

1. Product and Company Identification

www.rxmarine.com

Product Name Sulphuric (Sulfuric) Acid Conc
Product Type RXSOL-19-1104-040

Company Details:

RX MARINE INTERNATIONAL

105, A wing , BSEL , TECH PARK.
VASHI ,NEW BOMBAY 400703 INDIA

Stock Point : Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Gandhidham, Visakhapatnam, Fujairah, Muscat

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2. Composition / Information on ingredients

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Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
SULPHURIC ACID	7664-93-9	98%	Yes
WATER	7732-18-5	Remainder	-

3. Hazards Identification

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2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Not classified as a Physical Hazard

Health Hazards

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Prevention statements

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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Response statements

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 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.

P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage statements

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

4. First Aid Measures

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NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

☒ 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.

EYE

? If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

☒ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.

☒ 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.

☒ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

☒ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

? If skin or hair contact occurs:

- ☒ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- ☒ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- ☒ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- ☒ Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- ☒ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- ☒ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- ☒ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- ☒ 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.

- ☒ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- ☒ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- ☒ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- ☒ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

? 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.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

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5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2P

2 Fine Water Spray.

P Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

6. Accidental Release Measures

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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 by using protective equipment.
- ☒ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

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

7. Handling and Storage

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PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- ☒ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- ☒ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ☒ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs
- ☒ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ☒ **WARNING:** To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- ☒ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- ☒ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ☒ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- ☒ Plastic pail.
- ☒ Polyliner drum.
- ☒ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. For low viscosity materials
- ☒ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- ☒ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.