

## Safety Data Sheet

# Hydrochloric acid-ethanol titration solution

Version : V2.0.0.1

Report No. : BWZ8253-2016-MSDS-US

Creation Date : 2025/11/15

Revision Date : -



\*Prepared according to American OSHA HCS-2024 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

## 1 Identification

### Product identifier

Product Name	Hydrochloric acid-ethanol titration solution
Cat No.	BWZ8253-2016
CAS No.	Not applicable
EC No.	Not applicable
Molecular Formula	Not applicable

### Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Please consult manufacturer.
Uses advised against	Please consult manufacturer.

### Details of the supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Name of the company	Weiyel Inc
Address of the company	Hedian Light Industrial Park, Chengguan Town, Shangcheng County, Xinyang City, Henan Province, China
Post code	465350
Telephone number	010-58103678
Fax number	010-84840368
E-mail address	info@weiyel.com

### Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	010-58103678
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## 2 Hazard(s) identification

### Hazard classification according to 29 CFR 1910.1200

Flammable liquids	Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Category 2

### Label elements

Hazard pictograms	 
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

**Hazard statements**

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation

**Precautionary statements**

## ◆ Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P240</b>	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.
<b>P242</b>	Use non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take action to prevent static discharges.
<b>P264</b>	Wash hands and other parts of the body (if related) thoroughly after handling.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

## ◆ Response

<b>P321</b>	Specific treatment (see related instructions on the label).
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
<b>P370+P378</b>	Small fire: dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> or alcohol-resistant foam; Large fire: alcohol-resistant foam; Fire involving tanks, rail tank cars or highway tanks: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

## ◆ Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## ◆ Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
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**Other hazards**

	Not applicable.
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**Hazard description**

## ◆ Physical and chemical hazards

	Highly flammable liquids, its vapor and air mixture can form explosive mixture.
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## ◆ Health hazards

<b>Inhaled</b>	Cough. Headache. Fatigue. Drowsiness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Burning sensation. Headache. Confusion. Dizziness. Unconsciousness.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Dry skin.
<b>Eye</b>	Redness. Pain. Burning.

### ◆ Environmental hazards

Please refer to 12th chapter of SDS.

## 3 Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance/mixture

Mixture

Component	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (wt, %)
Ethanol	64-17-5	200-578-6	97.74
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	231-595-7	2.26

## 4 First-aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

General advice	Immediate medical attention is required. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.
Eye contact	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.
Inhalation	Fresh air, rest.
Protecting of first-aiders	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the substance involved. Take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

1	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
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### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

1	Treat symptomatically.
2	Symptoms may be delayed.

## 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Small fire: dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> or alcohol-resistant foam; Large fire: alcohol-resistant foam; Fire involving tanks, rail tank cars or highway tanks: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

### Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture

1	Will form explosive mixtures with air.
2	Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief valves thereby increasing fire intensity and/or vapour concentration.
3	Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
4	Liquid and vapour are flammable.
5	Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapor possible in the event of fire.

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|---|---|
| 6 | May expansion or decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. |
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### | Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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| 1 | As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus ( MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. |
| 2 | Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.  |
| 3 | Prevent fire extinguishing water from contaminating surface water or the ground water system.                          |

## 6 Accidental release measures

### | Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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| 1 | Avoid breathing vapours and contacting with skin and eye.  |
| 2 | Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations.   |
| 3 | Vapours can accumulate in low areas.   |
| 4 | Emergency personnel wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective and anti-static clothing. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. |
| 5 | Use personal protective equipment, do not breathe gas/mist/vapour/spray.   |
| 6 | Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  |
| 7 | Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.  |

### | Environmental precautions

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| 1 | Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. |
| 2 | Discharge into the environment must be avoided.       |

### | Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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| 1  | It is recommended that emergency personnel wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and wear anti-static clothing.  |
| 2  | In case of small amount of spillage, use clean non sparking tools to collect absorption materials.   |
| 3  | In case of large amount of spillage, construct cofferdam or dig a hole to collect the spillage. Use foam cover to reduce evaporation. Water spray mist can reduce evaporation, but can not reduce the flammability of the leakage in the restricted space. |
| 4  | Collect absorbent material using a clean, non-sparking tool.   |
| 5  | Cover with anti-solvent foam to reduce evaporation.  |
| 6  | Cover with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.   |
| 7  | Water spray reduces evaporation but does not reduce the flammability of spills in confined spaces.   |
| 8  | Cut off the source of the leak as much as possible.  |
| 9  | Keep leaks in a ventilated place.  |
| 10 | Absorb spilled material in dry sand or inert absorbent. In case of large amount of spillage, contain a spill by bunding.   |
| 11 | Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.   |
| 12 | Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container.  |
| 13 | Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.   |

## 7 Handling and storage

### | Precautions for safe handling

1	Avoid inhalation of vapors.
2	Use only non-sparking tools.
3	To prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam, equipment on all metal parts should be grounded.
4	Use explosion proof equipment.
5	Handling is performed in a well ventilated place.
6	Wear suitable protective equipment.
7	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
8	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/ hot surfaces.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

1	Keep containers tightly closed.
2	Keep containers in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
3	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.
4	Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### ◆ Occupational exposure limit values

Component	Country/Region	Limit value - Eight hours		Limit value - Short term	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethanol	Permissible exposure standards for workers in the workplace	1000	1880	1000	1880
	Australia	1000	1880	-	-
	Canada - Ontario	-	-	1000	-
	New Zealand	1000	1880	-	-
	USA - ACGIH	-	-	1000	-
	USA - NIOSH	1000	1900	-	-
Hydrogen chloride	Japan - JSOH(2024-2025)	-	-	-	-
	Permissible exposure standards for workers in the workplace	-	-	-	-
	Australia	-	-	5	7.5
	Canada - Ontario	-	-	2	-
	European Union	5	8	10	15
	USA - NIOSH	-	-	5	7

### Engineering controls

1	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
2	Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

3	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
4	Set up emergency exit and necessary risk-elimination area.

### Personal protection equipment

General requirement	
Eye protection	Must wear appropriate safety goggles.
Hand protection	Must wear anti static chemical protective gloves.
Respiratory protection	Must wear appropriate personal respiratory protective equipment.
Skin and body protection	Must wear anti static chemical protective clothing and anti static shoes.

## 9 Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

### Physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)	colorless liquid
Odor	No information available
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	7.0 ( 20°C, 10g/L,Ethanol )
Melting point/freezing point(°C)	-114 ( Ethanol )
Initial boiling point and boiling range(°C)	78 ( Ethanol )
Flash point(Closed cup,°C)	12 ( Ethanol )
Evaporation rate	No information available
Flammability	No information available
Upper/lower explosive limits[% (v/v)]	Upper limit : 27.7 ( Ethanol ); Lower limit : 3.1 ( Ethanol )
Vapor pressure	5.8kPa ( 20°C,Ethanol )
Vapor density(Air = 1)	1.6 ( Ethanol )
Relative density(Water=1)	0.79 ( Ethanol )
Solubility	789g/L ( 20 °C,Ethanol )
n-octanol/water partition coefficient	-0.32 ( Ethanol )
Auto-ignition temperature(°C)	400 ( Ethanol )
Decomposition temperature(°C)	≥700 ( Ethanol )
Kinematic viscosity	No information available

## 10 Stability and reactivity

### Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Contact with incompatible substances can cause decomposition or other chemical reactions.
Chemical stability	Stable under proper operation and storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	In contact with oxidants causes severe reactions, and may cause a fire or explosion. In contact with magnesium, sodium, potassium, copper and other metals or metal acetylene may cause a fire or explosion.

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Incompatible materials, heat, flame and spark.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Oxidants, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals and aluminum. Magnesium, sodium, potassium, copper, oxidants, acetylene metal compounds, alcohols, alkanes, hydrogen and water.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11 Toxicological information

### | Acute toxicity

Component	LD <sub>50</sub> (oral)	LD <sub>50</sub> (dermal)	LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation,4h)
Hydrogen chloride	900mg/kg(Rabbit)	No information available	1405ppmV(Rat)
Ethanol	7060mg/kg(Rat)	No information available	39mg/L(Mouse)

### | Carcinogenicity

Component	List of carcinogens by the IARC Monographs	Report on Carcinogens by NTP	OSHA Carcinogen List
Ethanol	Category 1(Remark 1)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Hydrogen chloride	Category 3	Not Listed	Not Listed

Remark 1: for alcoholic beverages only

### | Others

Hydrochloric acid-ethanol titration solution	
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Causes skin irritation(Category 2)
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Causes serious eye irritation(Category 2)
<b>Skin sensitization</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

## 12 Ecological information

### | Acute aquatic toxicity

Component	Fish	Crustaceans	Algae or other aquatic plants
Hydrogen chloride	LC <sub>50</sub> : 20.5mg/L (96h)(Fish)	No information available	No information available
Ethanol	LC <sub>50</sub> : 11200mg/L (96h)(Fish)	EC <sub>50</sub> : 9950mg/L (48h)(Crustaceans)	No information available

### | Chronic aquatic toxicity

<b>Chronic aquatic toxicity</b>	No information available
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### | Persistence and degradability

Component	Persistence (water/soil)	Persistence (air)
Ethanol	Low(Half-life = 2.17 days)	Low(Half-life = 5.08 days)

### Bioaccumulative potential

Component	Bioaccumulative potential	Comments
Ethanol	Low	Log Kow=-0.31

### Mobility in soil

Component	log Koc	Remark
Ethanol	0	

## 13 Disposal considerations

### Disposal considerations

Waste chemicals	Before disposal should refer to the relevant national and local laws and regulation. Recommend the use of incineration disposal.
Contaminated packaging	Containers may still present chemical hazard when empty. Keep away from hot and ignition source of fire. Return to supplier for recycling if possible.
Disposal recommendations	Refer to section waste chemicals and contaminated packaging.

## 14 Transport information

### Label and Mark

Transporting Label	
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### IMDG-CODE

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class	3
Transport subsidiary hazard class	None
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant ( Yes or no )	No

### IATA-DGR

UN number	1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class	3
Transport subsidiary hazard class	None
Packing group	II



**UN-ADR**

<b>UN number</b>	1993
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Transport hazard class</b>	3
<b>Transport subsidiary hazard class</b>	None
<b>Packing group</b>	II

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

◆ Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

	Not Available
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◆ Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

	Not Available
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◆ Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

	Not Available
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**Others**

<b>Precautions for transport</b>	<p>Shipment of the goods vehicle exhaust pipe must be equipped with fire retardant devices, prohibit using mechanical equipment and tools of which easy to produce sparks. Transit should be anti-exposure, anti-rain, anti-high temperature.</p> <p>Transportation used tank (tank) cars should be grounded chain, tank can be installed to reduce the partition hole static electricity shocks. Strictly prohibited shipping or transportation with oxidants, acids, food and food additives etc. When bulk transport, Prohibit the use of cement or wooden boats. Transport vehicles should be equipped with the appropriate variety and quantity of fire equipment and emergency equipment leakage during transport. Before transport, should be preceded by checking whether container integrity, sealing. The transport unit must be placarded and marked in accordance with relevant transporting requirements.</p>
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**15 Regulatory information****International chemical inventory**

Component	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<b>Ethanol</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Hydrogen chloride</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

- [A] China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances(IECSC)  
 [B] European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances(EC inventory)  
 [C] United States Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory(TSCA)  
 [D] Canadian Domestic Substances List(DSL)  
 [E] New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals(NZIoC)  
 [F] Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances(PICCS)  
 [G] Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory(KECL)  
 [H] Australian. Inventory of Industrial Chemical (AIICS)  
 [I] Japan Inventory of Existing & New Chemical Substances(ENCS)  
 [J] Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory(TECI)  
 [K] Mexico National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)  
 [L] Russia Inventory of Existing Substances(DRAFT)  
 [M] Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in Taiwan, China (TCSI)

## List of Chemical Substances under International Conventions

Component	A	B	C
Ethanol	×	×	×
Hydrogen chloride	×	×	×

[A] The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

[B] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

[C] Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade

## US chemical inventory

Component	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Ethanol	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
Hydrogen chloride	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×

[A] US Clean Air Act (CAA)- Section 112, Hazardous Air Pollutants

[B] US SARA 302- Extremely Hazardous Substance List

[C] US CERCLA- Hazardous Substances List

[D] US Massachusetts Right-to-Know Substance List

[E] US New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

[F] US Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

[G] US New York City Right-to-Know Hazardous Substance List

[H] US California Proposition 65 List

Note:

“✓” Indicates that the substance included in the regulations.

“×” No data or not included in the regulations.

## 16 Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date	2025/11/15
Revision Date	-
Reason for revision	-

### Reference

- [1] IPCS: The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>.
- [2] IARC, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>.
- [3] OECD: The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances, website: <https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/>.
- [4] CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>.
- [5] NLM: ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>.
- [6] EPA: Integrated Risk Information System, website: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/iris/>.
- [7] U.S. Department of Transportation: ERG, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>.
- [8] Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://gestis-en.itrust.de/>.

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service	UN	The United Nations
PC-STEL	Short term exposure limit	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PC-TWA	Time Weighted Average	IMDG-CODE	International Maritime Dangerous Goods CODE
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration	IATA	International Air Transportation Association
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

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LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal Concentration 50%	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal Dose 50%	NTP	National Toxicology Program
EC <sub>50</sub>	Effective Concentration 50%	PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic
EC <sub>x</sub>	Effective Concentration X%	vPvB	very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative
P <sub>OW</sub>	Partition coefficient Octanol: Water	CMR	Carcinogens, mutagens or substances toxic to reproduction
BCF	Bioconcentration factor	RPE	Respiratory Protective Equipment
ED	Endocrine disruptor	HCS	Hazard Communication Standard

## **Disclaimer**

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was prepared according to OSHA HCS-2024. The data included was derived from international authoritative database and provided by the enterprise. Other information was based on the present state of our knowledge. We try to ensure the correctness of all information. However, due to the diversity of information sources and the limitations of our knowledge, this document is only for user's reference. Users should make their independent judgment of suitability of this information for their particular purposes. We do not assume responsibility for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.