

Part Number: 13395

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Product Name:** Resorcinol
Part Number: 13395
CAS-No.: No data available
SDS Number: 4120
- 1.2 Recommended Use:** Laboratory Chemicals
- 1.3 Company:** NEWCOMER SUPPLY
 1020 PRAIRIE VIEW CT
 WAUNAKEE WI 53597-8512
- Telephone:** 1-800-383-7799
Fax: 1-608-831-0866
Website: www.newcomersupply.com
Email: info@newcomersupply.com

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT
 CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
 Contact CHEMTREC only in the event of an emergency involving a chemical spill, leak, fire, exposure or other accident.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**
 GHS Classification, (in accordance with 29 CFR1910.1200)
 Corrosive to metals, Category 1
 Skin corrosion, Category 1B
 Serious eye damage, Category 1
 Acute toxicity (dermal), Category 4
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Respiratory System - Single exposure, Category 3

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal Word DANGER

Pictogram



Hazard Statement(s):

- May be corrosive to metals
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- Causes serious eye damage
- Harmful if swallowed
- May cause respiratory irritation
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:

- Keep only in original container
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
- Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
- Wash skin thoroughly after handling
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

Response:

- Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
- Rinse mouth
- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

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- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- Specific treatment: see first aid measures in section 4
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing

Storage:

- Store in a corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner
- Store locked up.
- Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

- 2.3 Description of any hazards not otherwise classified** None
- 2.4 >1% of mixture with unknown acute toxicity** None

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2 Mixture Hazardous Components

Component		Concentration
Name	Hydrochloric Acid	
CAS-No.	7647-01-0	8-9%
Name	Resorcinol	
CAS-No.	108-46-3	26-27%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary measures

Inhalation (breathing)

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Eye Contact

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

Ingestion (swallowed)

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

4.2 Most important symptoms and or effects, acute and delayed

The most important symptoms/effects are presented in Section 2 and or Section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water spray, alcohol-resistant foam.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

No data available

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5.3 Protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus if necessary. Wear chemical resistant clothing as recommended by clothing manufacturer.

NFPA Rating

Health	Fire	Reactivity
hazard: 3	hazard: 0	hazard: 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Apply personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Use in a properly ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Wash hands after use. In case of large spill, remove personnel to a safe area.

6.2 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Apply personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Contain spill. Prevent further leakage if possible and safe to do so. Ensure proper ventilation. For small amounts, wipe or absorb spill using inert material and dispose of according to local regulations. For large amounts, evacuate area and limit access. Prevent entry of material into sewage drains and confined areas. Dispose of any contaminated materials according to local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Refer to Section 2.2 for proper storage temperature. Store the tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
8.1 Control Parameters

Components with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace

Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0	OSHA PEL	C	5 ppm (7 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	C	5 ppm (7 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	IDLH	50 ppm (75 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	C	2 ppm
Component	CAS-No.	Regulatory	Value	Parameters
Resorcinol	108-46-3	ACGIH TLV	TWA	10 ppm (45 mg/m ³)
		ACGIH TLV	STEL	20 ppm (90 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	TWA	10 ppm (45 mg/m ³)
		NIOSH REL	STEL	20 ppm (90 mg/m ³)

8.2 Exposure Controls
Appropriate engineering controls

Use in a properly ventilated area. Remove/wash before reuse contaminated clothing. Wash hands upon exiting work premises. Use product in an appropriately designated fume hood. Take measures to keep concentrations below acceptable limits.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment
Eye/Face protection

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Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield if splashing is possible. Keep eye wash fountain nearby.

Skin Protection

Wear chemical-resistant gloves. Gloves should be resistant to components of product. Refer to glove manufacturer for appropriate type and glove thickness.

Body Protection

No data available

Respiratory Protection

Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

Where the potential exists for exposure over 2 ppm: use a NIOSH approved full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge which is specifically approved for hydrochloric acid. Increased protection is obtained from full facepiece powered-air purifying respirators. Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect hydrochloric acid, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.

Where the potential exists for exposure over 20 ppm: use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.

Exposure to 50 ppm is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above 50 ppm exists: use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder. In case of emergency, entry into or escape from unknown concentrations, select the highest level approved respiratory protection available.

Other Information

None

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Colorless liquid
Odor	Pungent odor
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	<2
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	No data available
Flash point	No data available
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapor pressure	No data available
Vapor density	No data available
Relative density	No data available

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Solubility(ies)	Water soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

No data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in a closed container within label-specified storage temperature and expiration date.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from combustibles.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Hydrochloric acid may react explosively with alcohols; hydrogen cyanide; potassium permanganate; sodium; and tetraselenium tetranitride, and may ignite on contact with fluorine; hexalithium disilicide; metal acetylides and carbides. Hydrochloric acid reacts with oxidizing agents (such as perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chlorates, nitrates, chlorine and bromine) to form toxic chlorine gas and reacts violently with strong bases (such as sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide). Hydrochloric acid will attack many metals (such as copper, brass, and zinc) to release flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Hydrochloric acid will react with aldehydes and epoxides to cause violent polymerization (self-reaction). Hydrochloric acid corrodes steel. Resorcinol: Acetanilide, albumin, alkalis, antipyrine, camphor, ferric salts, menthol, spirit nitrous ether, strong oxidizers and bases.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhalation exposure

It has been reported that 50 to 100 ppm for 1 hour is barely tolerable and that 35 ppm causes irritation of the throat. Acute inhalation exposure may cause coughing, hoarseness, inflammation and ulceration of the respiratory tract, chest pain, and pulmonary edema in humans.

Oral exposure

Acute oral exposure may cause corrosion of the mucous membranes, esophagus, and stomach, with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea reported in humans.

Dermal exposure

Dermal contact may produce severe burns, ulceration, and scarring.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

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Germ Cell mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

In rats exposed to hydrochloric acid by inhalation, severe dyspnea, cyanosis, and altered estrus cycles have been reported in dams, and increased fetal mortality and decreased fetal weight have been reported in the offspring.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Chronic occupational exposure to hydrochloric acid has been reported to cause gastritis, chronic bronchitis, dermatitis, and photosensitization in workers. Prolonged exposure to low concentrations may also cause dental discoloration and erosion. Chronic inhalation exposure caused hyperplasia of the nasal mucosa, larynx, and trachea and lesions in the nasal cavity in rats.

Aspiration hazard

No data available

Acute toxicity

LCLo human 1300 ppm/30 minutes

LC50 rat 3124 ppm/1 hour

LC50 mouse 1108 ppm/1 hour

Carcinogenicity

IARC: Hydrochloric Acid: Group 3 Carcinogen - not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

NTP: None of the components are listed

OSHA: None of the components are listed

Additional information

RTECS: No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
12.1 Ecotoxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS
13.1 Waste disposal methods
Contents

Dispose of contents in a safe manner to comply with local, state and federal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

Contaminated packaging

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Dispose of packaging in a safe manner to comply with local, state and federal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**14.1 DOT (US)**

UN-Number	UN1789
Proper shipping name	Hydrochloric Acid
Hazard class	8
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No data available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**15.1** No data available**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Preparation Information
Newcomer Supply Inc.
800-383-7799
www.newcomersupply.com
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