

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID

1.IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of vitriol; Babcock acid; sulphuric acid) CAS No.: 7664-93-9 Molecular Weight: 98.07 Chemical Formula: H ₂ SO ₄ in H ₂ O
Company	SRI BALAJI ACIDS AND SOLVENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component Name	CAS NO.	Conc. (% w/w)
Sulphuric Acid	7664-93-9	75- 85 %

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR CONTACTED WITH SKIN. HARMFUL IF INHALED. AFFECTS TEETH. WATER REACTIVE. CANCER HAZARD. STRONG INORGANIC ACID MISTS CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID CAN CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Health Rating: 3 - Severe (Poison)

Flammability Rating: 0 - None

Reactivity Rating: 3 - Severe (Water Reactive)

Contact Rating: 4 - Extreme (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation: Inhalation produces damaging effects on the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose and throat, and labored breathing. May cause lung edema, a medical emergency.

Ingestion: Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach, leading to death. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow ingestion or skin contact. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Skin Contact: Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur. Circulatory collapse with

clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow skin contact or ingestion. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Eye Contact: Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue burns. Can cause blindness.

Chronic Exposure: Long-term exposure to mist or vapors may cause damage to teeth. Chronic exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid is a cancer hazard.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician immediately.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Excess acid on skin can be neutralized with a 2% solution of bicarbonate of soda. Call a physician immediately.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Call a physician immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire: Concentrated material is a strong dehydrating agent. Reacts with organic materials and may cause ignition of finely divided materials on contact.

Explosion: Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Do not use water on material. However,

water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Structural firefighter's protective clothing is ineffective for fires involving this material. Stay away from sealed containers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Neutralize with alkaline material (soda ash, lime), then absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer!

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area with acid resistant floors and good drainage. Protect from physical damage. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat, water, and incompatible materials. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. When diluting, always add the acid to water; never add water to the acid. When opening metal containers, use non-sparking tools because of the possibility of hydrogen gas being present. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits:

For Sulfuric Acid:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 1 mg/m³ (TWA).

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 1 mg/m³ (TWA), 3 mg/m³ (STEL)

Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved) If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge and dust/mist filter may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear oily liquid.

Odor: Odorless.

Solubility: Miscible with water, liberates much heat.

Specific Gravity: 1.40 (50%), 1.07 (10%)

pH: 1 N solution (ca. 5% w/w) = 0.3; 0.1 N solution (ca. 0.5% w/w) = 1.2; 0.01 N solution (ca. 0.05% w/w) = 2.1. % Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F): No information found.

Boiling Point: ca. 290C (ca. 554F) (decomposes at 340C)

Melting Point: 3C (100%), -32C (93%), -38C (78%), -64C (65%).

Vapor Density (Air=1): 3.4

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 1 @ 145.8C (295F)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): No information found.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Concentrated solutions react violently with water, spattering and liberating heat.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Toxic fumes of oxides of sulfur when heated to decomposition. Will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Reacts with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas, and with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide respectively.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Water, potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, sodium, lithium, bases, organic material, halogens, metal acetylides, oxides and hydrides, metals (yields hydrogen gas), strong oxidizing and reducing agents and many other reactive substances.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, moisture, incompatibles.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION :

Toxicological Data: Oral rat LD50: 2140 mg/kg; inhalation rat LC50: 510 mg/m³/2H; standard Draize, eye rabbit, 250 ug (severe); investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

Carcinogenicity: Cancer Status: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid" as a known human carcinogen, (IARC category 1). This classification applies only to mists containing sulfuric acid and not to sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate: When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by wet deposition. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by dry deposition.

Environmental Toxicity: LC50 Flounder 100 to 330 mg/l/48 hr aerated water/Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC50 Shrimp 80 to 90 mg/1/48 hr aerated water/Conditions of bioassay not specified; LC50 Prawn 42.5 ppm/48 hr salt water/Conditions of bioassay not specified. This material may be toxic to aquatic life.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a approved incinerator or disposed in a approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION (REGULATORY)

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID (WITH NOT MORE THAN 51% ACID)

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN2796

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: SULPHURIC ACID (WITH NOT MORE THAN 51% ACID)

Hazard Class: 8

UN/NA: UN2796

15. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Ratings: Health: **3** Flammability: **0** Reactivity: **0**

Label Hazard Warning:

DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR CONTACTED WITH SKIN. HARMFUL IF INHALED. AFFECTS TEETH. CANCER HAZARD. STRONG INORGANIC ACID MISTS CONTAINING SULFURIC ACID CAN CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not breathe mist.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Label First Aid:

In all cases call a physician immediately. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before re-use. Excess acid on skin can be neutralized with a 2% bicarbonate of soda solution. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Product Use:

Laboratory Reagent.

Disclaimer

The above information is intended to give general health and safety guidance on the storage and transport of the substance or product to which it relates. The requirement or recommendation of any relevant site or working procedure, system or policy in force or arising from any risk assessment involving the substance or product shall take precedence over any of the guidance contained in this safety data sheet where there is a difference in the information given. The information provided in this safety data sheet is accurate at the date of revision, and will be updated as and when appropriate. Sri Balaji Acids and Solvents Private Limited , India assumes no legal responsibility for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product