

### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Sulfuric Acid, ACS
CAS No	: 7664-93-9
Product code	: LC25550
Formula	: H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
Synonyms	: battery acid / brown acid / brown oil of vitriol / dihydrogen sulfate / dipping acid / electrolyte acid / nordhausen acid / oil of vitriol / sulphuric acid
BIG no	: 14049

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

Use of the substance/mixture	: Industrial use Laboratory chemical Battery: component
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#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

LabChem Inc  
Jackson's Pointe Commerce Park Building 1000, 1010 Jackson's Pointe Court  
Zelienople, PA 16063 - USA  
T 412-826-5230 - F 724-473-0647  
[info@labchem.com](mailto:info@labchem.com) - [www.labchem.com](http://www.labchem.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 or 011-703-527-3887
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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Skin Corr. 1A H314  
Eye Dam. 1 H318

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



GHS05

Signal word (GHS-US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	: P260 - Do not breathe mist, vapours, spray P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection 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 P304+P340 - IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing 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 P405 - Store locked up P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

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### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substance

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Sulfuric Acid, ACS (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 7664-93-9	96	Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Consult a doctor/medical service. If burned surface > 10%: take victim to hospital.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Take victim to an ophthalmologist. Do not apply neutralizing agents.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Call Poison Information Centre ([www.big.be/antigif.htm](http://www.big.be/antigif.htm)). Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Do not give chemical antidote.

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

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung oedema. Respiratory difficulties.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Nausea. Abdominal pain. Blood in stool. Blood in vomit. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Shock.
- Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. Dry skin. Itching. Skin rash/inflammation. Affection/discolouration of the teeth. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue.

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

Obtain medical assistance.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media : EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOR SURROUNDING FIRES: Water. Water spray.

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

- Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Non combustible. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Explosion hazard : INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Reactivity : Violent exothermic reaction with water (moisture): release of corrosive gases/vapours. Reacts on exposure to water (moisture) with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen). On heating/burning: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (sulphur oxides). Reacts violently with (some) bases: heat release resulting in increased fire or explosion risk. Reacts with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) reducers, with organic material and with combustible materials: (increased) risk of fire/explosion.

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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Precautionary measures fire : Exposure to fire/heat: keep upwind. Exposure to fire/heat: consider evacuation. Exposure to fire/heat: seal off low-lying areas. Exposure to fire/heat: have neighbourhood close doors and windows.
- Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. When cooling/extinguishing: no water in the substance. Dilute toxic gases with water spray.
- Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Gloves. Face-shield. Corrosion-proof suit. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: gas-tight suit. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.
- Emergency procedures : Mark the danger area. No naked flames. Keep containers closed. Avoid ingress of water in the containers. Wash contaminated clothes. Large spills/in confined spaces: consider evacuation. In case of hazardous reactions: keep upwind. In case of reactivity hazard: consider evacuation.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Hazardous reaction: measure explosive gas-air mixture. Reaction: dilute combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water. Heat exposure: dilute toxic gas/vapour with water spray.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into inert absorbent material, e.g.: dry sand/earth/vermiculite. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Keep the substance free from contamination. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Never add water to this product. Never dilute by pouring water to the acid. Always add the acid to the water. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Observe very strict hygiene - avoid contact. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection.
- Hygiene measures : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

- Incompatible products : Strong bases. metals. combustible materials.
- Heat and ignition sources : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: combustible materials. reducing agents. (strong) bases. highly flammable materials. metals. cellulosic materials. organic materials. alcohols. amines. water/moisture.
- Storage area : Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Keep locked up. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Unauthorized persons are not admitted. Meet the legal requirements.
- Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.

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Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. carbon steel. polyethylene. polypropylene. glass. stoneware/porcelain. MATERIAL TO AVOID: monel steel. lead. copper. zinc.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Materials for protective clothing : GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. polyethylene. tetrafluoroethylene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: neoprene. PVC. viton. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: natural rubber. nitrile rubber. PVA.

Hand protection : Gloves.

Eye protection : Face shield.

Skin and body protection : Corrosion-proof clothing.

Respiratory protection : Gas mask with filter type E at conc. in air > exposure limit.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid

Appearance : Liquid.

Molecular mass : 98.08 g/mol

Colour : Pure substance: colourless;Unpurified: yellow to brown

Odour : Almost odourless

Odour threshold : > 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

pH : No data available

Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1) : No data available

Melting point : 10 °C

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point : 288 °C

Flash point : Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : > 340 °C

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Vapour pressure : < 1.0 hPa

Relative vapour density at 20 °C : 3.4

Relative density : 1.8

Density : 1840 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Solubility : Exothermically soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol.  
Water: Complete

Log Pow : -2.20 (Estimated value)

Log Kow : No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosive properties : No data available.

Oxidising properties : No data available.

Explosive limits : No data available

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content : Not applicable

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Other properties : Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Hygroscopic. Slightly volatile. Substance has acid reaction.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Violent exothermic reaction with water (moisture): release of corrosive gases/vapours. Reacts on exposure to water (moisture) with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen). On heating/burning: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (sulphur oxides). Reacts violently with (some) bases: heat release resulting in increased fire or explosion risk. Reacts with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) reducers, with organic material and with combustible materials: (increased) risk of fire/explosion.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

Unstable on exposure to moisture.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with water. Reacts violently with (some) bases: release of heat.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials. Moisture.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Water. Strong bases. Organic compounds. metals. Halogens. cyanides. combustible materials.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Sulfur compounds.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Sulfuric Acid, ACS ( f )7664-93-9	
LD50 oral rat	2140 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; Experimental value)
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified

Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)	
Additional information	Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid are carcinogenic to humans
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens

Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Dry/sore throat. Coughing. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. ON CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Possible laryngeal spasm/oedema. Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung oedema. Respiratory difficulties.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Nausea. Abdominal pain. Blood in stool. Blood in vomit. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Shock.
Chronic symptoms	: ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. Dry skin. Itching. Skin rash/inflammation. Affection/dicolouration of the teeth. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: Classification concerning the environment: not applicable.
Ecology - air	: Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009).

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Ecology - water : Mild water pollutant (surface water). Ground water pollutant. Maximum concentration in drinking water: 250 mg/l (sulfate) (Directive 98/83/EC). Harmful to fishes. Harmful to invertebrates (Daphnia). Toxic to plankton. pH shift. Inhibition of activated sludge.

Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)	
LC50 fishes 1	42 mg/l (96 h; Gambusia affinis)
EC50 Daphnia 1	29 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	49 mg/l (48 h; Lepomis macrochirus)
TLM fish 1	42 mg/l (96 h; Gambusia affinis)
Threshold limit other aquatic organisms 1	6900 mg/l (24 h; Pseudomonas fluorescens)

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not applicable
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable
ThOD	Not applicable
BOD (% of ThOD)	Not applicable

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)	
Log Pow	-2.20 (Estimated value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer :

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Recycle/reuse. Remove for physico-chemical/biological treatment. Remove to an authorized dump (Class I). Treat using the best available techniques before discharge into drains or the aquatic environment. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Additional information : LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 01. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1830 Sulfuric acid with more than 51 percent acid, 8, II

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1830

DOT Proper Shipping Name : Sulfuric acid  
with more than 51 percent acid

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136

Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive



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Packing group (DOT)	: II - Medium Danger
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: A3 - For combination packagings, if glass inner packagings (including ampoules) are used, they must be packed with absorbent material in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings. A7 - Steel packagings must be corrosion-resistant or have protection against corrosion. B3 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks and DOT 57 portable tanks are not authorized. B83 - Bottom outlets are prohibited on tank car tanks transporting sulfuric acid in concentrations over 65.25 percent. B84 - Packagings must be protected with non-metallic linings impervious to the lading or have a suitable corrosion allowance for sulfuric acid or spent sulfuric acid in concentration up to 65.25 percent. IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized. N34 - Aluminum construction materials are not authorized for any part of a packaging which is normally in contact with the hazardous material. T8 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... Prohibited TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: $t_r$ is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, $t_f$ is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and $a$ is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling ( $t_f$ ) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation ( $t_r$ ) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: $d_{15}$ and $d_{50}$ are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively. TP12 - This material is considered highly corrosive to steel.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 154
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	: 242
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	: 1 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	: 30 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: C - The material must be stowed "on deck only" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 14 - For metal drums, stowage permitted under deck on cargo vessels

### Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### ADR

Transport document description	: UN 1830 Sulphuric acid, 8, II, (E)
Packing group (ADR)	: II
Class (ADR)	: 8 - Corrosive substances
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.)	: 80
Classification code (ADR)	: C1
Danger labels (ADR)	: 8 - Corrosive substances



Orange plates	: 
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Tunnel restriction code : E

### Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1830
Class (IMDG)	: 8 - Corrosive substances
EmS-No. (1)	: F-A

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EmS-No. (2) : S-B

### Air transport

UN-No.(IATA) : 1830  
Class (IATA) : 8 - Corrosives  
Packing group (IATA) : II - Medium Danger

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

#### Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory  
Listed on United States SARA Section 313

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

#### Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)

WHMIS Classification : Class E - Corrosive Material

### EU-Regulations

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Skin Corr. 1A H314  
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

C; R35  
Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

### 15.2.2. National regulations

#### Sulfuric Acid, ACS (7664-93-9)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)  
Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

### 15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

## SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 11/01/2014

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

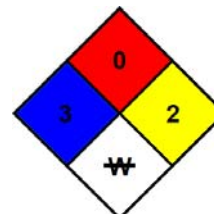
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Skin Corr. 1A	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1A
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 2 - Normally unstable and readily undergo violent decomposition but do not detonate. Also: may react violently with water or may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.

NFPA specific hazard : W - Unusual reactivity with water. This indicates a potential hazard using water to fight a fire involving this material. When a compound is both water-reactive and an oxidizer, the W/bar symbol should go in this quadrant and the OX warning is placed immediately below the NFPA diamond.





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### HMIS III Rating

Health	:	3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
Flammability	:	0 Minimal Hazard
Physical	:	2 Moderate Hazard
Personal Protection	:	H

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

*Information in this SDS is from available published sources and is believed to be accurate. No warranty, express or implied, is made and LabChem Inc assumes no liability resulting from the use of this SDS. The user must determine suitability of this information for his application.*