

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.1
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: May 27, 2024

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name hydrobromic acid

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number C1003381

Other names HBR;acidobromhidrico;Hydobromicacid

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For laboratory and Industrial use only.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company CATO Research Chemicals Inc.

Address 3/F,Building B,No.179 BASIGO, Guangpu Rd East,Huangpu Dist,Guangzhou

Telephone +86-20-81960175

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-20-81960175

Service hours 'Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Gases under pressure: Compressed gas

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

Storage

P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
hydrobromic acid	Hydrogen bromide	10035-10-6	233-113-0	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation causes severe irritation of nose and upper respiratory tract, lung injury. Ingestion causes burns of mouth and stomach. Contact with eyes causes severe irritation and burns. Contact with skin causes irritation and burns. (USCG, 1999)

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool . . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination . Bromine, methyl bromide, and related compounds

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguish fire using agent suitable for surrounding fire. Use flooding quantities of water. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors. Hydrobromic acid solution

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Behavior in Fire: Pressurized container may explode and release toxic, irritating vapor. (USCG, 1999)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

In case of fire in the surroundings, use appropriate extinguishing media. In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water. NO direct contact with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: gas-tight chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. NEVER direct water jet on liquid. Remove gas with fine water spray.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: gas-tight chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Ventilation. NEVER direct water jet on liquid. Remove gas with fine water spray.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1) ventilate area of leak to disperse gas. 2) if in gaseous form, stop flow of gas. if source of leak is a cylinder & leak cannot be stopped in place, remove leaking cylinder to a safe place in open air, & repair leak or allow cylinder to empty. 3) if in liquid form, allow to vaporize & disperse the gas.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Dry. Ventilation along the floor. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Separate from alkalies, oxidizing materials, amines, halogens, and metals. Hydrobromic acid solution

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 2 ppm as STEL. MAK: 6.7 mg/m³, 2 ppm; peak limitation category: I(1); pregnancy risk group: D. EU-OEL: 6.7 mg/m³, 2 ppm as STEL

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Cold-insulating gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Gaseous.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Sharp, irritating odor
Melting point/freezing point	-88.5 °C. Remarks: Melting point value for anhydrous HBr.; -11.3 °C. Remarks: Melting point value for aqueous solution of hydrobromic acid (69.2 %).
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>= -67 - <= -66.5 °C. Remarks: Boiling point range for anhydrous HBr.; 126 °C. Atm. press.: 760 mm Hg. Remarks: Boiling point for aqueous solution of hydrobromic acid.; 107 °C. Atm. press.: 400 mm Hg. Remarks: Boiling point for aqueous solution of hydrobromic acid.
Flammability	Nonflammable Gas
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	65 °C (lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	1. Remarks: Anhydrous liquid.; 1. Remarks: 62% aqueous solution.
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	Miscible with water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow = 1.03.
Vapour pressure	133 Pa. Temperature: -138.8 °C. Remarks: Anhydrous hydrogen bromide (HBr.); 1 330 Pa. Temperature: -121.8 °C. Remarks: Anhydrous HBr.; 3 990 Pa. Temperature: -108.3 °C. Remarks: Anhydrous HBr.
Density and/or relative density	2.82.; 2.77. Temperature: -67 °C.; 1.7. Temperature: 20 °C.
Relative vapour density	2.8 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The solution in water is a strong acid. It reacts violently with bases and is corrosive. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and many organic compounds. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many metals. This produces flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen -

see ICSC 0001).

10.2 Chemical stability

Yellow color slowly darkens on exposure to air and light.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

The gas is heavier than air. HYDROGEN BROMIDE is an anhydrous (no water) strong acid. Reacts rapidly and exothermically with bases of all kinds (including amines and amides). Reacts exothermically with carbonates (including limestone and building materials containing limestone) and hydrogen carbonates to generate carbon dioxide. Reacts with sulfides, carbides, borides, and phosphides to generate toxic or flammable gases. Reacts with many metals (including aluminum, zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron, tin and all of the alkali metals) to generate flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with acetic anhydride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonium hydroxide, calcium phosphide, chlorosulfonic acid, 1,1-difluoroethylene, ethylenediamine, ethyleneimine, oleum, perchloric acid, b-propiolactone, propylene oxide, silver perchlorate/carbon tetrachloride mixture, sodium hydroxide, uranium(IV) phosphide, vinyl acetate, calcium carbide, rubidium carbide, cesium acetylide, rubidium acetylide, magnesium boride, mercury(II) sulfate, calcium phosphide, calcium carbide.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

The aqueous solution is a strong acid. Violent reaction with strong oxidizers, strong caustics, and many organic compounds causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with water forming hydrobromic acid. Incompatible with aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aromatic amines, amides, ammonia, ammonium hydroxide, calcium oxide, epichlorohydrin, fluorine, isocyanates, oleum, organic anhydrides, sulfuric acid, sodium tetrahydroborate, vinyl acetate. Hydrobromic acid is highly corrosive to most metals forming flammable hydrogen.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition ... it emits toxic and corrosive fumes of /hydrogen bromide/.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 - rat (female) - 238 - 277 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 Rat inhalation 2858 ppm/1 hr
- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation of this gas may cause lung oedema. See Notes. Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of this gas in the air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 71 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 19 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - 56 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN2920 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN2920 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2920 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.) IATA: CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 8 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 8 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 8 (For reference only, please check.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.) IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Hydrogen bromide	Hydrogen bromide	10035-10-6	233-113-0
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date	July 15, 2019
Revision Date	May 27, 2024

Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

The occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Do NOT spray water on leaking cylinder (to prevent corrosion of cylinder). Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state. Other UN number: 1788 Hydrobromic acid (solution), hazard class 8.

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to info@cato-chem.com

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.