

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: 10/20/2022 Supersedes: 7/26/2018

# **SECTION 1: Identification**

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

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

#### 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 - www.HydroBalance.com

#### Manufacturer

North American Research Corporation 519 Huffines Blvd., Lewisville, TX 75056 P.O. Box 1318, Lewisville, TX 75067

T 972-492-1800, 800-527-7520 - F 972-394-6755 Info@narcochem.com - 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	H290	May be corrosive to metals
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 3	H301	Toxic if swallowed
Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 2	H310	Fatal in contact with skin
Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled
01: 1:1:1:0:4	11044	

Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H314 Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1 H318 Causes serious eye damage

Full text of H statements : see section 16

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

#### **GHS US labeling**

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)





Signal word (GHS US)

Hazard statements (GHS US) : H290 - May be corrosive to metals

H301+H331 - Toxic if swallowed or if inhaled

H310 - Fatal in contact with skin

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 - Causes serious eye damage

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Precautionary statements (GHS US)

: P234 - Keep only in original container.

P260 - Do not breathe spray, mist, vapors, dust.

P261 - Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapors, dust.

P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264 - Wash face, hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective gloves, protective clothing.

P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER, a doctor.

P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse

skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove

contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER, a doctor.

P311 - Call a POISON CENTER, a doctor.

P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).

P322 - Specific treatment (see section 4 of this SDS on this label)

P330 - Rinse mouth.

P361+P364 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390 - Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 - Store locked up

P406 - Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

P501 - 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 which do not result in 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	%
hydrofluoric acid	CAS-No.: 7664-39-3	8 – 10
Phosphoric acid	CAS-No.: 7664-38-2	5 – 8

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

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#### **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. Call a doctor. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Call a physician immediately. Rinse skin

First-aid measures after skin contact

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.

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.

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#### 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

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Toxic fumes may be released.

#### 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".

# 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.

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# **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

Local name

ı	Н	lvd	Iro-	F	nam (	Concent	trate

No additional information available

#### **Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)**

# **USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits**

ACGIH OEL TWA	1 mg/m³
ACGIH OEL STEL	3 mg/m³
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021

Phosphoric acid

# **USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits**

Local name	Phosphoric acid
OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	1 mg/m³
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1

# hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)

# **USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits**

Soft Count Cooupational Exposure Emilia	
Local name	Hydrogen fluoride (as F)
OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	3 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-2

# 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

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# 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Hand protection:

Protective gloves

Eye protection:

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 : '

Melting point Not applicable Freezing point No data available Boiling point No data available No data available Flash point : No data available Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable. Vapor pressure : No data available Relative vapor density at 20 °C : No data available Relative density : No data available

Density : 1.08

Water: 100 % Solubility Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (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

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# **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).

# 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) : Toxic if swallowed.

Acute toxicity (dermal) : Fatal in contact with skin.

Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Toxic if inhaled.

Hydro-Foam Concentrate	
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. pH: 1

Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)	
рН	0 – 0.5 (20 °C)

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hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
рН	2 (2 %)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage. pH: 1
Phosphoric acid (7664-38-2)	
рН	0 – 0.5 (20 °C)
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
рН	2 (2 %)
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
hydrofluoric acid (7664-39-3)	
Viscosity, kinematic	0.264 mm²/s
Symptoms/effects after inhalation  Symptoms/effects after skin contact	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
	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.

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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]	107.5 ppm (EPA 600/3-75/009, 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Static system, Fresh water, Readacross, Fluorine ion)	
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	26 – 48 mg/l (US EPA, 96 h, Invertebrata, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, Fluorine ion)	

# 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.	

# 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)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (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**

#### 14.1. UN number

DOT NA No : UN3264 UN-No. (IMDG) : 3264 UN-No. (IATA) : 3264

# 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : UN3264 Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains hydrofluoric acid and phosphoric

acid), 8, II

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : UN3264 Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains hydrofluoric acid and phosphoric

acid), 8, II

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

# 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### DOT

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 8
Hazard labels (DOT) : 8



#### **IMDG**

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : 8
Hazard labels (IMDG) : 8



#### IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : 8
Hazard labels (IATA) : 8



# 14.4. Packing group

Packing group (DOT) : II

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Packing group (IMDG) : II
Packing group (IATA) : II

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Other information : No supplementary information available.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

**DOT** 

UN-No.(DOT) : UN3264

**IMDG** 

No data available

**IATA** 

Transport regulations (IATA) : Forbidden

# 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active 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%

# 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.

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

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

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#### **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 Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S New York City - Right to Know Hazardous Substances 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 New York City - Right to Know Hazardous Substances 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
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H310	Fatal in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

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