

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDE — TRANSPORT

Third edition—05 2003



NAME	UN No	HAZCHEM
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	1789	2R

Clear, colourless to light yellow corrosive liquid.

Aqueous solution of the gas hydrogen chloride.

Gives off sharp, irritating fumes.

Highly corrosive to most metals, including steel, reacting to give off highly flammable gas.

Highly corrosive to mucous membranes.

Transported in lined tankers, drums and small containers.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE: DIAL 000—IF INEFFECTIVE DIAL 1100 (EXCHANGE)

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 13 11 26

Organization	Location	Telephone	Ask for
		Include area code in brackets	

HAZARDS

FIRE	Does not burn but will produce corrosive fumes upon heating. Heat of reaction may be enough to ignite combustible materials. Will react with water, releasing corrosive gases and runoff. Contact with metals will produce flammable hydrogen gas. Fire may produce irritating and corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways. Containers may explode when heated or contaminated with water.
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	Inhalation, ingestion or contact with liquid or fumes may cause severe injury or death. Reaction with water may generate heat, which will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Vapours may accumulate in confined areas (drains, basements, tanks, etc.). Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and pollute waterways.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS	Wear SCBA and acid-resistant chemical splash suit. Structural firefighters' uniform is NOT effective for this substance.
-----------------------------	---

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES*

IF THIS HAPPENS	DO THIS
FOR ALL EMERGENCIES	IMMEDIATELY CONTACT POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE. Tell them location, material, quantity, UN Number and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and any damage observed. Warn other traffic. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately for at least 25 m in all directions. <i>Large spill:</i> Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 250 m. <i>Fire involving tanker:</i> Consider initial evacuation for at least 800 m in all directions.
TANKER/VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Carry out action under 'For all emergencies'. Check for spills and leaks. Avoid moving vehicle if movement could cause spillage or generate sparks. Warn other traffic and people at risk.
SPILL OR LEAK	Carry out action under 'For all emergencies'. Stop leak if safe to do so. Reposition container if this will reduce or stop leakage. Do not touch or walk through spilled liquid. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled liquid unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Wear protective rubber or plastics gloves. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS. <i>Small spill:</i> Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material followed by plastic sheet to minimize contact with rain. Neutralize spilled acid with lime or soda ash, if available. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into loosely-covered plastic containers for later disposal.
FIRE (If load not affected, refer to Vehicle Fire EPG)	Carry out action under 'For all emergencies'. When liquid is not involved in fire: do not use water on liquid itself. <i>Small fire:</i> Use CO₂, dry chemical, dry sand or flooding quantities of water. <i>Large fire:</i> Flood fire area with large quantities of water while knocking down vapours with water fog. If insufficient water supply, knock down vapours only. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers. <i>Fire involving tanks:</i> Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tank ends.

FIRST AID

INHALED	Remove victim to fresh air. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing. Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternate respiratory method or proper respiratory device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Keep victim warm and quiet. Obtain immediate medical care.
EYES	Immediately hold eyes open and flush continuously with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain immediate medical care.
SKIN	Remove any contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.# In case of contact with liquid, immediately flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes. Keep victim warm and quiet. Obtain immediate medical care.
ALL CASES	Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of the identity and nature of the liquid and take precautions to protect themselves. CONTACT POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE FOR FURTHER ADVICE.

* The emergency procedures specified on this card should be followed unless more product-specific information, indicating a lesser degree of risk, is available at the scene of the emergency.

Any personal items should be put in secure place for safe keeping and must be returned to their owner.