



White Bowl Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

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

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Form: Clear colourless liquid
Product Name: White Bowl Cleaner
Product Code: STC0604

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the mixture: Toilet bowl cleaner

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Apple Cleaning Supplies Ltd.
Unit 20, 333 - 28th Street NE
Calgary AB, T2A 7P4
780-569-6969

1.4 Emergency telephone number

CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance of mixture

WHMIS 2015 - GHS Classification

Acute toxicity, inhalation	4
Acute toxicity, oral	4
Skin corrosion	1B
Serious eye damage/ Irritation	1

2.2 Label elements



DANGER

Hazards:

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.

Precautions:	P102	Keep out of reach of children.
	P103	Read label before use.
	P232	Protect from moisture.
	P262	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Use personal protective equipment as required.

2.3 Other Hazards

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Component	CAS#	Concentration	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral)
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0	20 - 25%	250 mg/kg

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Eye Contact:	Immediately rinse continuously with copious amounts of tepid water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Eyelids should be held apart and away from eyeball for thorough rinsing. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Flush skin with copious amounts of tepid water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Do not rub or apply topical, occlusive compounds, such as ointments, certain creams, etc., on affected area. For severe exposure or if irritation persists, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Inhalation:	Immediately remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. In case of severe exposure or if irritation persists, breathing difficulties or respiratory symptoms arise, seek medical attention. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If trained to do so, administer supplemental oxygen, if required. Respiratory injury may appear as a delayed phenomenon. Pulmonary edema may follow chemical bronchitis. Supportive treatment with necessary ventilation actions, including oxygen, may warrant consideration.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give large amounts of water to drink. May drink baking soda (1:4) to counteract acid. If unconscious, do not give anything by mouth. Seek medical attention.

SECTION 5: Fire fighting measures

Extinguishing media:	Use extinguishing agents compatible with acid and appropriate for the burning material. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Chemical hazards:	Releases flammable hydrogen gas when reacting with metals.
Protective equipment for fire fighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Environmental Precautions:

Use closed systems when possible. Provide local exhaust ventilation where vapor or mist may be generated. Avoid discharge

into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Containment and Cleaning:

Follow preplanned emergency procedures. Only properly equipped, trained, functional personnel should attempt to contain a leak. All other personnel should be evacuated from the danger area. Using full protective equipment, apply appropriate emergency device or other securement technology to stop the leak if possible.

Small Spill: Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. If necessary: neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate.

Large Spill: Corrosive liquid. Stop leak if without risk. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to knock down vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Be careful that vapor is not present at a concentration level above TLV.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for handling: Only trained persons should handle hydrochloric acid.

Condition for safe storage: Store in cool, dry and well-ventilated areas, with containers tightly closed. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources. Do not use any non-ferrous metals such as copper, brass, bronze, aluminum, tin, zinc or galvanized metals. Protect containers from physical damage. Closed storage tanks should be provided with safety relief valves and vacuum breakers as necessary.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Handling precautions: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Do not empty into drains. Use caution when combining with water; DO NOT add water to acid, ALWAYS add acid to water while stirring to prevent release of heat, steam and fumes. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. Store closed containers in a clean, cool, open or well ventilated area. Keep out of sun.

Appropriate engineering controls: Local exhaust should be sufficient to keep hydrochloric acid vapor below applicable exposure standards.

Personal protective equipment: Eye Protection: Tightly fitting safety goggles. Face shield (8-inch minimum). Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU). Respiratory Protection: Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multipurpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Other Protection: Complete suit protecting against chemicals. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Ventilation Recommended: Exhaust ventilation is required to meet PEL limits. Glove Type Recommended: Wear neoprene, nitrile, butyl rubber or PVC gloves to prevent exposure.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Clear colourless liquid
Odour:	Pungent
Odour threshold:	0.3 ppm
pH:	<1
Melting point:	n.av.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	n.av.
Flash point	n.ap
Evaporation rate:	n.av.
Flammability:	Non-flammable
Upper/lower flammability limits:	n.av.
Vapour pressure:	84 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapour density:	1.267 at 20 °C
Relative density:	1.12 g/mL
Solubility:	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	n.av.
Auto-ignition temperature:	n.ap.
Decomposition temperature:	n.av.
Viscosity:	n.av

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability:	Hydrochloric acid is stable under normal conditions and pressures.
Hazardous reactions:	Hydrochloric acid will react exothermically with bases.
Conditions to avoid:	Incompatible materials, metals, excess heat, bases.
Incompatible materials:	Bases, amines, metals, permanganates, (e.g. potassium permanganate), fluorine, metal acetylides, hexalithium disilicide.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Hydrogen chloride, chlorine, hydrogen gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Routes of exposure:	Inhalation: Vapors and mist will irritate throat and respiratory system and cause coughing. Skin contact: Causes skin burns. Eye contact: Causes eye burns. Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Causes digestive tract burns. Ingestion may produce burns to the lips, oral cavity, upper airway, esophagus and possibly the digestive tract.
Symptoms of exposure:	Contact with this material will cause burns to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.

Delayed and immediate effects: Hydrochloric acid is an irritant and corrosive to the skin, eyes, respiratory tract and mucous membranes. May cause severe chemical burns to the eyes, lungs and skin. Skin and respiratory related diseases could be aggravated by exposure. The extent of injury produced by exposure to hydrochloric acid depends on the duration of the exposure, the concentration of the liquid or vapor and the depth of inhalation.

Acute toxicity estimate: 250 mg/kg rat (oral)

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity: Because of the low pH of this product, it would be expected produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems. Aquatic Toxicity: This material is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Most aquatic species do not tolerate pH lower than 5.5 for any extended period. Fish Toxicity: Fish LC50 Mosquito fish: 282 mg/l, 96 hours Fish LC50 Bluegill: 3.6 mg/l, 48 hours

Persistence and degradability: Not biodegradable. Hydrochloric acid will likely be neutralized to chloride by alkalinity present in natural environment.

Bioaccumulative potential: Low potential for bioaccumulation

Mobility in soil: Data not available

Other adverse effects: No other adverse environmental effects

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Product should be disposed of in accordance to provincial or state and local government requirements prior to disposal. If the product was supplied in a single use container, care should be taken to dispose of the container in a responsible manner in accordance to local regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Canadian TDG: Hydrochloric acid: Class 8, UN1789, PG II

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

DSL: All components are listed on the Canadian DSL

SECTION 16: Other information

Prepared by: Apple Cleaning Supplies Ltd.

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