





# Hydrochloric acid

also applies to Hydrogen chloride gas

Substance	Hazard	Comment
Hydrogen chloride Gas	 TOXIC  CORROSIVE	It is toxic if breathed in. It causes severe burns and irritates the lungs. For a 15-minute exposure, the concentration in the atmosphere should not exceed 8 mg m <sup>-3</sup> .
Concentrated hydrochloric acid (If 6.5 M or more)	 CORROSIVE	It causes burns. The vapour irritates the lungs.
Moderately-concentrated hydrochloric acid (If less than 6.5 M but 2 M or more)	 IRRITANT	It may irritate the eyes and skin.
Dilute hydrochloric acid (If less than 2 M)	LOW HAZARD	This includes stomach acid. Dilute acid may still cause harm in the eyes or in a cut.

## Typical control measures to reduce risk

- Use the lowest concentration possible.
- Use the smallest volume possible.
- Wear eye protection for all but the most-dilute solutions.
- Wear protective gloves if anything more than tiny amounts of concentrated acid are handled.
- **Avoid breathing the gas or fumes from concentrated solutions, eg, by use of a fume cupboard.**

## Assessing the risks

- *What are the details of the activity to be undertaken? What are the hazards?*
- *What is the chance of something going wrong?*  
*Eg, Hazardous products (such as chlorine) produced as a result of a reaction with the acid or choking fumes produced if concentrated acid is over-heated.*
- *How serious would it be if something did go wrong?*  
*NB There are occasional reports of pupils being taken to hospital as a result of breathing in chlorine.*
- *How can the risk(s) be controlled for this activity?*  
*Eg, Can it be done safely? Does the procedure need to be altered? Should goggles or safety spectacles be worn?*

## Emergency action

- **In the eye** Flood the eye with gently-running tap water for 10 minutes. See a doctor.
- **Vapour breathed in** Remove to fresh air. Call a doctor if breathing is difficult.
- **Swallowed** Do no more than wash out the mouth with water. Do **not** induce vomiting. Sips of water may help cool the throat and help keep the airway open. See a doctor.
- **Spilt on the skin or clothing** Remove contaminated clothing. Then drench the skin with plenty of water. If a large area is affected or blistering occurs, see a doctor.
- **Spilt on the floor, bench, etc** **For release of gas, consider the need to evacuate the laboratory and open all windows.** For large spills, and especially for (moderately) concentrated acid, cover with mineral absorbent (eg, cat litter) and scoop into a bucket. Neutralise with sodium carbonate. Rinse with plenty of water. Wipe up small amounts with a damp cloth and rinse it well.