

Water Guard Inc. (WGI) Safety Data Sheet

Revision Date: May 29, 2015

Trade Name: SULFURIC ACID (6-93%)

CAS Number: 7664-93-9

Synonym: OIL OF VITRIOL, HYDROGEN SULFATE

Primary Use: Water Treatment Acid

Supplier: Water Guard Inc. Water Guard Inc.

1903 Herring Ave. P. O. Box 2226

Wilson, NC 27893 Wilson, NC 27894

24 Hour Emergency Assistance: General Assistance: [8 AM—5 PM (M-F EST)]

Afterhours (PERS) 1-800-633-8253 1-800-872-7665

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION: Skin Corrosion, Category IA

LABELING: See right:

SIGNAL WORD: Danger

HAZARD PICTOGRAM: Corrosive

HAZARD STATEMENT: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- ⇒ Do not breath dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
- ⇒ Wash hands, face and skin thoroughly after handling.
- ⇒ Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- ⇒ IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting.
- ⇒ IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- ⇒ Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- ⇒ IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- ⇒ Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- ⇒ Specific treatment (see on this label).
- ⇒ IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- ⇒ Dispose of contents/ container in full compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

OTHER HAZARDS: Extremely corrosive. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Severe

eyes and skin irritation. Possibility of damage to the upper respiratory tract and

lung tissues.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Strong acid. Highly toxic to plants and aquatic organisms

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3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	Concentration
SULFURIC ACID	7664-93-9	6-93%
WATER	7732-18-5	balance

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN:

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water, for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!

Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform person performing operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Discard contaminated leather goods.

EYE:

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!

INHALATION:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!

INGESTION:

If victim is conscious and alert, give 1-3 glasses of water to dilute stomach contents. Rinse mouth out with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting occurs keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty.

Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION!

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT

FLAMMABLE LIMITS

Not available

AUTOIGNITION TEMP

Not available

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Decomposes to form sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide.

FIRE HAZARD Not flammable EXPLOSION HAZARD Reacts with mo

Reacts with most metals (especially dilute concentrations): Hydrogen gas release (EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE, EXPLOSIVE). Risk of explosion if acid combined with water, organic materials or base solutions in enclosed spaces (Vacuum trucks, tanks). Mixing acids of different strengths can also pose an explosive risk in an

enclosed space/container.

EXINGUISHING MEDIA ERG (Emergency Response Guidebook): Guide 137

When material is not involved in fire, do not use water on material itself.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (CONT)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Small fire: Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish fire.

Large fire: Flood fire area with large quantities of water, while knocking down vapors with fog. If insufficient

water supply, knock down vapors only

Tank fire: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not get water

inside containers. Evacuate immediately if sound from safety vents or discoloration of tank. Stay

clear of tanks engulfed in fire.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Generates heat upon addition of water, with possibility of spattering. Wear full protective clothing. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. Neutralize run-off with sodium bicarbonate or soda ash to prevent corrosion of metals and formation of hydrogen gas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus if fumes or mists are present.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Review **Fire and Explosion Hazards** [Section #5]. Take immediate

steps to stop and contain release if possible.

CLEAN-UP METHODS: Soak up small spills with dry sand or diatomaceous earth. Contain large

spills and cautiously dilute and neutralize with lime or soda ash. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the

released product.

Notify local authorities and the National Response Center, if required. If the product is spilled and not recovered, or is recovered as a waste for treatment or disposal, the Reportable Quantity (US DOT) is 1,000 lbs

(based on the sulfuric acid content of the solution spilled).

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: See "Exposure Controls/Personal Protection" [Section #8].

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

DO NOT get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mist. Wear approved respirators if adequate ventilation can not be provided. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. NEVER add water to acid.

STORAGE:

Avoid contact with combustible materials, water, metals and alkalis. Store in a vented container. This material should be stored and shipped in containers specially designed for sulfuric acid. DO NOT add water or other products to contents in containers as violent reactions with resulting high heat, pressure, and/or generation of hazardous acid mists.

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8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Chemical splash goggles; Full-length face shield/chemical splash goggles combination; Acid-proof gauntlet gloves, and boots; Appropriate NIOSH approved respiratory protection if acid mist is present.



An apron can be used in place of acid proof suit if the employer's risk assessment deems it is safe for the type of handling taking place (i.e. laboratories and small quantities).

For emergencies where possibility of exposure is high, wear complete acid suit with hood, boots, and gloves. NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn if acid mist is present or exposure limits are exceeded.

EXPOSURE LIMITS / HEALTH HAZARDS:

I mg/m3 8-Hour PEL-TWA (OSHA) 0.2 mg/m3 8-Hour TLV-TWA (ACGIH) (thoracic fr.) I mg/m3 NIOSH REL-TWA (≤10 hours) 15 mg/m3 IDLH

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Colorless to cloudy, oily looking liquid

ODOR: Odorless

ODOR THRESHOLD: N/A

VAPOR PRESSURE: <0.3 mmHg @ 75°F (77°C), <0.6 mmHg @ 100°F (38°C)

VAPOR DENSITY: 3.4

RELATIVE DENSITY: 1.84 >93%

pH: <1.0

FREEZING POINT: 30°F- -40°F (6-85%), 46°F (85%), -20°F (93%)

BOILING POINT: 215° - 440°F (6-85%), 541°F (93%) @ 760 mmHg

SOLUBILITY: 100% in Water

PARTITION COEEFICIENT: N/A
EVAPORATION RATE: N/A
FLAMMABILITY: N/A
UEL/LEL: N/A
AUTO-IGNTION TEMP: N/A
DECOMPOSITION TEMP: 340°C
VISCOSITY: Negligible
MOLECULAR FORMULA H-SO4

MOLECULAR FORMULA H₂SO₄
MOLECULAR WEIGHT 98.08

CHEMICAL FAMILY MINERAL ACID

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY 10

STABILITY: Stable under normal, ambient conditions

REACTIVITY: Reacts violently with water, organic substances and base solutions with evolution

of heat and hazardous mists.

DECOMPOSITION: Possibility of hazardous decomposition if heated and in contact with sources of

ignition. Release of toxic gases and vapors (Sulfur oxides (SO_2 , SO_3)).

Will not occur **POLYMERIZATION:**

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Water; alkaline solutions; metals, metal powder; carbides; chlorates; fulminates;

> nitrates; picrates; strong oxidizing, reducing or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases are evolved on contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides,

and carbides.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION П

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Ingestion. Inhalation. Skin and eye contact.

CARCINOGENICITY: IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of

occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid in

humans (IARC Class I)

ACUTE TOXICITY: ORAL acute (LD50): 2140 mg/kg (Rat).

TOXILOGICAL Acute or chronic overexposure to this material or its components may cause **INFORMATION:**

systemic toxicity, including adverse effects to the following: kidney, liver, teeth,

respiratory and cardiovascular systems.

Exposure to components of this material may cause the following specific symptoms, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure: attacks

enamel of teeth, vomiting, clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse.

Other symptoms of exposure may include the following: shallow respiration,

chronic bronchitis, lung function changes and scanty urine.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Pre-existing medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the skin and respiratory system.

12 **ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL MOBILITY (SOIL & AIR):

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

ECOTOXICITY:

Aquatic toxicity range—Slightly to moderately toxic

Bluegill sunfish, 48 Hour; LC50, 49 mg/L (Tap water, 20°C)

Flounder, 48 Hour; LC50, 100-330mg/L (Aerated water, conditions of bioassay not specified) Shrimp, 48 Hour; LC50, 80-90mg/L (Aerated water, conditions of bioassay not specified)

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

This product as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, is a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261) due to its corrosiveness and reactivity. Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste subject to RCRA.

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of RCRA waste material must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268, 270. Disposal can occur only in properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this SDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

BILL OF LADING - BULK (U. S. DOT):

Hazardous Material - UN 1830, Sulfuric Acid, 8, PG II, RQ (use with more than 51% acid) Hazardous Material - UN 2796, Sulfuric Acid, 8, PG II, RQ (use with not more than 51% acid)

BILL OF LADING - NON-BULK (U. S. DOT)

Hazardous Material - UN 1830, Sulfuric Acid, 8, PG II, (use with more than 51% acid)

Hazardous Material - UN 2796, Sulfuric Acid, 8, PG II, (use with not more than 51% acid)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) REQUIREMENTS:

General Transportation Information for Bulk Shipments

Proper Shipping Name Sulfuric Acid

Hazard Class 8 ERG Guide 137

UN/NA Code UN 1830, UN 2796

Packaging Group PG II
Labels Required Corrosive

Placards Required Corrosive, UN 1830 (>51%), UN 2796 (≤51%) Reportable Quantity See Regulatory Information [Section #15]

General Transportation Information for Non-Bulk Shipments

Proper Shipping Name Sulfuric Acid

Hazard Class 8 ERG Guide 137

UN/NA Code UN 1830, UN 2796

Packaging Group PG II
Labels Required Corrosive

Reportable Quantity See Regulatory Information [Section #15]

(The above description may not cover shipping in all cases. Please consult 49 CFR 172.101 for specific shipping information)



15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA Inventory: Listed

CERCLA Section 103 Hazardous Substances

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance: Yes

SARA Title III, Toxic Chemicals: Immediate: X Delayed: X Fire: Pressure: Reactivity: X

Reportable Quantity (Sulfuric Acid): 1,000 pounds.

This product contains one or more components designated as hazardous substances or toxic pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

HCS CLASSIFICATION:

Corrosive Liquid

STATE REGULATIONS:

Based on available information this product contains components or chemicals currently known to the state of California to cause cancer. Reformulation, use or processing of this product may affect its composition and require re-evaluation.

NFPA RATINGS

Health 3 Flammability 0 Reactivity 2 Special Hazards W

HMIS RATINGS

Health 3 Flammability 0 Reactivity 2

Following ingredients of this product are listed in SARA 313

SARA Listed Ingredient Name CAS Number Maximum% SULFURIC ACID 7664-93-9 93.0

16 OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Safety Data Sheet. However, SDS may not be used as a commercial specification sheet of manufacturer or seller, and no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is anyauthorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.

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