

**ComStar International Inc.**  
**I.P.C. Div., ComStar International Inc.**  
 20-45 12th STREET, COLLEGE POINT, NY 11356

10/23/92

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Sulfuric Acid**

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (800) 263-8502 SEXAVER CAT. NO. 87072

**HAZARD SUMMARY (29 CFR 1910.1200)**

Physical Hazards: Oxidizer, Water-reactive  
 Health Hazards: Corrosive

**1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

**PRODUCT NAME** SEXAVER Male Kieck Liquid Acid  
 Product Name: Sulfuric Acid Grades: Commercial (93.19/99/99%), Electrolytic  
 Chemical Name: Sulfuric Acid  
 Synonyms: Oil of Vitriol, Sulphuric Acid  
 Chemical Family: Inorganic acid  
 Molecular Formula: H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
 WHMIS Classification: Class E - Corrosive, Class D1A - Very Toxic  
 Product Use: Used in manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, other acids, metal pickling and petroleum processing.

**SHIPPING DESCRIPTION**

U.S. (Under D.O.T.) CANADA (Under T.C.)  
 Shipping Name: 60 Sulfuric Acid Shipping Name: Sulfuric Acid  
 Hazard Class: Corrosive Material Hazard Class: Corrosive, Class B (9.2)  
 Product Identification No: UN1830 Product Identification No (PIN): UN1830  
 Packing Group: II

**HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OF MATERIAL**

Hazardous Ingredients	%	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	CAS No.
Sulfuric Acid	50-100	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7664-93-8

**2. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical State: Liquid  
 Appearance And Odor: Commercial sulfuric acid is a clear to amber, heavy, oily liquid which may have a sharp penetrating SO<sub>2</sub> odor. Electrolytic grade is clear and odorless.  
 Odor Threshold: No data  
 Boiling Point: 95.19%: 270°C (529°F); 99%: 300°C (572°F); 99%: -1.1°C (30°F)  
 Melting/Freezing Point: 93.19%: -29.5°C (-21.1°F); 98%: 0.002 mmHg  
 Vapor Pressure at 40°C (104°F): 93.19%: 0.0016 mmHg; 98%: 1.8437  
 Specific Gravity at 45°C (60°F): 93.19%: 1.8354; 98%: 1.8437  
 Vapor Density: No data, not volatile at normal temperatures.  
 Bulk Density: Not applicable (see specific gravity).  
 Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
 Solubility: Miscible in all proportions in water. Also soluble in alcohol.  
 % Volatile by Volume: 0% at room temperature.  
 pH: 0.3 (1N solution at 25°C/77°F)

**Sulfuric Acid**

**3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**

Flash Point (method): Not applicable, product is non-flammable  
 Autoignition Temperature: Not combustible  
 Flammability Limits in air (%): UEL: Not applicable LEL: Not applicable  
 Fire Extinguishing Media: Use appropriate media to extinguish source of fire. Use water carefully (see below).

Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire involving small amount of combustibles may be smothered with suitable dry chemical. Use water on combustibles burning in vicinity of this material but use care; water applied directly will cause evolution of heat and cause spattering. Full protective equipment including a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

Other Fire or Explosion Hazards: Not flammable but highly reactive; capable of igniting finely divided combustible material on contact. Reacts violently with water and organic materials with evolution of heat. Extremely hazardous in contact with many materials, particularly carbonates, chlorates, fulminates, nitrates, picrates, powdered metals, releasing hydrogen. Hydrogen gas can accumulate to explosive concentrations inside confined spaces.

Sensitivity to Chemical Impact: No data  
 Rate of Burning: No data  
 Explosive Power: No data  
 Sensitivity to Static Discharge: No data

**4. REACTIVITY DATA**

Stability: Under Normal Conditions: Stable  
 Under Fire Conditions: Decomposes to SO<sub>2</sub>  
 Hazardous Polymerizations: Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid: Temperatures which may have a negative effect on the materials of construction used in equipment.

Materials to Avoid: Contact with organic materials such as chlorates, carbonates, fulminates and picrates may cause fire and explosions. Contact with metals may produce flammable hydrogen gas.

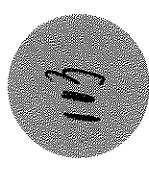
Hazardous Decomposition or Combustion Products: Toxic gases and vapors (e.g., sulfur dioxide, sulfuric acid vapors and sulfur trioxide) may be released when sulfuric acid decomposes.

**5. TOXICOLOGICAL AND HEALTH DATA**

Recommended Exposure Limits: ACGIH TLV-TWA (1987-88): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 OSHA PEL (PEL) (1988): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Toxicological Data: LD<sub>50</sub> (oral, rat) = 2140 mg/kg  
 LC<sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat) = 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs

Carcinogenicity Data: Although there are reports linking exposure to sulfuric acid to cancer, this product is not classified by NTP (National Toxicology Program), not regulated as carcinogenic by OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), and has not been evaluated by IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) or ACSIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists).



## Sulfuric Acid

**Reproductive Effects:** No information is available and no adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.

**Mutagenicity Data:** No information is available and no adverse mutagenic effects are anticipated.

**Teratogenicity Data:** No information is available and no adverse teratogenic effects are anticipated.

**Synergistic Materials:** None known

**Effects of exposure when:**

**Inhaled:** Mists and vapors may cause irritation of the eyes, nose and respiratory tract. May cause increased pulmonary resistance, transient cough and bronchoconstriction. Severe overexposure may result in lung collapse and pulmonary edema which can be fatal. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in impaired lung function and possible discoloration and necrosis of tooth.

**In contact with the skin:** Concentrated solution may cause pain and severe burns to the skin and brownish or yellow stains. Prolonged and repeated exposure to dilute solutions may cause irritation, redness, pain and drying and cracking of the skin.

**In contact with the eyes:** Immediate pain, severe burns and permanent corneal damage which may result in blindness.

**Ingested:** Severe burning and pain to the mouth, throat and abdomen. Vomiting, diarrhea and perforation of the esophagus and stomach lining may occur.

**Other Health Effects:** Corrosive effects on the skin and eyes may be delayed, and damage may occur without the sensation of onset of pain. Strict adherence to first aid measures following any exposure is essential.

### First Aid Procedures when:

**Inhaled:** Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped. Give Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing AND no pulse. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY.

**In contact with the skin:** Flush skin with running water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Start flushing while removing contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. Do not transport victim unless the recommended flushing period is completed or flushing can be continued during transport.

**In contact with the eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with running water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY. Do not transport victim until the recommended flushing period is completed unless flushing can be continued during transport.

**Ingested:** If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse out mouth and give 1/2 to 1 glass of water to dilute material. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more water. IMMEDIATELY contact local poison control center. Vomiting may need to be induced but should be directed by a physician or a poison control center. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to an emergency facility.

**Note to Physician:** Medical conditions that may be aggravated by exposure include asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other lung diseases and chronic nose, sinus or throat conditions. In the event of skin or eye contact, rapid and thorough flushing is essential.

### 8. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Recommendations listed in this section indicate the type of equipment which will provide protection against over exposure to this product. Conditions of use, adequacy of engineering or other control measures, and actual exposures will dictate the need for specific protective devices at your workplace.