



SUPREME PETRO
CHEMICALS

IMPORTER & DISTRIBUTOR OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ·
SINCE 1997

No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road,
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admin@supremepetrochemicals.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) *SDS*

REV 3.1
29 JULY 2026
GHS REV.11 (2025)

CAS 7647-01-0 EC 231-595-7 SIGNAL WORD DANGER

GHS05

Corrosive

GHS06

Acute Toxicity

GHS07

Harmful / Irritant

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE
COMPANY

Product Name	Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)
Product Type	Industrial acid — aqueous solution
Chemical Family	Inorganic acid / Hydrogen halide
CAS No.	7647-01-0
EC No.	231-595-7
Intended Use	Industrial / professional use as described on the SPC product page. Applications include metal pickling, pH adjustment, water treatment, chemical synthesis, and food-grade processing (where grade-specific).
Restrictions on Use	Industrial / professional use only. Confirm suitability and grade for final application before use. Not for uncontrolled consumer use.
Supplier	Supreme Petro Chemicals
Address	No. 145, 1st Floor, Raja Muthiah Road, Periyamet, Chennai – 600003, India
Emergency Contact	Sanketh — +91 86087 80096 · Sudarshan — +91 81979 47045
Email	admin@supremepetrochemicals.com
Product Page	https://www.supremepetrochemicals.com/products/hydrochloric-acid-hcl
SDS Revision	July 2026
SDS Version	3.1



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SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Met. Corr. 1; Skin Corr. 1A; Eye Dam. 1; Acute Tox. 3 (inhalation); STOT SE 3 (respiratory irritation); Skin Sens. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2

Signal Word	DANGER
GHS Pictograms	GHS05 (Corrosive) GHS06 (Acute Toxicity) GHS07 (Harmful / Irritant)

HAZARD STATEMENTS

- H290 — May be corrosive to metals
- H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H317 — May cause an allergic skin reaction
- H318 — Causes serious eye damage
- H331 — Toxic if inhaled
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
- H411 — Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY – PREVENTION

- P234 — Keep only in original container
- P260 — Do not breathe vapours or mist
- P271 — Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P272 — Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
- P273 — Avoid release to the environment
- P280 — Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

PRECAUTIONARY – RESPONSE / STORAGE / DISPOSAL

- P301+P330+P331 — IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
- P303+P361+P353 — IF ON SKIN OR HAIR: Remove/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



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- P310 — Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
- P312 — Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P321 — Specific treatment (see first aid measures on this label)
- P363 — Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- P390 — Absorb spillage to prevent material damage
- P391 — Collect spillage
- P403+P233 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
- P405 — Store locked up
- P501 — Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NO.	EC NO.	% W/W	GHS CLASSIFICATION
Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)	7647-01-0	231-595-7	28–38% (typical commercial grades; confirm grade-specific concentration from supplier COA)	Met. Corr. 1 (H290); Skin Corr. 1A (H314); Eye Dam. 1 (H318); Acute Tox. 3 — inhalation (H331); STOT SE 3 (H335); Skin Sens. 1 (H317); Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411)
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	Balance	Not classified

Full text of H-statements listed in Section 16. Concentration range is indicative; obtain grade-specific value from supplier Certificate of Analysis before use.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Immediately remove person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen by trained personnel. Seek immediate medical attention. Do not leave victim unattended.

Skin Contact

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash affected area thoroughly with large amounts of water for at least 15–20 minutes. Do not use neutralising agents. Seek immediate medical attention. Chemical burns require prompt hospital treatment.



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Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15–20 minutes, holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do — continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention / ophthalmologist.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do not give milk or bicarbonate — risk of exothermic reaction.
Note to Physician	Corrosive acid. Treat symptomatically. Burns to airway, skin and mucous membranes are possible. Systemic acidosis may follow significant ingestion. Consider endoscopy for ingestion cases. Chloride ion excess may cause metabolic changes — supportive care required.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Hydrochloric acid (aqueous) is not flammable. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire — water spray, foam, dry powder, CO ₂ .
Unsuitable Media	Do not use a direct high-pressure water jet where it may spread the corrosive material or generate aerosol.
Specific Hazards	Not combustible. On exposure to heat or fire, may release hydrogen chloride gas (toxic, corrosive) and chlorine (toxic). Reacts with metals to generate flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may build pressure when heated.
Protective Equipment	Wear full protective clothing (acid-resistant suit, boots, gloves) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA, positive pressure). Do not rely on SCBA filter alone in high concentration environments.
Special Procedures	Evacuate non-essential personnel. Keep containers cool with water spray if safe to do so. Prevent contaminated fire-water run-off from entering drains, sewers, or waterways. Contain and dispose of as hazardous waste.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Evacuate non-essential personnel from spill area. Eliminate all ignition sources if HCl vapour is present. Wear full PPE as specified in Section 8 (acid-resistant gloves, chemical splash goggles, face
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	shield, acid-resistant apron/suit, SCBA or supplied-air respirator in enclosed areas). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent entry into drains, sewers, surface water, soil and groundwater. If release reaches waterways, notify local environment authorities immediately. Do not allow acidic run-off to neutralise without pH monitoring.
Containment / Clean-up	Small spill: Absorb with dry sand, earth, vermiculite or acid-resistant absorbent material. Carefully collect and transfer to labelled, compatible, closable containers. Large spill: Contain with sand/earth berms. Neutralise carefully with lime or sodium carbonate solution – exothermic reaction; do not seal container before cooling. Transfer to labelled waste containers. Flush residue with water, pH-adjust to 6–9 before drain disposal (where permitted).
Reference to Sections	See Section 8 for PPE. See Section 13 for disposal. See Section 15 for regulatory information.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions	Use only in adequately ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapours or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use non-sparking, acid-resistant tools and equipment. Ground metal containers when transferring. Keep containers closed when not in use. Never return unused product to original container.
Hygiene	Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Provide eyewash stations and emergency shower in the work area.
Storage Conditions	Store in original, tightly closed, acid-resistant containers (HDPE, glass-lined or FRP). Keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sunlight and heat. Inspect containers regularly for corrosion, leakage or damage.
Storage Temperature	Ambient (15–30 °C) unless supplier COA specifies otherwise. Avoid freezing (concentrated grades may crystallise below approx. –30 °C for 37%).
Incompatible Materials	Strong bases (caustic soda, ammonia), strong oxidisers (permanganates, hypochlorites, nitric acid), reactive metals (aluminium, zinc, iron – generates flammable H ₂ gas), acetic anhydride, cyanides, sulfides. See Section 10.



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Segregation

Segregate from alkalis, oxidisers, reactive metals, food, drink and animal feed. Store in dedicated acid storage area with appropriate bunding/containment. Keep away from flammable and combustible materials.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limit

Hydrogen Chloride (CAS 7647-01-0): OSHA PEL — Ceiling 5 ppm (7 mg/m³); NIOSH REL — Ceiling 5 ppm (7 mg/m³); ACGIH TLV-C — 2 ppm (3 mg/m³); EU IOELV — 1 ppm (8h TWA), 5 ppm STEL (15 min); India — refer CPCB/state PCB and factory inspector guidelines. Use ALARA / good industrial hygiene practice where OEL is not established.

Engineering Controls

Use local exhaust ventilation (LEV) / fume extraction at point of use. Closed-system handling preferred for bulk transfers. Provide general dilution ventilation. Ensure adequate air changes. Use explosion-proof ventilation only if H₂ generation is possible (e.g. near reactive metals).

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is inadequate or OEL may be exceeded: use NIOSH/EN approved acid gas respirator (Cl₂/HCl cartridge). For high concentrations or confined spaces: use supplied-air respirator or SCBA (positive-pressure, full facepiece). Respirator selection per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 / EN 529.

Hand / Eye / Skin

Gloves: acid-resistant chemical-resistant gloves — butyl rubber, neoprene, or PVC (nitrile offers limited protection; verify breakthrough time for concentration used). Eye/Face: EN 166/ANSI Z87.1 chemical splash goggles; add full face shield for bulk handling, transfer, or splash risk. Body: acid-resistant apron or full-body acid suit; chemical-resistant safety footwear. Provide emergency eyewash and safety shower in proximity to work area.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Clear to slightly yellow fuming liquid (aqueous solution). Colour intensity increases with concentration.

Odour

Pungent, sharp, suffocating — characteristic of hydrogen chloride

Odour Threshold

Approx. 1–5 ppm (HCl gas above solution); odour detectable well below harmful concentrations



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pH	< 1 (concentrated grades, ~37%); increases as concentration decreases — pH 0–2 at industrial use concentrations
Melting / Freezing Point	Approx. –30 °C (37% w/w aqueous solution); –114.8 °C for anhydrous HCl gas (CAS 7647-01-0 pure substance). Source value: –114.8 °C / –174.6 °F (anhydrous reference — EPA 1998).
Boiling Point / Range	Approx. 50 °C (37% w/w aqueous solution at 1 atm); maximum boiling azeotrope at ~108.6 °C (20.2% w/w, 760 mmHg). Anhydrous HCl boils at –85 °C. Source value –121 °F (–84.9 °C) is for anhydrous HCl gas.
Flash Point	Not applicable — hydrochloric acid (aqueous) is not flammable. Source confirmed: 'Not flammable' (USCG, 1999). No flash point.
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable — product is not flammable
Flammability Limits	Not applicable — product is not flammable. (Flammable H ₂ gas may be generated if product contacts reactive metals — see Section 10.)
Vapour Pressure	Approx. 190 mmHg at 20 °C (37% HCl solution); varies strongly with concentration and temperature. Anhydrous HCl: ~40.5 atm at 20 °C (NIOSH 2024); 413.6 mmHg (USCG, 1999) refers to concentrated aqueous solution.
Vapour Density (air = 1)	1.27 (HCl gas, relative to air = 1) — heavier than air; vapour/gas will sink and accumulate at low levels (NIOSH 2024, EPA 1998)
Relative Density	Approx. 1.05–1.19 (aqueous solution, depending on concentration; 1.05 at ~10% w/w, ~1.19 at 37% w/w at 20 °C). Source: 1.05 at 10.17% w/w (EPA, 1998).
Solubility in Water	Miscible in all proportions. 82.3 g/100 g at 0 °C (NTP, 1992); ~67% at 30 °C (NIOSH, 2024). Also soluble in ethanol.
Log Pow (Partition Coeff.)	0.25 (HCl, dimensionless octanol/water partition coefficient)
Evaporation Rate	Higher than water due to HCl vapour pressure; grade- and concentration-specific — obtain from supplier SDS/COA
Viscosity	Approx. 1.9 mPa·s (37% aqueous solution at 20 °C); 0.405 cP (liquid anhydrous HCl at –155 °C / 118.16 K — peer reviewed, PubChem)
VOC Content	Low / negligible as aqueous mineral acid; assess per applicable regional VOC regulations if required

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (cool, dry, ventilated, closed containers).
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Conditions to Avoid	Heat, direct sunlight, freezing (causes concentration change), contact with incompatible materials, open containers in humid environments (fuming and concentration change).
Incompatible Materials	Strong bases and alkalis (violent exothermic neutralisation); strong oxidisers (nitric acid, chlorine, permanganates, peroxides – may generate toxic chlorine gas); reactive metals (aluminium, zinc, iron, magnesium – generates flammable hydrogen gas); aluminium chloride under elevated temperature; cyanide salts and sulfides (generate toxic HCN or H ₂ S); acetic anhydride.
Hazardous Decomposition	On heating or reaction: hydrogen chloride gas (HCl, toxic and corrosive) and chlorine gas (Cl ₂ , toxic) may be released. Carbon oxides may form if organic materials are present in fire.
Hazardous Reactions	No self-reactive hazard under normal storage. Reaction with metals (Al, Zn, Fe) generates flammable hydrogen gas – fire/explosion risk in confined spaces. Reaction with oxidising acids generates toxic chlorine gas.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral Toxicity	Corrosive to mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach. LD ₅₀ (rat, oral): ~900 mg/kg (reported for HCl, RTECS). Classification: Acute Tox. 4 (oral) in some profiles; see current supplier SDS for grade-specific data. Seek medical attention immediately after ingestion.
Acute Dermal Toxicity	Corrosive – causes chemical burns on contact. Classified Skin Corr. 1A (H314). Severity increases with concentration and contact duration.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC ₅₀ (rat, 1h inhalation): ~3,124 ppm (reported, NIOSH). Classified Acute Tox. 3 via inhalation (H331 – Toxic if inhaled). Causes severe irritation of the respiratory tract; high concentrations cause chemical burns to airways, pulmonary oedema and can be fatal.
Skin Irritation	Classified Skin Corr. 1A – causes severe skin burns. Not applicable as a separate irritation classification (corrosion supersedes).
Eye Irritation	Classified Eye Dam. 1 (H318) – causes serious eye damage including corneal opacity and permanent injury. Classified Skin Sens. 1 (H317) – may cause allergic skin reaction on repeat exposure.
Sensitisation	Skin sensitizer – classified H317. May cause allergic skin reaction on repeated or prolonged exposure.



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Carcinogenicity	HCl / hydrochloric acid: not classified as carcinogen by IARC, OSHA, NTP or EU CLP. No evidence of carcinogenicity in available data.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a germ cell mutagen. Mutagenicity data on HCl not indicative of genotoxic hazard at current regulatory classification thresholds.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity	Classified Aquatic Chronic 2 (H411) — Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. HCl lowers environmental pH causing acidification; LC ₅₀ values depend on receiving water buffering capacity. Prevent any release to surface water. Obtain LC ₅₀ /EC ₅₀ /NOEC from ECHA/PubChem for formal ERS.
Persistence / Degradability	Hydrochloric acid dissociates in water to H ⁺ and Cl ⁻ ions. Not biodegradable in the conventional sense; environmental persistence is governed by dilution and pH buffering of receiving water. Effects are primarily pH-driven (acid loading).
Bioaccumulation	Not expected to bioaccumulate. Log Pow = 0.25 (low hydrophobicity). Chloride ions are natural and ubiquitous; concern is localized pH depression, not accumulation.
Mobility in Soil	Highly soluble — mobile in soil and groundwater. May lower soil pH and mobilise heavy metals. Prevent release to soil and groundwater.
Other Adverse Effects	Avoid any uncontrolled release. Acid loading of watercourses can destroy aquatic ecosystems locally. Manage releases and waste under applicable environmental legislation.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste from Product	Dispose of through an authorised hazardous waste contractor in compliance with local and national regulations. Do not pour down drain without neutralisation and pH adjustment to 6–9 (and only where permitted by local authority/CPCB). Classify waste in accordance with applicable European Waste Catalogue (EWC) or Indian HW schedule.
Contaminated Packaging	Empty containers may retain corrosive acid residues. Rinse with water (carefully — exothermic), neutralise, and dispose via authorised contractor. Do not reuse containers for food, drink or



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other chemicals. Containers are hazardous until cleaned and certified.

Indian Regulations

Comply with Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016 (as amended), Environment Protection Act 1986, Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974, and applicable State SPCB / CPCB directions. Obtain required authorisations before disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PARAMETER	UN / ADR (ROAD)	IMDG (SEA)	IATA (AIR)
UN Number	UN 1789	UN 1789	UN 1789
Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	Hydrochloric acid
Class	8 (Corrosive)	8 (Corrosive)	8 (Corrosive)
Packing Group	II or III (concentration-dependent)	II or III (concentration-dependent)	II or III (concentration-dependent)
Marine Pollutant	Verify with IMDG list — likely Yes (Aquatic Chronic 2)	Verify with IMDG list — likely Yes (Aquatic Chronic 2)	N/A

UN 1789 applies to aqueous hydrochloric acid (the commercial grade supplied by SPC). PG II applies typically to concentrations >25%; PG III to ≤25% — verify with current ADR/IMDG/IATA editions and supplier data. Use UN-certified, acid-resistant containers. Label with Class 8 placard, UN number and proper shipping name. Verify current carrier and port requirements before each shipment. EmS: F-A, S-B (IMDG). ADR tunnel restriction: E.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EU / REACH / CLP

Registered or supported under REACH (EC 1907/2006). Classified and labelled according to CLP Regulation (EC 1272/2008) and GHS classification listed in Section 2. Subject to applicable REACH SVHC and authorization requirements.

OSHA (USA)

Prepared in OSHA HCS/HazCom 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200) aligned 16-section SDS format. HCl is listed as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) under the US Clean Air Act. TSCA inventory: listed. Verify SNUR status before US import or distribution.

India

Subject to: Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules 1989 (MSIHC) and 2000 Amendment; Hazardous Waste Rules 2016; Environment Protection Act 1986; Factories Act



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1948; Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules 1996. Comply with applicable CPCB / State PCB directions and PESO requirements for storage.

Other Jurisdictions

Canada WHMIS 2015/HPR: classify and label per Section 2 classification; bilingual SDS and label required for Canadian sale. Australia AICS: verify inventory status before export or import. GCC/Middle East: observe applicable GHS-aligned local requirements. China GB Standards: use applicable GB/T SDS and classification requirements where marketed. Regulatory scope: final market placement requires confirmation of inventory status, local OELs, transport class, waste code and applicable restrictions.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By	Supreme Petro Chemicals — Technical Department
SDS Standard	UN GHS Rev.11 (2025); OSHA HCS/HazCom; EU CLP/REACH Annex II; Canada WHMIS/HPR — 16-section format
Revision Date	24 June 2026
Version	3.0 (supersedes prior issues including Rev 1.0 dated May 2026)
Disclaimer	Information is given in good faith and believed accurate at issue. It does not constitute a specification or guarantee; the user is responsible for safe use, handling and compliance with all applicable local laws and regulations. Supreme Petro Chemicals shall not be liable for any loss, injury or damage resulting from reliance on this information.

FULL TEXT OF H-STATEMENTS

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