



# Hydro-Foam Concentrate

H-501, H-505, H-555

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision date: 07/26/2018

Supersedes: 05/08/2015

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture  
Trade name : Hydro-Foam Concentrate  
Product code : H-501, H-505, H-555

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Condenser coil cleaner  
Restrictions on use : Do not use on evaporator coils. Outdoor use only.

#### 1.3. Supplier

##### Distributor

Hydro-Balance Corporation  
Lewisville, TX - USA  
T 972-394-9422, 800-527-5166 - F 972-394-6755  
[Info@HydroBalance.com](mailto:Info@HydroBalance.com) - [www.HydroBalance.com](http://www.HydroBalance.com)

##### Manufacturer

North American Research Corporation  
519 Huffines Blvd., Lewisville, TX 75056  
P.O. Box 1318, Lewisville, TX 75067  
- USA  
T 972-492-1800, 800-527-7520 - F 972-394-6755  
[Info@narcochem.com](mailto:Info@narcochem.com) - [www.narcochem.com](http://www.narcochem.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : For Chemical Emergency Call Infotrac 24hr/day 7days/week  
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-535-5053  
Outside USA and Canada: 1-352-323-3500

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Corrosive to metals Category 1	May be corrosive to metals
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3	Toxic if swallowed
Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 2	Fatal in contact with skin
Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 3	Toxic if inhaled
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	Causes serious eye damage

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

May be corrosive to metals  
Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled  
Fatal in contact with skin  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

Keep only in original container.  
Do not breathe spray, mist, vapors, dust.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.  
Wash face, hands thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Wear eye protection, face protection, protective gloves, protective clothing.  
If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER, a doctor  
If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting  
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water  
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

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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, a doctor  
Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label)  
Rinse mouth.  
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
Store locked up.  
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations

### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Causes severe burns which may not be immediately painful or visible. May cause hypocalcemia (depletion of calcium in the body) which may be fatal. Specialized medical treatment is required for all exposures. Mix with water only. Do not mix with other chemicals. On contact with ordinary metals (steel, galvanized, aluminum) corrosion may occur and generate highly flammable hydrogen gas.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
hydrofluoric acid	(CAS-No.) 7664-39-3	8 - 10	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 2 (Oral), H300 Acute Tox. 1 (Dermal), H310 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation), H330 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Phosphoric acid	(CAS-No.) 7664-38-2	5 - 8	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

If the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of an ingredient is not specified, the information has been withheld as a trade secret.

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately.  
First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Take medical advice.  
First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Call a physician immediately. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a physician immediately.  
First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Call a physician immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. Get competent medical attention immediately. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration at once. An authorized person should administer oxygen to a victim who is having difficulty breathing, until the victim is able to breathe easily by himself. Calcium gluconate, 2.5% in normal saline may be given by nebulizer with oxygen. Do not give stimulants unless instructed to do so by a physician. Victim should be examined by a physician and held under observation for at least 24 hours.

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Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Burns. Remove the victim from the contaminated area and immediately wash the burned area with plenty of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Limit washing to 5 minutes if treatment specific for HF exposure is available. Remove all contaminated clothing while washing continuously. After thorough washing for at least 5 minutes, the burned area should be immersed in a solution of 0.13% iced aqueous Benzalkonium Chloride until pain is relieved. As an alternate first aid treatment, 2.5% calcium gluconate gel may be continuously massaged into the burn area until the pain is relieved. For burns not responsive to topical treatment (as measured by pain being present for longer than 30 minutes) a physician may inject 2.5% - 5% aqueous calcium gluconate beneath, around and in the burned area. Use of local anesthetics is not recommended, as reduction in pain is an indicator of effectiveness of treatment.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Serious damage to eyes. Immediately flush the eyes for at least 15 minutes with large amounts of gently flowing water. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eye during irrigation to allow thorough flushing of the eyes. Do not use the benzalkonium chloride (Zephiran) solutions described for skin treatment. If the person is wearing contact lenses, the lenses should be removed, if possible. However, flushing with water should not be interrupted, and the lenses should be removed by a person who is qualified to do so. If sterile 1% calcium gluconate solution is available, water washing may be limited to 5 minutes, after which the 1% calcium gluconate solution should be used to irrigate the eye using a syringe or a continuous irrigation device. Take the victim to a doctor, preferably an eye specialist, as soon as possible. Ice water compresses may be applied to the eyes while transporting the victim to the doctor. If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of 0.5% tetracaine hydrochloride, 0.5% proparacaine, or other aqueous, topical ophthalmic anesthetic and continue irrigation. Use no other medications unless instructed to do so by a physician. Rubbing of the eyes is to be avoided.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Burns. Have the victim drink several large glasses of water or milk to dilute the acid. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give emetics or baking soda. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Give several glasses of milk or several ounces of milk of magnesia, any calcium containing antacid or grind up and administer up to 30 antacid tablets with water. The calcium or magnesium in these compounds may act as an antidote; however this has not been supported in the literature. Get immediate medical attention. Ingestion of HF is a life-threatening emergency.
Most Important Symptoms/Effects	: Causes severe burns which may not be immediately painful or visible. May cause hypocalcemia (depletion of calcium in the body) which may be fatal. Specialized medical treatment is required for all exposures.

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Specific treatment with calcium gluconate by authorized personnel required. For large skin area burns (totaling greater than 25 square inches), for ingestion and for significant inhalation exposure, severe systemic effects may occur. Monitor and correct for hypocalcemia, cardiac arrhythmias, hypomagnesemia and hyperkalemia. In some cases hemodialysis may be indicated. For certain burns, especially of the digits, use of intra-arterial calcium gluconate may be indicated. For inhalation exposures, treat as chemical pneumonia. Monitor for hypocalcemia. 2.5% calcium gluconate in normal saline by nebulizer or by intermittent positive pressure breathing with 100% oxygen may decrease pulmonary damage. Bronchodilators may also be administered. A booklet titled "Recommended Medical Treatment for Hydrofluoric Acid Exposure" is available from the Honeywell HF website: <http://www.HFacid.com>.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.

### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Reactivity : The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene. Do not breathe dust, mist, spray, vapors.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

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### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

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

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material.  
Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust, mist, spray, vapors. For commercial and industrial use only by professionals trained in the field of HVACR. Do not spray on electrical connections.  
Hygiene measures : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

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

Storage conditions : Keep out of reach of children. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in original container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Tip: For storage on service truck, place container inside of plastic pail and immobilize pail.  
Incompatible materials : Metals.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)		
ACGIH	Local name	Phosphoric acid
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	URT, eye, & skin irr
ACGIH	Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2018
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)		
ACGIH	Local name	Hydrogen fluoride , as F
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (ppm)	2 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	URT, LRT, skin, & eye irr
ACGIH	Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2018
OSHA	Remark (OSHA)	(2) See Table Z-2.
OSHA	Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA

### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.  
Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### Hand protection:

Protective gloves

#### Eye protection:

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Safety glasses

### Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing

### Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection.

### Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: red pink
Odor	: Pungent.
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 1
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Specific gravity / density	: 1.08
Solubility	: Water: 100 %
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

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### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong bases. On contact with ordinary metals (steel, galvanized, aluminum) corrosion may occur and generate highly flammable hydrogen gas. Oxidizing agent.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Oral: Toxic if swallowed.  
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Dermal: Fatal in contact with skin.  
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Inhalation:dust,mist: Toxic if inhaled.

ATE US (oral)	51.282 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	51.282 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dust, mist)	0.513 mg/l/4h

#### hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)

LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	2240 - 2340 ppm (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 1 h, Rat, Male, Experimental value, Inhalation (gases), 14 day(s))
ATE US (oral)	5 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	5 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	100 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	0.5 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	0.05 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
pH: 1

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.  
pH: 1

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. Get competent medical attention immediately. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration at once. An authorized person should administer oxygen to a victim who is having difficulty breathing, until the victim is able to breathe easily by himself. Calcium gluconate, 2.5% in normal saline may be given by nebulizer with oxygen. Do not give stimulants unless instructed to do so by a physician. Victim should be examined by a physician and held under observation for at least 24 hours.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Burns. Remove the victim from the contaminated area and immediately wash the burned area with plenty of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Limit washing to 5 minutes if treatment specific for HF exposure is available. Remove all contaminated clothing while washing continuously. After thorough washing for at least 5 minutes, the burned area should be immersed in a solution of 0.13% iced aqueous Benzalkonium Chloride until pain is relieved. As an alternate first aid treatment, 2.5% calcium gluconate gel may be continuously massaged into the burn area until the pain is relieved. For burns not responsive to topical treatment (as measured by pain being present for longer than 30 minutes) a physician may inject 2.5% - 5% aqueous calcium gluconate beneath, around and in the burned area. Use of local anesthetics is not recommended, as reduction in pain is an indicator of effectiveness of treatment.

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Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Serious damage to eyes. Immediately flush the eyes for at least 15 minutes with large amounts of gently flowing water. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eye during irrigation to allow thorough flushing of the eyes. Do not use the benzalkonium chloride (Zephiran) solutions described for skin treatment. If the person is wearing contact lenses, the lenses should be removed, if possible. However, flushing with water should not be interrupted, and the lenses should be removed by a person who is qualified to do so. If sterile 1% calcium gluconate solution is available, water washing may be limited to 5 minutes, after which the 1% calcium gluconate solution should be used to irrigate the eye using a syringe or a continuous irrigation device. Take the victim to a doctor, preferably an eye specialist, as soon as possible. Ice water compresses may be applied to the eyes while transporting the victim to the doctor. If a physician is not immediately available, apply one or two drops of 0.5% tetracaine hydrochloride, 0.5% proparacaine, or other aqueous, topical ophthalmic anesthetic and continue irrigation. Use no other medications unless instructed to do so by a physician. Rubbing of the eyes is to be avoided.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Burns. Have the victim drink several large glasses of water or milk to dilute the acid. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give emetics or baking soda. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Give several glasses of milk or several ounces of milk of magnesia, any calcium containing antacid or grind up and administer up to 30 antacid tablets with water. The calcium or magnesium in these compounds may act as an antidote; however this has not been supported in the literature. Get immediate medical attention. Ingestion of HF is a life-threatening emergency.
Most Important Symptoms/Effects	: Causes severe burns which may not be immediately painful or visible. May cause hypocalcemia (depletion of calcium in the body) which may be fatal. Specialized medical treatment is required for all exposures.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Before neutralization, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.

hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
LC50 fish 1	51 mg/l (96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Experimental value)
EC50 Daphnia 1	26 - 48 mg/l (US EPA, 96 h, Invertebrata, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
Persistence and degradability	Inhibition of nitrification. Biodegradability: not applicable.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not applicable
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable
ThOD	Not applicable
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No test data of component(s) available.
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
BCF fish 1	2 - 62 (Literature study)
Log Pow	-1.4 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)	
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil.
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
Surface tension	10.2 mN/m (0 °C, OECD 115: Surface Tension of Aqueous Solutions)
Ecology - soil	Adsorbs into the soil.

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### 12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : UN3264 Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS ; hydrfluoric acid ; Phosphoric acid), 8, II

Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive



Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 154

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### Transport by sea (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : UN3264 Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS ; hydrfluoric acid ; Phosphoric acid), 8, II

### Air transport (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Factory package is not suitable for air shipment

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

hydrofluoric acid	CAS-No. 7664-39-3	8 - 10%
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Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	100 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	100 lb

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.



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### hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.

#### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

#### National regulations

No additional information available

### 15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive harm

Component	State or local regulations
Phosphoric acid(7664-38-2)	U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
hydrofluoric acid(7664-39-3)	U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

## SECTION 16: Other information

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Full text of H-phrases:

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H300	Fatal if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

SDS US GHS NAR\_2718

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