



PEACOCK LABORATORIES, INC. • 1901 S 54th St. • Philadelphia, PA 19143
Telephone: 215-729-4400 • www.peacocklabs.com

Material Safety Data Sheet PChrome D Solution

SECTION 1

Manufacturer's Name.....Peacock Laboratories, Inc.
Address:.....1901 S. 54th Street
City, State, and Zip.....Phila., PA 19143
Date Prepared:.....2/2000

24 Hour Emergency Number -CHEMTREC(800)424 -9300

SECTION 2

Hazardous Ingredients

Hazard Rating: Health 3, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0
(Scale: 4 –Extreme, 3-High, 2–Moderate, 1-Slight, 0-Insignificant)

Hazardous Component (s) (chemical & common name (s)):

Propyl Alcohol	Percent by weight:20
OSHA PEL: 200ppm	8 hour Time-weighted average
ACGIH TLV: 200ppm	8 hour Time-weighted average; 250 ppm short Term Exposure Limit
CAS NO.: 71-23-8	
Hydrochloric Acid	Percent by weight: 5
OSHA PEL: 5PPM	
ACGIH TLV: 7mg/m ³	
CAS NO.: 7647-01-0	
Stannous Chloride	Percent by weight: Trade Secret
OSHA PEL:	
ACGIH TLV: 2.0mg/M ³ as Sn	
CAS NO.: 10025-69-1	
Trade Secret	Percent by weight :< 5
CAS NO.: Trade Secret	

SECTION 3

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: 200F
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N/A
Solubility in Water: Complete
Appearance and Odor: Straw color, Acid odor.
Melting Point: N/A
Vapor Density (Air=1): N/A
Reactivity in Water: None

The above data are approximate or typical values and should not be used for precise design purposes.

SECTION 4:

FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point: N/A
Method Used: N/A
Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: LEL 2.2
UEL 14 (values for propanol)

Auto-Ignition Temperature: N/A

Extinguisher Media: Alcohol foam or CO₂

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear self contained respirators and complete personal protective equipment.

Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards: Hydrochloric Acid will attack metals and give off Hydrogen. Irritating fumes or vapors may develop if product is exposed to elevated temperatures or open flame. Reduce hydrogen generating capacity by washing the acid away from metal surface with large quantity of water. Propyl alcohol vapor is heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flashback.

SECTION 5 PHYSICAL HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Storage in metal containers. Flames or sparks. Keep containers tightly closed.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): N/A

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Tin Oxides, Carbon monoxide, Hydrogen if metal are present.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid: None.

SECTION 6 HEALTH HAZARDS

Acute Animal Toxicity Data: Oral, rats: LD50 = 5.4g/kg

Inhalation, rats: LC50 + 8000ppm

Dermal, rabbits: LD50 = 6.73g/kg

Chronic Animal Toxicity Data: Lifetime feeding studies in rats indicated that n-Propyl alcohol is carcinogenic. Additional information on the toxicity testing is available by contacting the industrial Hygiene and Toxicology Department at (214) 689-4000.

Acute: Corrosive to eyes and skin.

Chronic: Irritating to respiratory tract. Chronic studies on inorganic tin compounds indicate that the chronic toxicity is of a low level. Chronic inhalation of dust or fumes of metallic tin or tin oxides has been shown to cause a benign pneumoconiosis. Tin tetrachloride, when exposed to moist air or heat, liberates tin oxide and vapors of hydrogen chloride.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Stinging of eyes or skin. Irritation on breathing fumes.

Cause eye or skin irritation. Cause gastrointestinal irritation.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Most respiratory ailments.

Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen:

National Toxicology Program: Yes

I.A.R.C. Monographs: Yes

OSHA: Yes

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Skin: Flush with flowing water for 15 minutes, then wash area with mild soap and water. Call physician.

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes (keep eye lids open) with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions. Give large quantities of water and get medical attention.

Routes of Entry:

1. Inhalation: Will cause severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation of hydrogen chloride may produce Laryngitis, Bronchitis or Pulmonary Edema. Hydrogen chloride may produce Dermatitis upon repeated exposure. Fatal inhalation would be expected only when victim is unable to escape from the contaminated atmosphere.

2. Eyes: Corrosive will cause burns. Concentrated HC1 vapors in contact with eyes can cause irritation, severe burns and permanent damage, including blindness.

3. Skin: Corrosive will cause burns. Concentrated vapors of HC1 can rapidly cause burning of skin.

4. Ingestion: Corrosive.

SECTION 7 SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES



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Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: Store in tightly sealed containers in cool dry area. Store in area suitable for corrosives. Do not use container as a dilution or mixing vessel. Keep away from sparks and flame.

Other Precautions: Use with adequate ventilation.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Dilute with as much water as possible.

Neutralize with alkaline. Place leaking containers in well ventilated areas. Eliminated ignition sources. Dike the spill to minimize containment area and facilitate salvage or disposal. Avoid run-off into storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways.

Waste disposal methods (Consult federal, state, and local regulations): Biological treatment of dilute solutions if in accord with local regulations consult local authorities.

SECTION 8

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (specify type): Approved by NIOSH/MSHA cartridge for acid &/or organic Vapors.

Ventilation: Local exhaust recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure. Mechanical (general) not recommended as the sole means of controlling employee exposure.

Protective Gloves: Rubber or Neoprene.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles or face shield. Do not wear contact lenses.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Rubber apron or protective coveralls.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Wash after handling -have shower and eye bath available.

SECTION 9

TRANSPORTATION DATA AND OTHER INFORMATION

Department of Transportation (DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Hydrochloric acid solution.

DOT Hazard Class: 8

DOT Label: Corrosive

DOT ID#: UN-1789

Precautionary Label Information: DANGER! Causes severe burns to eyes and skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, clothing. Avoid breathing of dust. Do not take internally. When handling, wear goggles or face shield. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. While making solutions add slowly to surface of solution to avoid violent splattering.

SECTION 10

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