



P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302 + P361 + P354	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P354 + P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P316	Get emergency medical help immediately.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosion resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

**2.3 Other hazards** None

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Synonyms Dihydrogen sulfate, Dipping acid, Electrolyte acid, Mattling acid, Sulphuric acid.

CAS-No	EC-No	EC-Index-No	Formula	Molecular Weight	Weight %
7664-93-9	231-639-5	016-020-00-8	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98.08 g/mol	97.5 – 98.5

#### Hazardous ingredients according to WHS Regulations (Australia)

Component	Concentration	Classification
<b>Sulfuric acid</b>		
CAS-No 7664-93-9	97.5 – 98.5%	Corrosive to metals (Category 1), H290
EC-No 231-639-5		Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314
EC-Index-No 016-020-00-8		Serious eye damage (Category 1), H318

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapors. Keep patient warm. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing or under medical supervision. No artificial aspiration mouth to mouth or mouth to nose. Use suitable instruments/apparatus.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin with soap and water. Dab with polyethylene glycol 400. If signs of poisoning appear, treat as for inhalation. Obtain medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	If the substance has got into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	After swallowing: make victim drink water (two glasses at the most), avoid vomiting, risk of perforation. Immediately call in physician. Do not attempt to neutralize.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in section 2.2 and section 11

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not Available

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

In adaption to materials stored in the immediate neighborhood.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non-combustible. Ambient fire may liberate hazardous vapors. Hydrogen may form upon contact with metals (danger of explosion). The following may develop in event of fire: Sulfur oxide.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Do not stay in dangerous zone without self-contained breathing apparatus. In order to avoid contact with skin, keep a safety distance and wear suitable protective clothing.

### 5.4 Hazchem Code

2P

### 5.5 Further information

Contain escaping vapors with water. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering surface water or ground water.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Contain or absorb leaking liquid with sand or earth, consults an expert. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits. If substance has entered a water course or sewer or contaminated soil, advise police.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Spillage : soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel or chemical absorbent pads). Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits. Transfer to covered drums. Dispose of promptly.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see **Section 13**.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of good ventilation in the working area. The floor must be acid resistant. Suitable materials: generally resistant: Glass, Enamel. At lower temperatures: Polyethylene PE, Polyvinyl chloride, Polypropylene PP. At different concentrations and range of temperatures the resistance of metals may vary greatly. Before choosing materials of construction obtain specialized information. Unsuitable materials: non-noble metals. Do not leave container open. Avoid any contact when handling the substance.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat, water and incompatible materials. Requirements for containers, no metal containers.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure limit (Safe Work Australia)

TWA:	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
STEL:	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

The product should only be used in ventilation hoods and fans.

#### Individual protection measures (Personal protective equipment, PPE)

##### Eye/face protection

Goggles giving complete protection to eyes.

##### Skin protection

Chemical resistant apron / corrosive protective clothing, heavy duty work shoes.

Handle with gloves

- Full contact wears gloves from viton material.
- Splash contact wears gloves from butyl rubber material.

The select protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686 EEC and standard EN 374 derived from it.

##### Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Required when vapor/aerosols are generated filter P2 (EN 141 or EN 14387).

##### Environmental exposure controls

Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Form	Liquid
: Color	Colorless
Odour	Odorless
Odour Threshold	Not Available
pH	0.3 at 49g/l H <sub>2</sub> O 25°C
Melting point/range	-20°C
Boiling point/range	330°C
Flash point	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Available
Explosion limits: lower	Not Available
upper	Not Available
Vapor Pressure	~0.0001 hPa
Relative Vapor Density	~3.4
Density	1.84 g/ml at 20°C
Water solubility	Soluble at 20°C (caution, development of heat)
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not Available
Auto-Ignition temperature	Not Available
Decomposition Temperature	ca. 335 °C
Viscosity	24 mPa.s at 20°C
Explosive properties	Not Explosive
Oxidizing properties	Not Available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Unsuitable working materials: metals, metal alloys. Acts oxidizing with increasing temperature. Concentrated sulfuric acid can destroy organic substances by dehydration under charring.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion in contact with: combustible substances, potassium, potassium hydroxide, bases, sodium, sodium hydroxide, organic substances, water, hydrogen peroxide, acetic aldehyde, benzyl alcohol (heat), bromates, carbides, chlorates, chlorosulfonic acid, cyclopentadiene, diethylamine, alkaline earth hydroxides, hydrofluoric acid, fulminates, potassium tert-butoxide, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, sodium tetrahydroborate, sodium oxide, nitromethane, N-nitromethylamine, nitrotoluene, picrates, mercury nitride, nitric acid + organic substances, trinitrotoluene.

The substance can react dangerously with: aluminium, organic substances, reducing agents, nitric acid, acetonitrile, acrylonitrile, aminoethanol, conc. Ammonia, aniline, bromine pentafluoride, calcium hydride, p-chloronitrobenzene + sulfur trioxide (heat), chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen chloride + conc. sulfuric acid, 1,4-diazidobenzene, diethyl ether, p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, alkaline earth oxides, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, ethylene cyanohydrin, ethylenediamine, lithium silicide, highly flammable solvents, 4-methylpyridine, sodium carbonate, sodium thiocyanate, p-nitroacetanilide (heat), p-nitroaniline (heat), p-nitroaniline sulfate (heat), p-nitroanilinesulfonic acid (heat), m-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, phosphorus red and white, phosphorus trioxide, propene oxide, mercury, tetramethylbenzene, 1,2,4,5- tetrazine, water + conc. acid, sugar.

The substance polymerize in contact with: 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Strong heating.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, alkali compounds, ammonia, alkaline earth metals, alkaline earth compounds, alkalis, acid, combustible substances, organic solvents, halogenates, permanganate.  
Incompatible with various metals and metal alloys generates of sulfur oxide and Hydrogen gas.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Has a corrosive effect incompatible with metals, animals, vegetable tissues. Sulfur oxide, Hydrogen (Hazardous decomposition products from under contact with metals, danger of explosion).

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Not Available

#### Acute oral toxicity

Severe pain (risk of perforation), nausea, vomiting and diarrhorrhea. After a latency period of several weeks possibly pyloric stenosis.

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

Damage to the affected mucous membranes.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Severe burns with formation of scabs.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

Burns, corneal lesions.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

Not Available

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Bacterial mutagenicity; Ames test is negative.

**Carcinogenicity**

Not Available

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not Available

**Teratogenicity**

No teratogenic effect in animals experiments.

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure**

Not Available

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure**

Not Available

**Aspiration hazard**

Not Available

**Further information**

The product should be handled with the care usual when dealing with chemicals.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1 Toxicity**

Toxicity to daphnia

and other aquatic invertebrates

EC<sub>50</sub> Daphnia magna: 29 mg/l/24h (calculated on the pure substance)

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

Not Available

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

Not Available

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Not Available

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Toxic effect on fish and algae. Caustic even in diluted form. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Endanger drinking water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities. Neutralization possible in waste water treatment plants. Do not allow to enter waters, waste water or soil.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

#### Product

There are no uniform EC Regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. The disposal of the latter is regulated in the EC member countries through corresponding law and regulations. We recommend that you contact either the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste or burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

#### Contaminated packaging

Disposal in compliance with official regulations. Handle contaminated packaging as hazardous waste in the same way of the substance itself. If not officially specified differently, non-contaminated packaging may be treated like household waste or recycled.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Land Transport (ADR/RID)

UN Number	1830
UN proper shipping name	SULPHURIC ACID
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Hazchem Code	2P
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No
Special precautions for user	Yes

### Sea transport (IMDG)

UN Number	1830
UN proper shipping name	SULPHURIC ACID
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	Yes
EmS	F-A S-B

### Air transport (IATA)

UN Number	1830
UN proper shipping name	SULPHURIC ACID
Transport hazard class(es)	8
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No
Special precautions for user	No

### River transport (AND/ADNR)

(Not examined)

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

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

<b>Regulatory Information</b>	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	S6

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

### Recommended restrictions

Take notice of labels and safety data sheets for the working.

### Reference

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Labelling according to EC Directives 67/548 EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Transportation information according to Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations. Twelfth revised edition. United Nations.

Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance in Sankt Augustin/Germany,

Source: IFA for Databases on hazardous substances (GESTIS).

### Further information

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd Ph. (08) 8440 2000.

### Revision Date

01/06/2022

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