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Infosafe No™ 3CHCB Issue Date : March 2016 RE-ISSUED by ACR

Product Name: SULFURIC ACID 0.1-4.9%

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

SULFURIC ACID 0.1-4.9%

Identifier

Company Name AUSTRALIAN CHEMICAL REAGENTS (ACR) (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street Gillman

S.A. 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Tel: (08) 8440 2000 Number Fax: (08) 8440 2001 Recommended use Laboratory reagent.

of the chemical and restrictions on use

Other Names <u>Name</u> <u>Product Code</u>

Sulphuric acid 1% v/v	3528
Sulphuric Acid 0.01N	0077
Sulphuric Acid 0.02N	0078
Sulphuric Acid 0.03N	0915
Sulphuric Acid 0.04N	0822
Sulphuric Acid 0.05N	5289
Sulphuric Acid 0.125N	0080
Sulphuric Acid 0.15N	2953
Sulphuric Acid 0.16N	2774
Sulphuric Acid 0.18N	4022
Sulphuric Acid 0.1N	0079
Sulphuric Acid 0.25N	3137
Sulphuric Acid 0.2N	0081
Sulphuric Acid 0.4N	3266
Sulphuric Acid 0.5N	0082
Sulphuric Acid 0.83%	5799

Other Information

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Australian Chemical Reagents (ACR) is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

of the

substance/mixture

Signal Word (s) WARNING

Hazard Statement

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

(s)

Pictogram (s) Corrosion

Print Date: 3/01/2018 CS: 1.7.2





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Precautionary

P234 Keep only in original container.

statement -Prevention

Precautionary P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

statement -Response

P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Precautionary

statement - Storage

Precautionary P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

statement -**Disposal**

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Liquid

Characterization

Ingredients CAS Name **Proportion Hazard Symbol Risk Phrase**

> 7732-18-5 95-99.9 % Water

> Sulphuric acid 7664-93-9 0.1-4.9 % С R35

4. First-aid measures

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not Inhalation

breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Seek medical advice.

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until Eye contact

advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical

advice if effects persist.

Maintain eyewash fountain and normal washroom facilities in work area. **First Aid Facilities**

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764

766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion **Products**

Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including toxic oxides of sulfur (SOx). Contact with most metals (such as aluminium, tin, lead and zinc) causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas (H2). However, the risk is reduced due to the weaker concentration of sulfuric acid present. Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire. No limitations to the type of

extinguishing media.

Specific hazards

Specific Methods

Material does not burn. Runoff may pollute waterways.

arising from the chemical

Hazchem Code 2R

Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform. Precautions in

connection with Fire

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal Neutralize with dilute sodium hydroxide, lime or sodium carbonate.

Personal **Precautions** Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods -**Small Spillages**

Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled

drum or overdrum.

Environmental Prevent from entering into drains, ditches, rivers or the sea.

Precautions

7. Handling and storage





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Precautions for Safe Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. May corrode metallic surfaces.

Handling

storage, including

Conditions for safe Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

any

incompatabilities

Corrosive in presence of aluminium, zinc, stainless steel(304), stainless steel(316), copper. Moderate Corrosiveness

corrosive effect on bronze.

Storage Regulations Refer Australian Standard AS 3780-1994 'The storage and handling of corrosive substances'.

Storage

Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).

Temperatures

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Sulphuric acid

Occupational Name exposure limit

values

<u>mg/m3</u> mg/m3 **Footnote** ppm ppm

STEL

TWA

Other Exposure Information

A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Sulphuric acid (Safe Work Aust) of 1 mg/m³. The corresponding STEL level is 3 mg/m3. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate

Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted engineering controls average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further

information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory **Protection**

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

Eye Protection Hand Protection The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336. Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: NR latex, vinyl and nitrile. Good: Neoprene gloves

Personal Protective Equipment

Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Liquid Form

Appearance Clear, colourless liquid.

Odour Odourless.

May start to solidify at -0.1 °C based on data for: water. **Melting Point**

~100°C **Boiling Point** Solubility in Water Miscible.

Solubility in Organic Insoluble in methanol, diethyl ether, n-octanol (0.5%).

Solvents





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Approx. 1 **Specific Gravity**

pН Acidic; pH of 0.01 N solution (~0.05%): 2.1; pH of 0.1 N solution (~0.5%): 1.2; pH of 1.0 N solution

(~5.0%): 0.3.

Non combustible material. **Flammability**

Molecular Weight Sulfuric acid 98.08

10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under normal temperatures, pressures and conditions of use and storage. **Chemical Stability**

Conditions to Avoid Metals, excess heat, extremes of temperature, direct sunlight, combustible materials, organic materials,

oxidizers, amines, bases, and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, alkali compounds, ammonia, alkali hydroxide solutions, metals,

metal alloys, organic solvents, permanganates. **Materials**

Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including toxic oxides of sulfur (SOx). Contact with most **Hazardous** metals (such as aluminium, tin, lead and zinc) causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen **Decomposition**

gas (H2). However, the risk is reduced due to the weaker concentration of sulfuric acid present. **Products** Possibility of Flammable hydrogen gas is generated by the action of the acid on most metals (i.e. lead, copper, tin,

hazardous reactions zinc, aluminium, etc.).

Reacts with alkali metals and alkaline earth metals.

Hazardous Will not occur.

Polymerization

Inhalation

Skin

11. Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet **Toxicology** Information and the product label. If mishandled or overexposed to this product the following symptonm or effects

may occur.

Ingestion of this product may cause irritation and possible burns of mucous membranes in the mouth. Ingestion

pharynx, oesophagus, and gastrointestinal tract, causing nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In severe cases, may cause severe and permanent damage to the oesophagus and digestive tract, perforation of the stomach, gastrointestinal bleeding, oedema of the glottis, necrosis and scarring, and sudden circulatory collapse (similar to acute inhalation). It may also cause systemic toxicity with acidosis.

Inhalation of product vapours may cause severe irritation and possible burns of the mucous membranes

of the nose, throat and respiratory system, with sore throat, coughing, and shortness of breath. May causes irritation to skin and mucous membranes, and possible skin burns and strong corrosive

effect on skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and pain.

Causes eye irritation and possible severe eye burns and strong corrosive effect. Symptoms may include

Eye

tearing, blurred vision, redness, stinging, pain, and burns to eye tissue.

Eve Irritation: Application of a 1% solution caused tissue death (necrosis) in rabbits. Application of a 5% Serious eve damage/irritation solution, rinsed with water, caused clouding of the cornea and irritation in rabbits which cleared within 7

days.

Eve irritation/Corrosion, rabbit, US.FHSA Fed. Reg. Vol 38 (187) Part II and 16 CFR 1500.42 (1973) and

Draize method (1944), Sulfuric acid 5%: moderate irritant.

Respiratory Irritation Human volunteers exposed to sulfuric acid for 5-15 minutes noticed no odour, or irritation below 1

mg/m³. All volunteers noticed the exposure at 3 mg/m³ and at 5 mg/m³ some people found it objectionable. A deep breath usually produced coughing and respiratory changes were reported.

Tolerance to sulfuric acid can occur.

In another study, volunteers exposed to high levels (39 mg/m³ dry mist and 21 mg/m³ wet mist sulfuric acid) for 1/2-1 hour reported severe symptoms of irritation of the upper airways and signs of bronchial obstruction. These symptoms persisted for several days in two volunteers. Occupational exposure to

sulfuric acid fumes in a closed space, produced injury to the upper airways, and fluid accumulation and bleeding in the lungs to one worker. Most lung function tests had returned to normal after 6 weeks. Skin irritation study: Result: not irritating. Remark: Comparative study in rats, rabbits and humans,

abraded and non-abraded skin. This study demonstrated non-irritancy of 10% aqueous H2S04. corrosion/irritation 10% solutions of sulfuric acid appear not to be irritating to the skin in difference species:

> Species, Test Type: Rabbit, Guinea-pig, Human, Skin irritation test on abraded and intact skin, Ref. (year): 135 (1975), Protocol: FDA, FSHA, Federal register V37, 1972, Doses: 0.5 ml of sulfuric acid, 10

% Result: Not irritating.

Species, Test Type: Rabbit, Human, Standard Skin irritation Test and Hill top Chambers Test, Ref. (year): 134 (1990), Protocol: Code of Federal Regulation, DOT 1986 (Rabbit) and 1988 (Human) + Hill top Chamber, Doses: 0.4 or 0.5 ml of sulfuric acid 10 % in standard test, 0.2 ml of sulfuric acid 10 % in Chamber, Result: Not irritating.





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12. Ecological information

Ecological Information No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and

Harmful effect due to pH shift. Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not **Ecotoxicity**

available.

The following applies to sulfuric acid in general: Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Toxic effect on fish

and algae. Caustic even in diluted form. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Endangers

drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities. Neutralisation possible in

waste water treatment plants.

Bioaccumulative

Potential

An enrichment in organisms should not be expected.

Short Summary of Assessment of

When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the air, this material may be removed form the atmosphere to a moderate extent by

wet and dry deposition. **Environmental**

Impact

Environmental Protection

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

Acute Toxicity -

Daphnia magna EC50: 29 mg/l /24 h (pure substance).

Daphnia

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal

Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

Considerations **Waste Disposal**

Neutralise remaining product with lime, soda ash or sodium bicarbonate, adjusting pH to 6-8. Flush to

sewer as greatly diluted solution.

14. Transport information

U.N. Number

2796

UN proper shipping SULFURIC ACID

name

Transport hazard

class(es)

Hazchem Code Packaging Method

2R 3.8.8

Packing Group EPG Number

Ш

IERG Number

8A1 37

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule

16. Other Information

Literature References 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 15', Commonwealth of Australia, November 2016.

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Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide',

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.





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Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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Empirical Formula & H2SO4

Structural Formula

...End Of MSDS...

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