

CONSEQUENCES OF OVEREXPOSURE GUIDE

COMPOUND: HYDROCHLORIC ACID, ANHYDROUS

SYNONYMS: HYDROGEN CHLORIDE; ANHYDROUS HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

EYES: VAPOR CAN CAUSE SEVERE BURNS RESULTING IN PARTIAL OR TOTAL LOSS OF VISION.

SKIN: GAS CAN BE ABSORBED INTO PERSPIRATION, CREATING A BURNING SENSATION. CONTACT WITH VAPORS OR LIQUID MAY PRODUCE BURNS, ULCERATION AND SCARRING. REPEATED EXPOSURES MAY LEAD TO DERMATITIS.

INGESTION: ALTHOUGH NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR IN NORMAL HANDLING, SWALLOWING EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS MAY LEAD TO TISSUE DAMAGE IN THE MOUTH, ESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH.

INHALATION: ACUTE -- IMMEDIATE COUGH OR CHOKING SENSATION AND EXTREME NOSE AND THROAT IRRITATION ARE RESPONSES TO BREATHING VAPORS OR MISTS WITH POSSIBLE LUNG DAMAGE.

CHRONIC -- REPEATED OVEREXPOSURES CAN CAUSE ULCERATION OF THE NOSE AND THROAT, EROSION OF THE TEETH AND TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.

COMMENTS: VOLUNTARY GROSS OVEREXPOSURE IS UNLIKELY IN LIGHT OF THE IRRITATING PROPERTIES OF THE CHEMICAL.

IHG: TLV: 5 PPM CEILING (7 MG/M^3) SET TO PREVENT SERIOUS PULMONARY INJURY. SIGNIFICANT IRRITANT EFFECTS MAY STILL BE PRESENT.

ODOR: THRESHOLD AT 5 PPM.

REFERENCES: "OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE", HEW/NIOSH, 1977; TLV DOCUMENTATION, ACGIH, 1977.

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