

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1. Identification

Product identifier Sta Clear Pool Acid

Other means of identification

SDS number SEN-003

Synonyms Sulfuric Acid Solution * Hydrogen sulfate solution

Recommended use Cleaner for swimming pools, tiles, stone and other masonry surfaces

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufacturer

Company name Sentry Industries

Address 5687 NW 36th Ave
Miami, Fl, 33142
United States

Telephone 305-421-2100

Website www.SentryIndustries.net

E-mail

Contact person ESH Department

Emergency phone number CHEMTEL - 1-800-255-3924

Supplier Refer to Manufacturer

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards Corrosive to metals Category 1

Health hazards Acute toxicity, inhalation Category 4
Skin Corrosion/irritation Category 1
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure Category 3 respiratory tract irritation

Environmental hazards This mixture does not meet the classification criteria according to OSHA HazCom 2012.

OSHA defined hazards This mixture does not meet the classification criteria according to OSHA HazCom 2012.

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Keep only in original container.

Response Specific treatment (see this label).IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	No OSHA defined hazard classes. Other hazards which do not result in classification: Contact with most metals will generate flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with water with evolution of heat. Reacts violently with a wide variety of organic and inorganic chemicals including alcohol, carbides, chlorates, picrates, nitrates and metals. In extreme cases, tooth erosion could result. Chronic skin contact with low concentrations may cause dermatitis.
Supplemental information	None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Sulfuric Acid	Hydrogen Sulfate Oil of Vitriol	7664-93-9	32 - 33
Water	Dihydrogen oxide	7732-18-5	Balance

*Designates that a specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Duration of rinsing should be at least 20 minutes. Cover wound with sterile dressing. Do not rub area of contact. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Leather and shoes that have been contaminated with the solution may need to be destroyed. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Eye contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Duration of rinsing should be at least 20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Can cause severe respiratory irritation. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing. Inhalation could result in pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (chest pain, shortness of breath) may be delayed. May result in unconsciousness and possibly death. Direct skin contact may cause corrosive skin burns, deep ulcerations and possibly permanent scarring. Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. May cause severe irritation and corrosive damage in the mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, vomiting, burns, perforations, bleeding and eventually death.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Immediate medical attention is required. Causes chemical burns. May be fatal if inhaled. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Use media suitable to the surrounding fire such as water fog or fine spray, alcohol foams, carbon dioxide and dry chemical. Use water with caution. Contact with water will generate considerable heat.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Use chemical extinguishing agents with caution. Some chemical extinguishing agents may react with this material.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Not considered flammable. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Contact with most metals will generate flammable hydrogen gas. Reacts violently with water with evolution of heat. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Reacts violently with a wide variety of organic and inorganic chemicals including alcohol, carbides, chlorates, picrates, nitrates and metals. Toxic fumes, gases or vapors may evolve on burning.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in positive pressure mode. A full-body chemical resistant suit should be worn.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions

Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA. Evacuate the area promptly. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Fight fire from upwind to avoid exposure to combustion products. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Dike for water control.

Specific methods

Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.

Hazardous combustion products

Toxic fumes, gases or vapors may evolve on burning. Sulphur oxides.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Immediately evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Ventilate the area. Remove sources of ignition. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal.

Small Spills: Contain and absorb spilled liquid with non-combustible, inert absorbent material (e.g. sand). Dilute acid with water and neutralize with Sodium Carbonate (soda ash) or lime. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Large Spills: Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If not recoverable, dilute with water or flush to holding area and neutralize. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazards as the spilled product. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear chemically resistant protective equipment during handling. Do not breathe mist. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep away from heat. Keep away from metals and other incompatibles. When preparing or diluting solution, always add to water, slowly and with stirring. When diluting, always add the product to water. Never add water to the product. Label containers appropriately. Wash thoroughly after handling. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Store in original tightly closed container. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	PEL	1 mg/m3

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	TWA	0.2 mg/m3	Thoracic fraction.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)	TWA	1 mg/m3

Biological limit values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Exposure guidelines	The NIOSH IDLH concentration for Sulfuric acid is 15 mg/m ³ . The purpose of establishing an IDLH value is to ensure that the worker can escape from a given contaminated environment in the event of failure of the most protective respiratory protection equipment. In the event of failure of respiratory protection equipment every effort should be made to exit immediately.
Appropriate engineering controls	Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye/face protection	Chemical goggles and face shield are recommended. Eye wash fountains are required.
Skin protection	
Hand protection	Wear appropriate chemical-resistant gloves. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers.
Other	Where contact is likely, wear chemical-resistant gloves, a chemical suit, rubber boots, and chemical safety goggles plus a face shield. A chemical protective full-body encapsulating suit may be required in some operations. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.
Respiratory protection	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection. Respirators should be selected based on the form and concentration of contaminants in air, and in accordance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134). Seek advice from respiratory protection specialists.
Thermal hazards	Not applicable.
General hygiene considerations	Do not breathe mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Upon completion of work, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or use of toilet facilities. Remove soiled clothing and wash it thoroughly before reuse. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Form	Oily liquid.
Color	Clear, colorless.

Odor Odorless.

Odor threshold Not available.

pH 1 (1% Solution)

Melting point/freezing point - 35 to 23°F (- 37 to - 5°C)

Initial boiling point and boiling range 644 °F (340 °C)

Flash point Not applicable (Does not burn)

Evaporation rate Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%) Not applicable

Flammability limit - upper (%) Not Applicable

Explosive limit - lower (%) Not available.

Explosive limit - upper (%) Not available.

Vapor pressure <0.3 mm Hg @ 20°C

Vapor density <3.4

Relative density 10.33 in pounds per gallon

Solubility(ies)

Solubility (water) Soluble in all proportions.

Solubility (other) Decomposes in Ethanol.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	644 °F (340 °C)
Viscosity	13.6 mm ² /s (100%)
Viscosity temperature	77 °F (25 °C)
Other information	
Chemical family	Mineral acid.
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Molecular formula	H ₂ SO ₄
Molecular weight	98.08
Oxidizing properties	No oxidizing properties.
Percent volatile	0 % 77°F
Specific gravity	1.2-1.24
Surface tension	49.6 dynes/cm at 30°C (100%)

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Reacts violently with water with evolution of heat. Contact with most metals will generate flammable hydrogen gas. May be corrosive to metals. May be corrosive to: Aluminum. Brass.; Bronze Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Nickel. Copper. Cast iron.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions. Decomposes at ~ 340°C to form sulphur trioxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts violently with a wide variety of organic and inorganic chemicals including alcohol, carbides, chlorates, picrates, nitrates and metals. Acetaldehyde and allyl chloride may polymerize violently in the presence of sulfuric acid. Hazardous gases, such as hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide and acetylene, are evolved on contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides and carbides.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid high temperatures. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation.
Incompatible materials	Metals. Bases. Water. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Alcohols. Carbides. Picrates. Chlorates. Nitrates. Sulfides. Cyanides.
Hazardous decomposition products	None known, refer to hazardous combustion products in Section 5. The following may be released during a fire: Sulphur oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Inhalation of mists can cause severe respiratory irritation.
Skin contact	Causes severe skin burns. Not expected to be absorbed through the skin.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion	Causes digestive tract burns.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Can cause severe respiratory irritation. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing. Inhalation could result in pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (chest pain, shortness of breath) may be delayed. May result in unconsciousness and possibly death. Direct skin contact may cause corrosive skin burns, deep ulcerations and possibly permanent scarring. Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. May cause severe irritation and corrosive damage in the mouth, throat and stomach. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, vomiting, burns, perforations, bleeding and eventually death.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Acute Toxicity (inhalation - mist) - Category 4 The below product data is the calculated ATE values for this mixture. Individual ingredient component data appears below the product mixture ATE values.
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Product	Species	Test Results
Aqua Guard Pool Acid		
Acute		
<i>Inhalation</i>		
LC50	Rat	1.13 mg/l, 4 hours (Calculated ATE)

Components	Species	Test Results
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)		
Acute		
<i>Dermal</i>		
	Rabbit	No Data in Literature
<i>Inhalation</i>		
LC50	Rat	0.375 mg/l, 4 hours (mist)
<i>Oral</i>		
LD50	Rat	2140 mg/kg
Water (CAS 7732-18-5)		
Acute		
<i>Dermal</i>		
LD50	Rabbit	Not available.
<i>Inhalation</i>		
LC50	Rat	Not available.
<i>Oral</i>		
LD50	Rat	> 89840 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 1. Causes serious eye damage.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		
Respiratory sensitization	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.	
Skin sensitizer	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be mutagenic.	
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA criteria. Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans. The information located is insufficient to conclude that sulfuric acid itself is a carcinogen. IARC has concluded there is sufficient evidence that occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). ACGIH has designated strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid as A2 (suspected human carcinogen). US NTP has listed strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid as a known human carcinogen. These classifications are for inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid and does not apply to sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)		1 Carcinogenic to humans.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)		
Not listed.		
US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens		
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)		Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
Reproductive toxicity	This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Hazardous by OSHA criteria. The substance or mixture is classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3 with respiratory tract irritation. May cause respiratory irritation.	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure.	
Aspiration toxicity	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.	
Chronic effects	Chronic skin contact with low concentrations may cause dermatitis. In extreme cases, tooth erosion could result.	

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Because of the low pH of this product, it would be expected to produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems. However, it may be neutralized by naturally occurring alkalinity in the environment. The ingredient ecotoxicity data appearing above is expected to be primarily associated with pH.
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Components	Species	Test Results
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Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

Aquatic

Acute

Algae	EC50	Green Algae (<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>)	> 100 mg/l, 72 hours
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	29 mg/l, 24 hours
Fish	LC50	Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>)	16 - 28 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability	Biodegradation is not applicable to inorganic substances.
Bioaccumulative potential	No accumulation in living organisms is expected due to high solubility and dissociation properties.
Mobility in soil	High water solubility indicates a high mobility in soil.
Other adverse effects	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Local disposal regulations	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Hazardous waste code	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number	UN2796
UN proper shipping name	Sulfuric acid with not more than 51% acid (RQ = 1000)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	8
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	8
Packing group	II
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling. US CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): 1000 lbs / 454 kg
Special provisions	A3, A7, B2, B15, IB2, N6, N34, T8, TP2, TP12
Packaging exceptions	154
Packaging non bulk	202
Packaging bulk	242

IATA

UN number	UN2796
UN proper shipping name	Sulfuric acid with 51% or less acid
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	8
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No.
ERG Code	8L
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling. Refer to the appropriate Packing Instruction, prior to shipping this material. Review all State and Operator Variations, prior to shipping this material.
Other information	
Passenger and cargo aircraft	Allowed.
Cargo aircraft only	Allowed.

IMDG

UN number	UN2796
UN proper shipping name	Sulfuric Acid with not more than 51%
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	8
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No.
EmS	F-A, S-B
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	Not available.

DOT**IATA; IMDG****15. Regulatory information**

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
 All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) **SARA** Listed.

304 Emergency release notification

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 1000 LBS

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories	Immediate Hazard - Yes
	Delayed Hazard - No
	Fire Hazard - No
	Pressure Hazard - No
	Reactivity Hazard - Yes

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Threshold planning quantity	Threshold planning quantity, lower value	Threshold planning quantity, upper value
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Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1000	1000 lbs		
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SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical No

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	32 - 33

Other federal regulations**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List**

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b) and 1310.04(f)(2) and Chemical Code Number

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 6552

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 1 & 2 Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c))

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 20 %WV

DEA Exempt Chemical Mixtures Code Number

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 6552

US state regulations**US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)**

Not listed.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9)

US. California Proposition 65

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) Listed: March 14, 2003

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	12-22-2014
Version #	01
HMIS	H= 3, F= 0, R= 2
NFPA	H= 3, F= 0, R= 2, Other: No Water

List of abbreviations

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
CSA: Canadian Standards Association
DOT: Department of Transportation
DSL: Domestic Substance List
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System
HPA: Hazardous Products Act
HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IDLH: immediately dangerous to life or health
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC: Lethal Concentration
LD: Lethal Dose
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEL: National occupational exposure limits
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SAR: supplied-air respirator
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA: self-contained breathing apparatus
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA: Time Weighted Average

Bibliography

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