

## Sulphuric Acid 35%

### Nowchem

Version No: 1.3  
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

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L.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Sulphuric Acid 35%
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	SULPHURIC ACID with not more than 51% acid or BATTERY FLUID, ACID
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	35% Sulphuric Acid Solution or Battery Acid.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Nowchem
<b>Address</b>	112A Albatross Road NSW Australia
<b>Telephone</b>	(02) 4421 4099
<b>Fax</b>	(02) 4421 4932
<b>Website</b>	www.nowchem.com.au
<b>Email</b>	sales@nowchem.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Nowchem
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	(02) 4421 4099
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	0413 809 255

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS


	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	4		
Reactivity	2		
Chronic	0		

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>Poisons Schedule</b>	6
<b>Classification <sup>[1]</sup></b>	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Metal Corrosion Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

## Sulphuric Acid 35%

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>DANGER</b>
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## Hazard statement(s)

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-93-9	33-37	<u>sulfuric acid</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> </ul>

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### Ingestion

- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- ▶ **If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.**
- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- ▶ Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- ▶ Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

#### INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

#### SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

#### EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of; sulfur oxides (SOx)

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- ▶ Wipe up.
- ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### Major Spills

Chemical Class:acidic compounds, inorganic  
For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
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#### LAND SPILL - SMALL

foamed glass - pillows	1	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
expanded mineral - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, W, P, DGC
foamed glass - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, W, P, DGC

#### LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

expanded mineral -particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
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foamed glass- particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, W, P, DGC
foamed glass - particulate	3	throw	skiploader	R, W, P, DGC

## Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R: Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces.</li> <li>▶ The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.</li> <li>▶ The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting 'bumping' can spatter the acid.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminum and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide.</li> <li>▶ Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>3</sub>), dithionites (SO<sub>2</sub>), and even carbonates.</li> <li>▶ Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.</li> <li>▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous</li> </ul> <p>Sulfuric acid :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ is a strong oxidiser</li> <li>▶ reacts with water or steam</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with many substances including reducing agents, combustible materials, organic substances, alkalis, ammonium tetrahydroxochromate, aniline, 1,2-ethanediamine, ethanolamine, isoprene, mesityl oxide, endo-norbornedicarboxylic acid ethyl ester, perchlorates, sodium carbonate, zinc chlorate</li> <li>▶ reacts, possibly causing ignition or explosion, with many substances, including non-oxidising mineral acids, organic acids, bases, reducing agents, acetic anhydride, acetone cyanohydrin, acetonitrile, acrolein, acrylates, acrylonitrile, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, substituted allyls, 2-aminoethanol, ammonium hydroxide, bromine pentafluoride, n-butyraldehyde, caprolactam solution, carbides, caesium acetylene carbide, chlorine trifluoride, chlorates, chlorosulfonic acid, cresols, cuprous nitride, diisobutylene, ethylene cyanohydrin, ethylene diamine, ethylene glycol, ethyleneimine, fulminates, glycols, hydrochloric acid, iodine heptafluoride, iron, isocyanates, ketones, lithium silicide, mercuric nitride, 2-methylacetonitrile, powdered metals, nitric acid, p-nitrotoluene, pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, perchloric acid, phenols, phosphorus, picrates, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate, beta-propiolactone, propylene oxide, pyridine, rubidium acetylene, silver permanganate, sodium, sodium chlorate, sodium hydroxide, styrene monomer, zinc phosphide</li> <li>▶ increases the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane</li> </ul>

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- ▶ incompatible with 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole, 2-aminothiazole, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, amides, organic anhydrides, isocyanate, vinyl acetate, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin
- ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- ▶ reacts with metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

##### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

##### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available

##### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sulfuric acid	80 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

##### MATERIAL DATA

NOTE: Detector tubes for sulfuric acid, measuring in excess of 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, are commercially available.

Based on controlled inhalation studies the TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of pulmonary irritation and incorporates a margin of safety so as to prevent injury to the skin and teeth seen in battery workers acclimatised to workplace concentrations of 16 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Experimental evidence in normal unacclimated humans indicates the recognition, by all subjects, of odour, taste or irritation at 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> or 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. All subjects reported these levels to be objectionable but to varying degrees.

#### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elbow length PVC gloves</li> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear Colourless Liquid		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.25 - 1.30

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<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	<1	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Non Flammable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Acidic corrosives produce respiratory tract irritation with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. In more severe exposures, pulmonary oedema may be evident either immediately or after a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum and cyanosis. Examination may reveal hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rates. Death, due to anoxia, may occur several hours after onset of the pulmonary oedema.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapours, fumes and aerosols.</p> <p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Oedema of the epiglottis may produce respiratory distress and possibly, asphyxia. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and a pronounced thirst may occur. More severe exposures may produce a vomitus containing fresh or dark blood and large shreds of mucosa. Shock, with marked hypotension, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin may be symptomatic of the exposure. Circulatory collapse may, if left untreated, result in renal failure. Severe cases may show gastric and oesophageal perforation with peritonitis, fever and abdominal rigidity. Stricture of the oesophageal, gastric and pyloric sphincter may occur as within several weeks or may be delayed for years. Death may be rapid and often results from asphyxia, circulatory collapse or aspiration of even minute amounts. Delayed deaths may be due to peritonitis, severe nephritis or pneumonia. Coma and convulsions may be terminal.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply vascularised and opaque resulting in blindness.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The impact of inhaled acidic agents on the respiratory tract depends upon a number of interrelated factors. These include physicochemical characteristics, e.g., gas versus aerosol; particle size (small particles can penetrate deeper into the lung); water solubility (more soluble agents are more likely to be removed in the nose and mouth). Given the general lack of information on the particle size of aerosols involved in occupational exposures to acids, it is difficult to identify their principal deposition site within the respiratory tract. Acid mists containing particles with a diameter of up to a few micrometers will be deposited in both the</p>

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upper and lower airways. They are irritating to mucous epithelia, they cause dental erosion, and they produce acute effects in the lungs (symptoms and changes in pulmonary function). Asthmatics appear to be at particular risk for pulmonary effects.

Sulphuric Acid 35%	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

sulfuric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.018 mg/L/8hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 0.32 mg/L/2hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.51 mg/L/2hr <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Sulphuric Acid 35%	Text
	for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH in vivo differ from exposures in vitro in that, in vivo, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than in vitro.
	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	☒	Carcinogenicity	☒
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	Reproductivity	☒
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☒	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☒
Mutagenicity	☒	Aspiration Hazard	☒

**Legend:** ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data required to make classification available  
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
sulfuric acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	=42.5mg/L	1
sulfuric acid	EC50	240	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5000mg/L	4
sulfuric acid	LC50	96	Fish	=8mg/L	1
sulfuric acid	NOEC	1560	Fish	0.025mg/L	2
sulfuric acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**Ecotoxicity:**

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

Sulfuric acid is soluble in water and remains indefinitely in the environment as sulfate.

Large discharges may contribute to the acidification of water and be fatal to aquatic life and soil micro-organisms. Large discharges may also contribute to the acidification of effluent treatment systems and injure sewage treatment organisms.

In water, sulfuric acid dissociates, and the sulfate anion may combine with other cations. In soil, the ions from sulfuric acid can adsorb to soil particles or leach into surface water and groundwater.

Sulfates can be taken up by plants and be incorporated into the parenchyma of the plant.

The ions (sulfate, hydrogen) can adsorb to soil particles or be converted to gases. Anaerobic bacteria in sediments and soil can reduce sulfate to sulfur and hydrogen sulfide.

Sulfates, including sulfuric acid, are removed from the air by both dry and wet deposition processes. Wet deposition processes including rain-out (a process that occurs within the clouds) and washout (removal by precipitation below the clouds) contribute to the removal of sulfate from the atmosphere. In the stratosphere, sulfuric acid aerosols have lifetimes of about 14 and 2.4 days at altitudes of 15 and 20 km, respectively. At cloud level, the residence time is about 6 days, with shorter residence times in surface air.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Continued...

## Sulphuric Acid 35%

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2796	
UN proper shipping name	SULPHURIC ACID with not more than 51% acid or BATTERY FLUID, ACID	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	1 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2796	
UN proper shipping name	Battery fluid, acid; Sulphuric acid with 51% or less acid	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable



## Sulphuric Acid 35%

Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	2796	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	SULPHURIC ACID with not more than 51% acid or BATTERY FLUID, ACID	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 L

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

## SULFURIC ACID(7664-93-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (sulfuric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC— TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC— STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

Continued...

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**Sulphuric Acid 35%**

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IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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