

SULFURIC ACID WITH >51% ACID

ChemWatch Review SDS

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 85018
Version No: 9.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet

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S.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	SULFURIC ACID WITH >51% ACID
Chemical Name	sulfuric acid
Synonyms	Air Products Sulfuric Acid 72%, H2SO4, Jasol Sulphuric Acid 93%, Nordhausen acid, Norfalco LLC 77-100% Sulfuric Acid, RIA00 Incitec substance 000304426501, black acid, dipping acid, electrolyte acid, hydrogen sulfate, hydrogen sulphate, oil of vitriol, smelter acid, vitriol brown oil
Proper shipping name	SULFURIC ACID with more than 51% acid; or SULPHURIC ACID with more than 51% acid
Chemical formula	H2-O4-S H2SO4 H2O
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	7664-93-9

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	The manufacture of superphosphate fertiliser, inorganic and petro-chemicals, explosives and pigments. Component of heavy duty metal cleaners, pickles. In manufacture of rayon, cellulose film. As battery electrolyte and also in electroplating processes.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Incitec Pivot	Atotech	Crop Care Australasia
Address	70 Southbank Boulevard VIC Melbourne 3006 Australia	264-266 Hammond Road VIC Dandenong South Australia	Unit 15/16 Metroplex Avenue QLD Murarrie 4172 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8695 4400	+61 3 9706 7300	+61 7 3909 2000 +61 1800 111 454
Fax	+61 3 8695 4419	+61 3 9706 7744	+61 7 3909 2010
Website	https://www.incitecpivot.com.au/MSDS.asp	www.atotech.com	www.cropcare.com.au
Email	jack.rohde@incitecpivot.com.au	Not Available	webmaster@cropcare.com.au

Registered company name	General Chemical Company	Consolidated Alloys	Beenleigh State High School
Address	GPO Box 1684p VIC Melbourne 3001 Australia	32 Industrial Avenue VIC Thomastown 3074 Australia	Alamein Street QLD Beenleigh Australia
Telephone	Not Available	+61 3 9359 5811	+61 7 3442 3777
Fax	Not Available	+61 3 9359 4076	+61 7 3442 3700
Website	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Email	general@netspace.net.au	Not Available	Not Available

Registered company name	Andrew Limited	George Weston Foods (Jasol)
Address	3 Porana Road Auckland Takapuna New Zealand	151B Marua Road Auckland Ellerslie New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 444 3733	+64 9 580 2105
Fax	+64 9 444 3838	+64 9 571 4388
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

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Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	1800 039 008 (24 hrs)	+61 1800 993 573
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	1800 039 008 (24 hrs)	Not Available
Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION

Ingredient	CAS number	Classification Description	Classification Code
sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	Very Toxic Material Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects, Corrosive Material	D1A, E

Classification	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A
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Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.

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H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-93-9	>51	<u>sulfuric acid</u>
7732-18-5	<49	<u>water</u>

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of; sulfur oxides (SOx)</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

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Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT touch the spill material ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks ▶ DO NOT use mild steel or galvanised containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Avoid strong bases. ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous ▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0. ▶ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces. ▶ The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid	1 mg/m3 / --- ppm	1 mg/m3 / --- ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid, (thoracic fraction++))	0.2 mg/m3	0.6 mg/m3	Not Available	T20, strong acid mists only

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Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid (strong acid mist exposure, only)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - (English)	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid, (thoracic fraction)	0.2 mg/m3	0.6 mg/m3	Not Available	Schedule R, strong acid mists only
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV Basis: pulmonary function. A2 = as contained in strong inorganic acid mists
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pulm func
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfuric acid	Not Available	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid, Thoracic	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(M) - refers to sulfuric acid contained in strong inorganic acid mists.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sulfuric acid	80 mg/m3	15 mg/m3
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PE	A
PVC	A
SARANEX-23	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type E-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	E-AUS P2	-	E-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	E-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	E-2 P2	E-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless, oily, dense, HIGHLY CORROSIVE liquid. Faint acid odour. Material is a powerful oxidising and dehydrating agent causing rapid human tissue destruction on contact. Concentrated acid is very exothermic (generates heat) when mixed with water. DANGER: Adding water to acid will cause violent steam explosion, scattering corrosive acid. Always add acid slowly to water. Mixes with water and alcohol in all proportions. Available in technical, pure and analytical grades		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.6-1.84 @ 15
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	0.9	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	3-10	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	315-338	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Non Vol. @ 38C	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available

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Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available.
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.133 @ 146C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	1
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.40	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects; these may be fatal.</p> <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with oedema. Mists are highly irritating to eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory tract and high mist concentrations may lead to pulmonary oedema.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Topical application of a 10% solution to skin on the scapula or waist produces only negligible evidence of irritation.</p>
Eye	<p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid can cause cancer.</p>

SULFURIC ACID WITH >51% ACID	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.018 mg/L/8hr ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.32 mg/L/2hr ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.51 mg/L/2hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg ^[2]	
sulfuric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.018 mg/L/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.32 mg/L/2hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.51 mg/L/2hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg ^[2]	

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Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

SULFURIC ACID	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:</p>
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✔	Carcinogenicity	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
sulfuric acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	=42.5mg/L	1
sulfuric acid	EC50	240	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5000mg/L	4
sulfuric acid	LC50	96	Fish	=8mg/L	1
sulfuric acid	NOEC	1560	Fish	0.025mg/L	2
sulfuric acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (TDG)

UN number	1830	
UN proper shipping name	SULFURIC ACID with more than 51% acid; or SULPHURIC ACID with more than 51% acid	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	1 L
	ERAP Index	3 000

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1830	
UN proper shipping name	Sulphuric acid with more than 51% acid	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L

SULFURIC ACID WITH >51% ACID

Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1830	
UN proper shipping name	SULPHURIC ACID with more than 51% acid	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Sulphuric acid	Y	3

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

SULFURIC ACID(7664-93-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada - (English)

Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits

Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits

Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits - Carcinogens

Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (French)

Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits

Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Designated Chemical Substances

Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment (English)

Canada Forensic Identification Services Chemical Carcinogenicity Evaluation - Table 1 - Chemicals Considered for Assessment (French)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water; sulfuric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water)

Continued...

Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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