Material Safety Data Sheet

Sulfuric acid 90-98%

ACC# 22350

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Sulfuric acid 90-98%

Synonyms: Hydrogen sulfate; Oil of vitriol; Vitriol brown oil; Mattling acid; Battery acid; Sulphuric acid; Electrolyte acid; Dihydrogen sulfate; Spirit of sulfur; Chamber acid.

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid	90-98	231-639-5

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear colorless to yellow liquid.
Danger! Causes eye and skin burns. Causes digestive and respiratory tract burns. May be fatal if mist inhaled. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid may cause cancer. Concentrated sulfuric acid reacts violently with water and many other substances under certain conditions. May cause lung damage. Hygroscopic (absorbs moisture from the air). Corrosive to metal.
Target Organs: Lungs, teeth, eyes, skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes severe eye burns. May cause irreversible eye injury. May cause blindness. May cause permanent corneal opacification. The severity of injury depends on the concentration of the solution and the duration of exposure.
Skin: Causes skin burns. The severity of injury depends on the concentration of the solution and the duration of exposure.
Ingestion: May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes gastrointestinal tract burns.
Inhalation: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract with burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and pulmonary edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Because its vapor pressure is negligible, it exists in the air only as a mist or spray. Exposure may impair lung function and cause mucostasis (reduced mucous clearance).
Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause nosebleeds, nasal congestion, erosion of the teeth, perforation of the nasal septum, chest pain and bronchitis. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. Effects may be delayed. Workers chronically exposed to sulfuric acid mists may show various lesions of the skin, tracheobronchitis, stomatitis, conjunctivitis, or gastritis. Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for a t least 15 minutes. Get medical aid immediately.
Skin: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical aid immediately. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: POISON material. If inhaled, get medical aid immediately. Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Notes to Physician: Monitor arterial blood gases, chest x-ray, and pulmonary function tests if respiratory tract irritation or respiratory depression is evident. Treat dermal irritation or burns with standard topical therapy. Effects may be delayed. Do NOT use sodium bicarbonate in an attempt to neutralize the acid.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Substance is noncombustible. Contact with water can cause violent liberation of heat and splattering of the material. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Strong dehydrating agent, which may cause ignition of finely divided materials on contact. Oxides of sulfur may be produced in fire.
Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. Do NOT get water inside containers. If water is used, care should be taken, since it can generate heat and cause spattering if applied directly to sulfuric acid.
Flash Point: Not applicable.
Autoignition Temperature: Not available.
Explosion Limits, Lower: Not available.
Upper: Not available.
NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 3; Flammability: 0; Instability: 2; Special Hazard: -W-

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
Spills/Leaks: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Carefully scoop up and place into appropriate disposal container. Provide ventilation. Do not get water inside containers. Cover with dry earth, dry sand, or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading and contact with water.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not allow water to get into the container because of violent reaction. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Discard contaminated shoes. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe spray or mist. Do not use with metal spatula or other metal items. Inform laundry personnel of contaminant's hazards.
Storage: Do not store near combustible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Do not store near alkaline substances. Store protected from moisture. Ideally, sulfuric acid should be stored in isolation from all other chemicals in an approved acid or corrosives safety cabinet.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Use a corrosion-resistant ventilation system.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Sulfuric acid	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (thoracic fraction)	1 mg/m3 TWA 15 mg/m3 IDLH	1 mg/m3 TWA

OSHA Vacated PELs: Sulfuric acid: 1 mg/m3 TWA

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield.

Skin: Wear neoprene gloves, apron, and/or clothing. Viton gloves are recommended.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: oily - clear colorless to yellow

Odor: odorless

pH: 0.3 (1N solution)

Vapor Pressure: < 0.001 mm Hg @ 20 deg C

Vapor Density: 3.38 (air=1)

Evaporation Rate: Slower than ether.

Viscosity: 21 mPas @ 25 C

Boiling Point: 290 - 338 deg C

Freezing/Melting Point:10 deg C

Decomposition Temperature:340 deg C

Solubility: Soluble in water with much heat

Specific Gravity/Density:1.84

Molecular Formula:H2SO4
Molecular Weight:98.07

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Sulfuric acid reacts vigorously, violently or explosively with many organic and inorganic chemicals and with water.
Conditions to Avoid: Excess heat, exposure to moist air or water, Note: Use great caution in mixing with water due to heat evolution that causes explosive spattering. Always add the acid to water, never the reverse..
Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Metals, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, bases, acrylonitrile, chlorates, finely powdered metals, nitrates, perchlorates, permanganates, epichlorohydrin, aniline, carbides, fulminates, picrates, organic materials, flammable liquids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxides of sulfur.
Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:
CAS# 7664-93-9: WS5600000
LD50/LC50:
CAS# 7664-93-9:
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 250 ug Severe;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 320 mg/m3/2H;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 320 mg/m3;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 510 mg/m3/2H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 510 mg/m3;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 2140 mg/kg;
.

Carcinogenicity:
CAS# 7664-93-9:

- **ACGIH:** A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen (contained in strong inorganic acid mists)
- **California:** carcinogen, initial date 3/14/03 (listed as Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid).
- **NTP:** Known carcinogen (listed as Strong inorganic acid mists containing s).
- **IARC:** Group 1 carcinogen

Epidemiology: Workers exposed to industrial sulfuric acid mist showed a statistical increase in laryngeal cancer. This suggests a possible relationship between carcinogenesis and inhalation of sulfuric acid mist.
Teratogenicity: Sulfuric acid was not teratogenic in mice and rabbits, but was slightly embryotoxic in rabbits (a minor, rare skeletal variation). The animals were exposed to 5 and 20 mg/m3 for 7 hr/day throughout pregnancy. Slight maternal toxicity was present at the highest dose in both species.
Reproductive Effects: No information found
Mutagenicity: There are no mutagenicity studies specifically of sulfuric acid. However, there are established effects of reduced pH in mutagenicity testing, as would be caused by sulfuric acid. These effects are an artifact of low pH and are not necessarily due to biological effects of sulfuric acid itself.
Neurotoxicity: No information found
Other Studies:

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 49 mg/L; 48Hr; TLm (tap water @ 20C)
Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 24.5 ppm; 48Hr; TLm (fresh water)

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3.

Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
Hazard Class:	8	8
UN Number:	UN1830	UN1830
Packing Group:	II	II

Section 15 - Additional Information

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.