1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

- Product details
  - Product name: Perchloric Acid 70%
  - Synonym(s): Perchloric Acid Solution; Dioxonium Perchlorate Solution; Hydronium Perchlorate
  - Molecular Formula: HC1O4
  - Molecular Weight: 100.46

2 Hazards identification

DANGER STRONG OXIDIZER. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE OR EXPLOSION. CORROSIVE. CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS TO EVERY AREA OF CONTACT. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED.

NFPA Hazard Ratings: Health-3, Flammability-0, Reactivity — 3
NOTE: NFPA ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Corrosive. Inhalation of vapors or mists will cause irritation with coughing, choking, and inflammation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion: Corrosive. May cause burns of mouth, throat, and stomach, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Skin Contact: Corrosive. Can cause severe burns with discoloration and pain.
Eye Contact: Corrosive. Permanent visual damage may occur. Highly corrosive to tissue
Chronic Exposure: Repeated exposure to dilute solutions may cause skin rash and possible sensitization.
Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Hazardous</th>
<th>EINECS NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perchloric Acid</td>
<td>7601-90-3</td>
<td>60-72%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>231-512-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>28-40%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>231-791-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**4 First aid measures**

**Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact:** Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician, immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

**5 Firefighting measures**

**Fire:** Not combustible, but substance is a strong oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustibles may cause ignition. Can react with metals to release flammable hydrogen gas. Reactions may cause fire and explosion. In the event of a fire, assume that organic materials are involved and that an explosion may occur.

**Explosion:** May form sensitive powerful explosive mixtures with organic materials.

**Fire Extinguishing Media:** Water spray can be used to extinguish fires and cool fire-exposed containers. Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with ±1111 face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

**6 Accidental release measures**

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Remove spilled perchloric acid by immediate and thorough washing with large amounts of water. Reduce with a weak reducing agent, (hypobisulfite or ferrous salt, plus sulfuric acid as an accelerator have been recommended), then neutralize with sodium carbonate or calcium oxide.

**7 Handling and storage**

Reagent bottle — maximum 1pound, glass-stoppered, glass bottle; kept in a heavy glass tray with larger capacity. Additional laboratory storage should be in original bottles inside a glass container padded with glass wool and having greater capacity than the container.

Carboys and large bottles should be stored on acid-resisting noncombustible shelves, in a noncombustible structure. All storage must be separated from combustible materials, organic
materials, strong dehydrating agents; oxidizing and reducing agents. Perchloric acid must be stored where it will not freeze (freezing point about -4F). Protect against physical damage. Electrical wiring, etc., in storage areas must be of watertight type to protect against corrosive action of vapors. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Airborne Exposure Limits: None established.
Ventilation System: Do Not Use Perchloric Acid In A Hood Designed For Other Purposes. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practice, most recent edition, for details on proper ventilation design.
Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved): For conditions of use where exposure to the substance is apparent, consult an industrial hygienist. For emergencies, or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If the exposure limit is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, air lined hood, or full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus.
Skin Protection: Rubber or neoprene gloves and additional protection including impervious boots, apron, or coveralls, as needed in areas of unusual exposure.
Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Colorless to yellowish liquid. Odor: Odorless.
Solubility: Infinitely soluble.
Specific Gravity: 1.5-1.6
pH: No information found.
% Volatiles by volume @ 21°C (70°F): 100 Boiling Point: 203°C (397°F)
Melting Point: -18°C (OF)
Vapor Density (Air-1): 3.5
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): No information found.
Evaporation Rate (BuAc™1): No information found.
10 Stability and reactivity

Stability: Unstable at ordinary temperature and pressure and can undergo explosive decomposition, especially at elevated temperatures or if allowed to dehydrate.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May emit toxic chloride fumes when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Incompatible with numerous materials, including combustible materials, organic chemicals, strong dehydrating agents, reducing and oxidizing agents. Reacts violently with benzene, calcium hydride, wood, acetic acid, charcoal, olefins, ethanol, sulfur and sulfuric acid. Do Not Use Perchloric Acid In A Hood Designed For Other Purposes.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, incompatibles.

11 Toxicological information

Oral rat LD50: 1100 mg/kg.

---NTP Carcinogen---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Known</th>
<th>Anticipated</th>
<th>IARC Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perchloric Acid (7601-90-3)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water (7732-18-5)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Ecological information

Environmental Fate: No information found.

Environmental Toxicity: LC 20/2,000 ppm/goldfish/24hr, This material may be toxic to aquatic life.

13 Disposal considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste, facility.

Although not a listed RCRA hazardous waste, this material may exhibit one or more characteristics of a hazardous waste and require appropriate analysis to determine specific disposal requirements. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.
14 Transport information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)
Proper Shipping Name: PERCHLORIC ACID (WITH MORE THAN 50% BUT NOT MORE THAN 72% ACID, BY MASS)
Hazard Class: 5.1, 8
UNMA: UN 1873
Packing Group: I

International (Water, I.M.O.)
Proper Shipping Name: PERCHLORIC ACID (WITH MORE THAN 50% BUT NOT MORE THAN 72% ACID, BY MASS)
Hazard Class: 5.1, 8
UN(NA: UN1873 Packing Group: I

International(Air, I.C.A.O.)
Proper Shipping Name: PERCHLORIC ACID (WITH MORE THAN 50% BUT NOT MORE THAN 72% ACID, BY MASS)
Hazard Class: 5.1, 8
UN/NA: UN1873
Packing Group: 

15 Regulatory information

Chemical Weapons Convention: No TSCA 12(b): No CDTA: No
SARA 311/312: Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: Yes Pressure: No
Reactivity: Yes (Mixture/Liquid)
Australian Hazchem Code: 2P
Poison Schedule: No information found.

16 Other information

The information contained herein is based on current knowledge and experience; no responsibility is accepted that the information is sufficient or correct in all cases. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment.

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