Hydrochloric Acid Page 1 of 2

ALASKA TOP TEN HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

#6 HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Inventory Estimates

| Community | Total Emitted (tons per year) | Top Sources |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Anchorage | 54 | Incineration |
| Fairbanks | 161 | University and Military |
| Juneau | 29 | Incineration |
| Total of 3 Communities | 244 | |

Hydrochloric Acid Source

| structural fires | military bases | consumer products like automotive care and sealant products |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| incinerators | airports | |

Hydrochloric Acid Emission Inventory Improvements

Better emission factor and activity data to increase accuracy for point source emission

Hydrochloric Acid Health Effects

Low level (< 5 ppm): Alteration of nerve activity in eyes and blood vessels. Possible odor recognition,

Medium level (5 - 50 ppm): Long term exposure causes tooth damage. Obvious odor recognition at 10 ppm. 35 ppm irritates throat.

High level (50->100): Tolerable up to an hour. Eye irritation, sneezing, laryngitis, chest pain, hoarseness, and a feeling of suffocation. Fluid in lungs and throat spasms occur for longer exposures.

Very high level (>1000 ppm): Immediate fluid in lungs and throat spasms.

NOTE: HCl very reactive and enacts toxicity in nose and upper airways. To reach the lungs, HCl must be carried on a particle of less than 3 micrograms in diameter

Cancer ranking: EPA does not classify HCl as a human carcinogen.