Material Safety Data Sheet

Sulphuric (Sulfuric) Acid Conc 48 - 51% (RXSOL-19-1104-050)

1. Product and Company Identifaction

Product Name	**RXSOL-16-1022-040**
Product Type	Sulphuric (Sulfuric) Acid 40 Kg

Company Details:

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL
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2. Composition / informationon ingredients

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	48 - 51%

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Sulfuric acid: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2140 mg/kg [Rat.]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 510 mg/m 2 hours [Rat]. 320 mg/m 2 hours [Mouse].

3. Hazards Identification

Potential Acute ealth Effects:

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion, of inhalation. Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severe over-exposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, lungs, heart, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, eyes, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection. Repeated exposure to a highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:	Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention 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. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used.Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Skin Contact:	Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention
Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Serious Inhalation:	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear
Serious Ingestion:	Not available.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flammability of the Product:	Non-flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Flash Points:	Not applicable
Flammable Limits	Not applicable
Products of Combustion	Products of combustion are not available since material is non-flammable. However, products of decompostion include fumes of oxides of sulfur. Will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Reacts with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas. Reacts with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide respectively.
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:	Combustible materials
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:	Risks of explosion of the product in presence of mechanical impact: Not available. Risks of explosion of the product in presence of static discharge: Not available. Slightly explosive in presence of oxidizing materials
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:	Not applicable
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:	Metal acetylides (Monocesium and Monorubidium), and carbides ignite with concentrated sulfuric acid. White Phosphorous + boiling Sulfuric acid or its vapor ignites on contact. May ignite other combustible materials. May cause fire when sulfuric acid is mixed with Cyclopentadiene, cyclopentanone oxime, nitroaryl amines, hexalithium disilicide, phorphorous (III) oxide, and oxidizing agents such as chlorates, halogens, permanganates

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:	Mixtures of sulfuric acid and any of the following can explode: p-nitrotoluene, pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, perchlorates, alcohols with strong hydrogen peroxide, ammonium tetraperoxychromate, mercuric nitrite, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate with potassium chloride, carbides, nitro compounds, nitrates, carbides, phosphorous, iodides, picratres, fulminats, dienes, alcohols (when heated) Nitramide decomposes explosively on contact with concentrated sulfuric acid. 1,3,5-Trinitrosohexahydro-1,3,5-triazine + sulfuric acid causes explosive decompositon

6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill	Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate
Large Spill	Corrosive liquid. Poisonous liquid. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions:	Keep locked up.. Keep container dry. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture. May corrode metallic surfaces. Store in a metallic or coated fiberboard drum using a strong polyethylene inner package
Storage	Hygroscopic. Reacts. violently with water. Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 23°C (73.4°F).

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Engineering Controls	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location
Personal Protection	Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots
Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.
Exposure Limits	TWA: 1 STEL: 3 (mg/m3) [Australia] Inhalation TWA: 1 (mg/m3) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1 STEL: 3 (mg/m3) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] Inhalation TWA: 1 (mg/m3) from NIOSH [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1 (mg/m3) [United Kingdom (UK)]Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state and appearance	Liquid. (Thick oily liquid.)
Odor	Odorless, but has a choking odor when hot.
Taste	Marked acid taste. (Strong.)
Molecular Weight	98.08 g/mole
Color	Colorless
pH (1% soln/water)	Acidic
Boiling Point	270°C (518°F) - 340 deg. C Decomposes at 340 deg. C
Melting Point	35°C (-31°F) to 10.36 deg. C (93% to 100% purity)
Critical Temperature	Not available
Specific Gravity	1.84 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	Not available
Vapor Density	3.4 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available
Odor Threshold	Not available
Water/Oil Dist. Coeff	Not available
Ionicity (in Water)	Not available
Dispersion Properties	See solubility in water
Solubility	Easily soluble in cold water. Sulfuric is soluble in water with liberation of much heat. Soluble in ethyl alcohol

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	The product is stable
Instability Temperature	Not available
Conditions of Instability	Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, excess heat, combustible material materials, organic materials, exposure to moist air or water, oxidizers, amines, bases. Always add the acid to water, never the reverse
Incompatibility with various substances	Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture.
Corrosivity	Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminum, of copper, of stainless steel(316). Highly corrosive in presence of stainless steel(304). Non-corrosive in presence of glass

Special Remarks on Reactivity	Hygroscopic. Strong oxidizer. Reacts violently with water and alcohol especially when water is added to the product. Incompatible (can react explosively or dangerously) with the following: ACETIC ACID, ACRYLIC ACID, AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, CRESOL, CUMENE, DICHLOROETHYL ETHER, ETHYLENE CYANOHYDRIN, ETHYLENEIMINE, NITRIC ACID, 2-NITROPROPANE, PROPYLENE OXIDE, SULFOLANE, VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE, DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, ETHYL ACETATE, ETHYLENE CYANOHYDRIN, ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER ACETATE, GLYOXAL, METHYL ETHYL KETONE, dehydrating agents, organic materials, moisture (water), Acetic anhydride, Acetone, cyanohydrin, Acetone+nitric acid, Acetone + potassium dichromate, Acetonitrile, Acrolein, Acrylonitrile, Acrylonitrile +water, Alcohols + hydrogen peroxide, ally compounds such as Allyl alcohol, and Allyl Chloride, 2-Aminoethanol, Ammonium hydroxide, Ammonium triperchromate, Aniline, Bromate + metals, Bromine pentafluoride, n-Butyraldehyde, Carbides, Cesium acetylene carbide, Chlorates, Cyclopentanone oxime, chlorinates, Chlorates + metals, Chlorine trifluoride, Chlorosulfonic acid, 2-cyano-4-nitrobenzenediazonium hydrogen sulfate, Cuprous nitride, p-chloronitrobenzene, 1,5-Dinitronaphthlene + sulfur, Diisobutylene, p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 1,3-Diazidobenzene, Dimethylbenzylcarbinol + hydrogen peroxide, Epichlorohydrin, Ethyl alcohol + hydrogen peroxide, Ethylene diamine, Ethylene glycol and other glycols, , Ethylenimine, Fulminates, hydrogen peroxide, Hydrochloric acid, Hydrofluoric acid, Iodine heptafluoride, Indane + nitric acid, Iron, Isoprene, Lithium silicide, Mercuric nitride, Mesityl oxide, Mercury nitride, Metals (powdered), Nitromethane, Nitric acid + glycerides, p-Nitrotoluene, Pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, Perchlorates, Perchloric acid, Permanganates + benzene, 1- Phenyl-2-methylpropyl alcohol + hydrogen peroxide, Phosphorus, Phosphorus isocyanate, Picrates, Potassium tert-butoxide, Potassium chlorate, Potassium Permanganate and other permanganates, halogens, amines, Potassium Permanganate + Potassium chloride, Potassium Permanganate + water, Propiolactone (beta)-, Pyridine, Rubidium aceteylene carbide, Silver permanganate, Sodium, Sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, Steel, styrene monomer, toluene + nitric acid, Vinyl acetate, Thalium (I) azidodithiocarbonate, Zinc chlorate, Zinc Iodide, azides, carbonates, cyanides, sulfides, sulfites, alkali hydrides, carboxylic acid anhydrides, nitriles, olefinic organics, aqueous acids, cyclopentadiene, cyano-alcohols, metal acetylides, Hydrogen gas is generated by the action of the acid on most metals (i.e. lead, copper, tin, zinc, aluminum, etc.). Concentrated sulfuric acid oxidizes, dehydrates, or sulfonates most organic compounds
Special Remarks on Corrosivity	Non-corrosive to lead and mild steel, but dillute acid attacks most metals. Attacks many metals releasing hydrogen. Minor corrosive effect on bronze. No corrosion data on brass or zinc
Polymerization	Will not occur

11. Toxicological information

Routes of Entry	through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Toxicity to Animals	WARNING: THE LC50 VALUES HEREUNDER ARE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF A 4-HOUR EXPOSURE. Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 2140 mg/kg [Rat.]. Acute toxicity of the vapor (LC50): 320 mg/m3 2 hours [Mouse]
Chronic Effects on Humans:	CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH. May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, heart, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, eyes, teeth
Other Toxic Effects on Humans	Extremely hazardous in case of inhalation (lung corrosive). Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of ingestion
pecial Remarks on Toxicity to Animals	Not available.
Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans	Mutagenicity: Cytogenetic Analysis: Hamster, ovary = 4mmol/L Reproductive effects: May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data. Developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal) in rabbits at a dose of 20 mg/m3 for 7 hrs.(RTECS) Teratogenecity: neither embryotoxic, fetoxic, nor teratogenetic in mice or rabbits at inhaled doses producing some maternal toxicity.

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans	Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Continued contact can cause tissue necrosis. Eye: Causes severe eye irritation and burns. May cause irreversible eye injury. Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes gastrointestial tract burns. May cause perforation of the stomach, GI bleeding, edema of the glottis, necrosis and scarring, and sudden circulatory collapse(similar to acute inhalation). It may also cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. Inhalation: May cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes with sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, and delayed lung edema. Causes chemical burns to the repiratory tract. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Cause corrosive action on mucous membranes. May affect cardiovascular system (hypotension, depressed cardiac output, bradycardia). Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, and scanty urine may follow. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death. May also affect teeth(changes in teeth and supporting structures - erosion, discoloration). Chronic Potential Health Effects: Inhalation: Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect behavior (muscle contraction or spasticity), urinary system (kidney damage), and cardiovascular system, heart (ischemic heart leisons), and respiratory system/lungs(pulmonary edema, lung damage), teeth (dental discoloration, erosion). Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, an allergic skin reaction

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 49 mg/l 48 hours [bluegill/sunfish].
BOD5 and COD	Not available
Products of Biodegradation	Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise
Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation	The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.
Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation	Not available

13. Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal	Sulfuric acid may be placed in sealed container or absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or a similar material. It may also be diluted and neutralized. Be sure to consult with local or regional authorities (waste regulators) prior to any disposal. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

14. Transport information

DOT Classification	Class 8: Corrosive material
Identification	Sulfuric acid UNNA: 1830 PG: II
Special Provisions for Transport	Not available

15. Regulatory information

Federal and State Regulations	Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Sulfuric acid New York release reporting list: Sulfuric acid Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Sulfuric acid Pennsylvania RTK: Sulfuric acid Minnesota: Sulfuric acid Massachusetts RTK: Sulfuric acid New Jersey: Sulfuric acid California Director's List of Hazardous Substances (8 CCR 339): Sulfuric acid Tennessee RTK: Sulfuric acid TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sulfuric acid SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Sulfuric acid SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Sulfuric acid CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Sulfuric acid: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg
	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice (S26) After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water (S28) Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection (S37/39) Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets (S61)
Other Regulations	OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). EINECS: This product is on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
Other Classifications	
WHMIS (Canada):	CLASS D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS E: Corrosive liquid
DSCL (EEC)	R35- Causes severe burns. S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S30- Never add water to this product. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)
HMIS (U.S.A.):	
Health Hazard:	3
Fire Hazard	0
Reactivity	2
Personal Protection:	
National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):	
Health	
Flammability	
Reactivity	
Specific hazard	
Protective Equipment:	Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield

16. Other information

References	Material safety data sheet emitted by: la Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail du Québec. - The Sigma-Aldrich Library of Chemical Safety Data, Edition II. -Hawley, G.G.. The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11e ed., New York N.Y., Van Nostrand Reinold, 1987
Other Special Considerations	Not available

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