering.

Safe Storage Conditions:

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Store in rubber-lined steel, acid-resistant plastic or glass containers. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry area. Store in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Keep separated from incompatible substances (see below or Section 10 of the Safety Data Sheet). Do not store in aluminum container or use aluminum fittings or transfer lines. Protect from physical damage. Dike and vent storage tanks.

Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

Alkalis, metals, oxidizing agents, Mercuric sulfate, Perchloric acid, Carbides of calcium, cesium, rubidium, Acetylides of cesium and rubidium, Phosphides of calcium and uranium, Lithium silicide

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Regulatory Exposure Limit(s): Listed below for the product components that have non-regulatory occupational

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exposure limits (OEL's). NOTE: TWA = Time Weighted Average.

Component	OSHA Final PEL TWA	OSHA Final PEL STEL	OSHA Final PEL Ceiling
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride] 7647-01-0	-----	-----	5 ppm 7 mg/m ³

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA: United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit; TWA: Time Weighted Average; STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

NON-REGULATORY EXPOSURE LIMIT(S): Listed below for the product components that have non-regulatory occupational exposure limits (OEL's).

Component	CAS Number	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH Ceiling	OSHA TWA (Vacated)	OSHA STEL (Vacated)	OSHA Ceiling (Vacated)
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride]	7647-01-0	-----	-----	2 ppm	-----	-----	5 ppm 7 mg/m ³

- The Non-Regulatory United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits, if shown, are the Vacated 1989 PEL's (vacated by 58 FR 35338, June 30, 1993).

- The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) is a voluntary organization of professional industrial hygiene personnel in government or educational institutions in the United States. The ACGIH develops and publishes recommended occupational exposure limits each year called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hundreds of chemicals, physical agents, and biological exposure indices.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below applicable exposure limits. Provide eyewash station.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: (Material types: Nitrile, Neoprene, Butyl rubber, PVC)

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles with a face-shield to protect against eye and skin contact when appropriate. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear chemical resistant clothing and rubber boots when potential for contact with the material exists. Always place pants legs over boots.

Hand Protection: Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

Respiratory Protection: When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Use a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Thermal hazards: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Component	Immediately Dangerous to Life/ Health
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride] 7647-01-0	50 ppm IDLH

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Respiratory Protection: Where vapor or mist concentration exceeds or is likely to exceed applicable exposure limits, a NIOSH approved respirator with acid gas cartridges (appropriate for hydrogen chloride) is required. When an air-purifying respirator is not adequate, for exposures above the IDLH or for spills and/or emergencies of unknown concentrations, a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus or airline respirator with a full-face piece and with an auxiliary self-contained escape pack is required. A respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant use of a respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance:	Clear
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Irritating, Pungent, Sharp
Odor Threshold [ppm]:	0.3 ppm (causes olfactory fatigue).
Molecular Weight:	36.46
Molecular Formula:	HCl
Boiling Point/Range:	140 - 221°F (60 - 105 °C)
Freezing Point/Range:	-29 to 5 °F (-34 to -15 °C).
Melting Point/Range:	Not applicable to liquids
Vapor Pressure:	14.6 - 80 mmHg @ 20 °C
Vapor Density (air=1):	1.3 @ 20 °C
Relative Density -Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.05 - 1.18
Density:	8.75 - 9.83 lbs./gal
Water Solubility:	100%
pH:	0.03647 wt% HCl solution (364 ppm) has a pH of 2
Evaporation Rate:	1.00 (water = 1)
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Flash point:	Not flammable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not flammable
Lower Flammability Level (air):	Not flammable
Upper Flammability Level (air):	Not flammable
Auto-ignition Temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hydrochloric acid reacts vigorously with alkalis and with many organic materials. Reacts with strong oxidizing materials causing the release of chlorine.

Chemical Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

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Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Mixing with water may cause splattering and release of large amounts of heat. Will react with some metals forming flammable hydrogen gas. Hydrogen chloride may react with cyanide, forming lethal concentrations of hydrocyanic acid. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid:

(e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration) - None known.

Incompatibilities/ Materials to Avoid:

Alkalis, metals, oxidizing agents, Mercuric sulfate, Perchloric acid, Carbides of calcium, cesium, rubidium, Acetylides of cesium and rubidium, Phosphides of calcium and uranium, Lithium silicide

Hazardous Decomposition Products: chlorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen gas

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY DATA:

Abbreviations: LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%, LC50 = Lethal Concentration, 50%

PRODUCT TOXICITY DATA: Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) (All Grades)

Lethal Dose (LD) 50% Oral: 700 mg/kg (Rat)	LD50 Dermal: >5010 mg/kg (Rabbit)	LC50 Inhalation: 3124 ppm (1 hr. - Rat), converted to 1562 ppm (4 hr. - Rat)
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COMPONENT TOXICITY DATA:

Component	LD50 Oral:	LD50 Dermal:	LC50 Inhalation:
Water 7732-18-5	90 mL/kg (Rat)	-----	-----
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride] 7647-01-0	700 mg/kg (Rat)	5010 mg/kg (Rabbit)	3124 ppm (1 hr.-Rat)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Eye contact: Causes serious eye damage. Eye exposure may cause irritation and burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn.

Skin contact: Can cause severe skin burns. Concentrated hydrochloric acid is corrosive to tissue, causing redness, irritation (possibly severe), burns, ulceration, scarring, and possible necrosis (tissue death).

Inhalation: Inhalation of this material may cause: irritation of the respiratory tract with sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, hoarseness, laryngeal spasms, upper respiratory tract edema, inflammation and ulceration, hemorrhage, chest pain, and pulmonary edema.

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Ingestion: Ingestion of concentrated hydrochloric acid can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, gastrointestinal bleeding, perforation, necrosis and scarring, acidosis, and sudden circulatory collapse. May be fatal if swallowed.

Chronic Effects: Repeated or prolonged skin exposure to dilute solutions may result in dermatitis. Photosensitization has been reported in chronic occupational skin exposures. Discoloration and erosion of the teeth may occur as a result of long term exposure. Chronic occupational inhalation exposure to hydrochloric acid has been reported to cause chronic bronchitis.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Listed below.

Inhalation (Breathing): Respiratory System Effects: Inhalation of this material may cause: irritation of the respiratory tract with sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, hoarseness, laryngeal spasms, upper respiratory tract edema, inflammation and ulceration, hemorrhage, chest pain, and pulmonary edema. Measurements of distress include increased respiration rate and decreased tidal volume, decreased forced expiratory volume, increased airway resistance, and reduced vital capacity. You may observe sudden circulatory collapse, glottis or esophageal edema and death.

Skin: Skin Corrosion: Concentrated hydrochloric acid is corrosive to tissue, possibly causing redness, irritation, burns, ulceration, scarring, and possible necrosis (tissue death). Severe burns have been fatal. Sudden circulatory collapse can occur with shock if large areas of skin have been burned.

Eye: Serious Eye Damage: Exposure to eyes may cause irritation and burns to the eye lids, conjunctivitis, corneal edema, and corneal burn.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Gastrointestinal System Effects: Acute ingestion of concentrated hydrochloric acid may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, gastrointestinal bleeding, perforation, necrosis, scarring, acidosis, and sudden circulatory collapse. May be fatal if swallowed.

TOXICITY:

Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to skin, eyes, and mucus membranes and causes immediate, severe irritation and corrosion of exposed tissue. Prolonged exposures may cause discoloration and erosion of teeth, gastritis, photosensitization, and bronchitis. Ingestion may be fatal.

Interaction with Other Chemicals Which Enhance Toxicity: None known

GHS HEALTH HAZARDS:

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - ORAL: Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed.

GHS: ACUTE TOXICITY - INHALATION: Category 4 - Harmful if inhaled.

SKIN ABSORBENT / DERMAL ROUTE? No.

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - SKIN: Category 1B - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

GHS: CONTACT HAZARD - EYE: Category 1 - Causes serious eye damage

GHS: CARCINOGENICITY: Not classified as a carcinogen per GHS criteria. This product is not classified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

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SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Single Exposure):

Category 1 - Respiratory System

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (Repeated or Prolonged Exposure):

Category 1 - Teeth, Respiratory System

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY DATA:

Fish Toxicity:

LC50 Goldfish: 178 mg/L (1 to 2 hour survival time)

LC50 Bluegill: 3.6 mg/L (48 hr.)

LC50 Gambusia affinis: 282 mg/L (96 hr.)

Invertebrate Toxicity:

LC50 Shrimp: 100 - 330 mg/L

FATE AND TRANSPORT:

BIODEGRADATION: This material is inorganic and not subject to biodegradation.

PERSISTENCE: This material is believed not to persist in the environment. This material is believed to exist in the disassociated state in the environment. If released to soil, hydrogen chloride will sink into the soil. The 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. If released to water, it dissociates almost completely and will be neutralized by natural alkalinity and carbon dioxide.

BIOCONCENTRATION: This material is not expected to bioconcentrate in organisms.

ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: This material has exhibited toxicity to terrestrial organisms. May decrease pH of waterways and adversely affect aquatic life. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your local or regional regulatory water boards and/or other appropriate regulatory offices.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from material:

Reuse or reprocess, if possible. May be subject to disposal regulations. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

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Container Management:

Dispose of container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and/or international regulations. Container rinsate must be disposed of in compliance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMPORTANT: The shipper/consignor/sender is responsible to ensure that the packaging, labeling, and markings are in compliance with the selected mode of transport.

LAND TRANSPORT

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

UN NUMBER: UN1789
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Hydrochloric acid solution
HAZARD CLASS/ DIVISION: 8
PACKING GROUP: II
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 8
RQ (lbs.): RQ 5,000 Lbs. (Hydrochloric acid)

MARITIME TRANSPORT (IMO / IMDG) :

UN NUMBER: UN1789
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Hydrochloric acid solution
HAZARD CLASS / DIVISION: 8
Packing Group: II
LABELING REQUIREMENTS: 8

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS:

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):

If a release is reportable under CERCLA section 103, notify the state emergency response commission and local emergency planning committee. In addition, notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675.

Component	CERCLA Reportable Quantities:
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride]	5000 lb. (final RQ)

SARA EHS Chemical (40 CFR 355.30)

If a release is reportable under EPCRA, notify the state emergency response commission and local emergency planning committee. If the TPQ is met, facilities are subject to reporting requirements under EPCRA Sections 311 and 312.

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Component	EPCRA RQs	Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQs)
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride]	5000 lb. (EPCRA RQ)	500 lb. TPQ

EPCRA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370.10):

Acute Health Hazard, Reactive Hazard

EPCRA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65):

The following chemicals are listed in 40 CFR 372.65 and may be subject to Community Right-to Know Reporting requirements.

Component	Status:
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride]	1.0 %

OSHA PROCESS SAFETY (PSM) (29 CFR 1910.119):

Not regulated

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. INVENTORY STATUS: Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA): All components are listed or exempt.

TSCA 12(b): This product is not subject to export notification.

STATE REGULATIONS

Component	California Proposition 65 Cancer WARNING:	California Proposition 65 CRT List - Male reproductive toxin:	California Proposition 65 CRT List - Female reproductive toxin:	Massachusetts Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	New Jersey Special Health Hazards Substance List
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride] 7647-01-0	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Listed	1012	corrosive

Component	New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List	Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substances	Pennsylvania Right to Know Environmental Hazard List	Rhode Island Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Hydrochloric Acid [Hydrogen Chloride] 7647-01-0	Listed	Listed	Not Listed	Present	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Disclaimer:

This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA and/or HMIS systems.

HMIS: (SCALE 0-4) (Rated using National Paint & Coatings Association HMIS: Rating Instructions, 2nd Edition)

Health Rating:	3	Flammability Rating:	0	Reactivity Rating:	1
Physical Hazard:	0				

NFPA 704 - Hazard Identification Ratings (SCALE 0-4)

Health Rating:	3	Flammability Rating:	0	Reactivity Rating:	1
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Reason for Revision:

- Changed the SDS format to meet the GHS requirements of the revised 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER:

The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR WARRANTY OR GUARANTY OF ANY OTHER KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE REGARDING PERFORMANCE, SAFETY, SUITABILITY, STABILITY OR OTHERWISE. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, storage, disposal and other factors that may involve other or additional legal, environmental, safety or performance considerations, and Energy Services Group, Inc. assumes no liability whatsoever for the use of or reliance upon this information. While our technical personnel will be happy to respond to questions, safe handling and use of the product remains the responsibility of the customer. No suggestions for use are intended as, and nothing herein shall be construed as, a recommendation to infringe any existing patents or to violate any Federal, State, local or foreign laws

OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires that information be provided to employees regarding the hazards of chemicals by means of a hazard communication program including labeling, safety data sheets, training and access to written records. We request that you, and it is your legal duty to, make all information in this Safety Data Sheet available to your employees

End of Safety Data Sheet