MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sulfuric acid 80%

Date of releasing: 02-10-2025.
Date of revision: -
Version EN: 1.0

Material Safety Data Sheet in accordance with WE 1907/2006 of 18.12.2006 – REACH and 2020/878 of 18.06.2020.

SECTION 1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier — Sulfuric acid 80%

UFI code: 9N10-J0WE-K00G-DV1A

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

Identified applications: Use of sulfuric acid as an intermediate in production of inorganic and organic chemicals. Fertilizers; Use of sulfuric acid as a processing aid, catalyst, dehydrating agent, and pH regulator; Use of sulfuric acid in the extraction and processing of minerals and ores; Use of sulfuric acid in surface treatment, purification, and pickling; Use of sulfuric acid in electrolytic processes; Use of sulfuric acid for gas purification and waste gas purification; Use of sulfuric acid in the production of sulfuric acid contained in batteries; Use of sulfuric acid in the recycling of batteries containing sulfuric acid; Use of sulfuric acid in batteries; Use of sulfuric acid as a laboratory reagent; Use of sulfuric acid in the cleaning, mixing, preparation, and repackaging of sulfuric acid;

Advised against applications: other than above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet.

Distributor:
TOMCHEM Sp. z o.o.
95-050 Konstantynów Łódzki
ul. Niesięcin 5A
tel. 42 683-11-83
tel/fax.; 42-636-43-18

1.4 Emergency telephone number — 112 (general emergency phone)

SECTION 2. Hazards identification.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture:

Classification and labelling have been determined in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (as amended).
Product has been classified as hazardous in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008.

Met. Corr.1; May be corrosive to metals.
Skin Corr. 1A; Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

2.2 Label elements:

Pictogram:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements:

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

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.

P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

2.3 Other hazards:

Annex XIII of REACH Regulation – Criteria for identifying persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBT) and very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances (vPvB) – not applicable.
Substances with endocrine disrupting properties (in accordance with the criteria of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605) – not applicable.
This product contains explosive precursors subject to restrictions. The supply, introduction, possession, and use are subject to regulations in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1148, Article 5(1) and (3).
This product does not contain substances of very high concern (SVHC) in concentrations ≥0,1% as defined in Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 57.
This substance is oxidizing, corrosive, and hazardous to the environment. Contact with skin or eyes causes deep burns. Inhalation of vapours and aerosols causes serious damage to the respiratory tract. Ingestion causes severe burns to the mouth, esophagus, and stomach, possibly leading to perforation. Contact with flammable materials may cause fire. Concentrated sulfuric acid destroys many organic substances, especially organic fabrics and textiles. Dilution (adding acid to water) releases large amounts of heat. Pouring water into concentrated sulfuric acid may cause an explosion. Reactions with all bases and alkaline substances are particularly violent, even leading to explosions. Upon contact with salts of other acids, it displaces them, often leading to explosions (e.g., chlorine oxyacids) or the release of toxic gases (e.g., hydrogen chloride from sodium chloride). Sulfuric acid (VI) reacts with most metals to release hydrogen or sulfur oxides. If the substance enters the aquatic environment, its pH drops, which can ultimately lead to the death of fish, plants, and invertebrates. Due to its corrosive properties, it is dangerous to organisms and microorganisms living in the soil.

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures.

Product identificator	Amount [%]	Hazard class and category codes	Hazard statement codes and supplementary statements	Specific concentration limit, M-factor, Acute toxicity estimate ATE
Sulfuric acid* CAS: 7664-93-9 EINECS: 231-639-5 Reg.nr.: 01-2119458838-20	79-81	Met. Corr.1 Skin Corr. 1A	H290 H314	Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 15 % Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 5 % ≤ C < 15 % Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 5 % ≤ C < 15 %

Full text of H phrases in section 16.
*substance with a specific OEL value.

SECTION 4. First aid measures.

4.1 Description of first aid measures.

If injured person is not breathing, immediately perform artificial respiration. If heart stops beating, immediately begin cardiac massage. If injured person is unconscious, place injured person in the recovery position. Call for medical assistance.

In case of skin contact:

Cover wound sterilely. Immediate medical attention is necessary as untreated cauterization causes wounds that are difficult to heal. Wash immediately with soap and water and rinse thoroughly.

In case of eye contact:

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Protect the uncontacted eye. Call a physician immediately. Rinse eye for several minutes under running water with the eyelid held wide open. Remove contact lenses.

In case of inhalation:

Remove injured person to fresh air and keep them calm. Give them plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention.

In case of swallowing:

Rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting and seek medical attention immediately. Show the container or label.

Indication for the doctor:

If swallowed: Do not use sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) or calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) for neutralization as the resulting carbon dioxide (CO_2) can cause gastric perforation. Slowly give injured person magnesium oxide (MgO) dissolved in water to drink. A corticosteroid spray (e.g., dexamethasone) should be administered immediately.

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

Skin contact: redness, burning, pain, burns, blisters, necrosis.
Eye contact: redness, tearing, burning, burns, pain, risk of irreversible eye damage.
Ingestion: abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, burns to the mouth, throat, and esophagus, risk of gastrointestinal perforation.
Inhalation: inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged exposure to mists or vapours may cause chronic bronchitis, nosebleeds, and damage to tooth enamel. Prolonged exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid may cause cancerous changes.

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

Decision on the course of action is made by the doctor after assessing the injured person's condition.

SECTION 5. Firefighting measures.

5.1 Extinguishing media:

Suitable extinguishing media: Non-flammable product. Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (carbon dioxide extinguisher), foam. Use extinguishing media appropriate for the materials stored nearby.

Inappropriate extinguishing media: water – in contact with water, a large amount of heat is released (possibility of splashing)

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Oxidizing product. May support combustion. In a fire following substances can be released: Sulfur oxides (SO_x). Reacts with base metals to form hydrogen. Causes the release of flammable vapours. Substance is corrosive and reacts violently with water and foam. Contact with water releases a large amount of heat. Sulfuric acid forms a dense fog in contact with water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters:

Cool containers in the fire area with a water spray and if possible remove them from the danger zone. In case of a fire in an enclosed space wear protective clothing and a compressed air breathing apparatus. Do not allow extinguishing water to enter surface water, groundwater, or the sewage system.

SECTION 6. Accidental release measures.

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

Restrict access to unauthorized persons for spill area until appropriate cleanup operations are completed. Ensure that only trained personnel remove spill and its effects. In case of a large spill isolate the affected area. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale vapours. Use appropriate personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. When designating an escape route, consider the direction of vapor movement.

6.2 Environmental precautions.

Do not discharge into sewers, surface water, or groundwater. If large quantities of the product are released, take appropriate steps to prevent it from spreading into the environment. Notify the appropriate emergency services.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Absorb spilled product using liquid-binding materials (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid binders, universal binders). Do not use flammable or oxidizing agents! Use a neutralizing agent. Deliver in appropriate containers for recovery or disposal. Dispose of contaminated material as waste in accordance with section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections.

Waste disposal – see section 13. Personal protective equipment – see section 8.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling.

Open and handle packages carefully. To dilute product add water and mix. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Product is non-flammable. Keep ignition sources away – do not smoke. Use adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid spilling. Avoid ignition sources, elevated temperatures, hot surfaces, and open flames. Avoid inhaling highly concentrated acid mists. Work in accordance with health and safety regulations: do not eat or drink, do not smoke in the workplace, wash hands after use and remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area (general and exhaust ventilation) in a properly labeled, closed original container. Floor of warehouses suitable for storing corrosive liquids should be easily washable and acid-resistant with internal plumbing and a separate sewage system. Avoid direct sunlight and heat sources (temperatures above 150°C), hot surfaces and open flames. Protect from moisture. Store away from metals, chlorates, perchlorates, chlorinated and fluorinated acids, hydrochloric acid, strong bases, and strong oxidizers.
Suitable materials for tanks and pipelines: glass, stainless steel.
Unsuitable materials for tanks: steel.
Suitable materials for IBC: polyethylene (PE).
Acid-resistant floors. Do not use on wooden floors.
Combined storage instructions:
Do not store near foodstuffs. Do not store together with alkalis (lyes). Protect from moist air and water. Product is hygroscopic. Store in an exhaust-ventilated area. Keep the container tightly closed.

7.3 Specific end use(s).

No further relevant data available.

SECTION 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

8.1 Control parameters:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Maximum allowable concentration values:

Regulation of the Minister of the Family, Labour and Social Policy of 24 June 2024 on the maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health in the working environment (Journal of Laws item 1017, as amended).

Chemical name and CAS number	NDS [mg/m^3]	NDSCh [mg/m^3]	NDSP [mg/m^3]	Notes: labeling of substances with the notation "skin"
Sulfuric acid [CAS: 7664-93-9]	0,05	-	-	-

DNEL and PNEC values.

DNEL Inhalation, acute systemic effects, 0,1 mg/m^3 (15-minute exposure), 0,05 mg/m^3 (8-hour exposure)
DNEL Inhalation, long-term systemic effects, 0,1 mg/m^3 (15-minute exposure), 0,05 mg/m^3 (8-hour exposure)
PNEC water 0,0025 mg/l (fresh water), 0,00025 mg/l (marine water)
PNEC sedimentation 0,002 mg/kg (fresh water), 0,002 mg/kg (marine water)
PNEC STP 8,8 mg/l (sewage treatment plant)

8.2 Exposure controls:

Follow general health and safety regulations. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while working. Wash hands thoroughly before breaks and after finishing work. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid generation and inhalation of vapours and aerosols. General and/or local ventilation should be provided in the workplace to maintain airborne concentrations of harmful agents below established exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it removes contaminants from the source, preventing their spread. If there is a risk of workers being exposed to corrosive agents during work processes, safety showers and separate eyewash stations should be installed near workstations.
The need for and selection of appropriate personal protective equipment should take into account the type of hazard posed by the product, conditions in the workplace and the manner of handling product. The personal protective equipment used must meet the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the relevant standards. The employer is obliged to provide protective equipment appropriate to the activities performed and meeting all quality requirements including their maintenance and cleaning.

Respiratory protection.

Wear respiratory protection. A mask or half-mask with a class B-P2 combined filter is recommended. If there is oxygen deficiency in the air (concentration below 19% by volume) or if the sulfuric acid concentration exceeds 1% by volume, use self-contained or stationary isolating equipment. In an emergency or when the substance concentration at the site is unknown use personal protective equipment that isolates the body (gas-tight suit complete with isolating respiratory protective equipment).

Hand protection.

Before use check the glove for leaks. Recommended glove material:
Fluoro rubber (Viton), recommended material thickness: ≥ 0,4 mm, minimum breakthrough time: ≥ 480 min.
Butyl rubber, recommended material thickness: ≥ 0,5 mm, minimum breakthrough time: ≥ 120 min.
Selection of suitable gloves depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies depending on the manufacturer. Resistance of the glove material must be tested before use. The glove manufacturer's instructions regarding permeation and permeation time as well as the specific workplace conditions (mechanical load, duration of contact) must be observed. Replace gloves at the first signs of wear. Our recommendation is for a single, short-term use. For other applications, contact the glove manufacturer. For continuous contact gloves made of the following materials should be used:
Fluoro rubber (Viton) 0,7 mm thick (recommended: safety index 6, corresponding to 480 minutes of permeation time according to the EN 374 standard).
Note! Due to specific workplace conditions (mechanical load, temperature) daily wear time of protective gloves may be significantly shorter than the permeation time specified in EN 374 standard. Gloves made of the following materials should not be used: natural rubber (latex), nitrile rubber, or PVC gloves.

Eye protection.

Wear safety glasses or face mask (compliant with EN 166).

Body protection.

Standard protective workwear. Chemical-resistant gloves and safety footwear. Where skin contact is possible, protective clothing impermeable to the product is required.

Avoid discharge into the environment and do not discharge into the sewage system. Any emissions from ventilation systems and process equipment should be checked to determine their compliance with environmental protection law requirements.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical properties.

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties.

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless to brown
Odour	odourless
Melting point/freezing point	- 13,89˚C to -10˚C (96 % acid)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	ab. 330˚C (96 % acid)
Flammability	not applicable
Lower and upper explosion limit	no data available
Flash point	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	340°C
pH	<2 in 20°C
Kinematic viscosity	24,74 cP 100% in 25°C
Dynamic viscosity	23 mPas
Solubility	fully miscible with water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	no data available
Vapour pressure	<0,01 hPa
Density and/or relative density	1,84 g/cm^3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available
9.2 Other information:	
Explosives	not applicable
Flammable gases	not applicable
Aerosols	not applicable
Oxidising gases	not applicable
Gases under pressure	not applicable
Flammable liquids	not applicable
Flammable solids	not applicable
Self-reactive substances and mixtures	not applicable
Pyrophoric liquids	not applicable
Self-heating substances and mixtures	not applicable
Substances and mixtures, which emit flammable gases in contact with water	not applicable
Oxidising liquids	not applicable
Oxidizing solids	not applicable
Organic peroxides	not applicable
Corrosive to metals	May be corrosive to metals.
Desensitised explosives	not applicable

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity.

10.1 Reactivity:

Highly reactive substance. Corrosive to metals. Does not undergo hazardous polymerization. See also subsections 10.3 – 10.5.

10.2 Chemical stability:

To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat. Decomposition temperature: > 340°C. When used and stored properly product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Exothermic reaction with strong bases. Reacts violently with water. Corrosive to metals. When diluting add acid to water never the other way around. Adding water increases the temperature. Reaction with metals triggers the formation of hydrogen. Acts as an oxidizing agent on organic materials such as wood, paper, and fats.

10.4 Conditions to avoid:

Avoid high temperatures, direct sunlight, water, and moisture. When diluting, always add acid to water, never water to acid.

10.5 Incompatible materials:

Water, metals, potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, sodium, lithium, bases, organic materials, halides, metal acetylides, hydrides, oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:

Sulfur oxides (SO_x), toxic gases/vapors. Product is hygroscopic.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information.

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

a)	acute toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. 7664-93-9 sulfuric acid: Oral LD50 2140 mg/kg (rat) (OECD TG 401) Inhalation: LC50/4h: 375 mg/m³ (rat) (OECD 403) Runkle B.K. & Hahn F.F., 1976, Annual Report of the Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute (p435-439): LC50/2h 510 mg/m³ (Rat)
b)	skin corrosion/irritation	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
c)	serious eye damage/irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d)	respiratory or skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e)	germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f)	carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g)	reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h)	STOT-single exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i)	STOT-repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j)	aspiration hazard.	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin contact: chemical burns, wounds that are difficult to heal.
Eye contact: chemical burns - risk of permanent eye damage.
Respiratory system: chemical irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and subsequent respiratory tract. Due to the possibility of delayed pulmonary edema keep victim under medical observation for at least 48 hours. Acid mists and fumes cause

sore throat, cough, shortness of breath, laryngeal edema, bronchospasm, and pulmonary edema. Death may result from glottic spasm.
Gastrointestinal tract: chemical burns of the mouth, tongue, throat, and subsequent gastrointestinal tract with risk of perforation, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, and shock. The lethal dose is 6-8 g.

11.2 Information on other hazards.

Substances with endocrine disrupting properties (in accordance with the criteria of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605) – not contains >0,1%.

SECTION 12. Ecological information.

12.1 Toxicity:

Product is not classified as hazardous to the environment, however, if released into the environment, it creates a strongly acidic environment, negatively impacting microbial and biological life.
LC50 (fish) 16 mg/l / 96 h (Lepomis macrochirus)
NOEC (fish) 0,025 mg/l / 65 days (Jordanella floridae)
EC50 (crustaceans) 100 mg/l / 48 h (Daphnia magna)
NOEC (crustaceans) 0,15 mg/l (Tanytarsus dissimilis)
NOEC (algae) 100 mg/l / 72 h (Desmodesmus subspicatus)

12.2 Persistence and degradability:

As an inorganic product it is not biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:

It is not bioaccumulative.

12.4 Mobility in soil:

Product dissolves quickly in water and is mobile in soil.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

PBT: Not applicable. vPvB: Not applicable.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties:

Product does not contain substances with endorcine disrupting properties.

12.7 Other adverse effects:

Ecotoxic effects: Harmful to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Other information: If small amounts of the product enter wastewater, product does not adversely affect living biological organisms.
Further ecological information: product does not cause biological oxygen consumption. After neutralization relatively small harmful effects of the salts formed during the process persist. If neutralization is not performed pH value must be observed. Toxic effects on fish and bacteria begin below pH 6 and above pH 9.
AOX information: product does not contain organically bound halogens that could lead to an increase in the AOX value.
General information: Prevent entry into groundwater, water bodies, and sewage systems.
Water hazard class 1 (self-assessment): slightly hazardous to water.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations.

13.1 Waste treatment methods.

Following recommendations apply to the product, not to its modifications or derivatives. In case of mixtures with other products, alternative disposal methods may be necessary. If in doubt, consult with product supplier.
Recommendation: Do not collect with household waste. Do not allow to enter to sewage system. Recycle used product or if possible, reuse it. Otherwise, hand it over to a licensed company and dispose of it, e.g., neutralize it. Waste code number depends not only on

the product itself but also on intended use. Current waste code can be found in the European Waste Catalogue below.
Uncleaned packaging: Dispose of in accordance with regulations.
Recommendation: Returnable packaging: After thoroughly emptying, close tightly immediately and return it to the supplier without cleaning. Care should be taken to prevent foreign bodies from entering the packaging. Other containers: Completely empty, clean, and dispose of for recovery or recycling.
Recommended cleaning agent: Water, if necessary with the addition of cleaning agents.

Law dated 8 January 2013 on waste. (Journal of Laws 2013 item 21 as amended).
Law dated 13 June 2013 on the management of packaging and packaging waste. (Journal of Laws 2013 item 888 as amended).
Regulation of the Minister of Climate of January 02, 2020 on the waste catalog (Journal of Laws 2020 item 10 as amended).

SECTION 14. Transport information.

14.1 UN number or ID number.

UN 1830

14.2 UN proper shipping name.

SULPHURIC ACID

14.3 Transport hazard class(es).

8

14.4 Packing group.

II

14.5 Environmental hazards.

No

14.6 Special precautions for user.

Not determined.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments.

Not determined.

SECTION 15. Regulatory information.

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

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH),
Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)
Law dated 24 October 2011 on the transport of hazardous materials (Journal of Laws 227 item 1367 of 2011, as amended),
Government Statement of 6 March 2025 on the entry into force of the amendments to Annexes A and B to the Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road (ADR), done at Geneva on 30 September 1957.
Law dated 8 January 2013 on waste. (Journal of Laws 2013 item 21 as amended)
Law dated 13 June 2013 on the management of packaging and packaging waste. (Journal of Laws 2013 item 888 as amended),
Announcement of the Minister of Health of 2 March 2015 on the announcement of the consolidated text of the Regulation of the Minister of Health on the labelling of packaging of hazardous substances and hazardous mixtures and certain mixtures (Journal of Laws 2015, item 450)
Law dated 25 February 2011 on chemical substances and their mixtures (Journal of Laws 2011 No. 63 item 322, as amended),
Law dated 26 June 1974 Labour Code (consolidated text: Dz.U. 21 item 94 of 1998 as amended),

Regulation of the Minister of Family, Labour and Social Policy of 24 June 2024 on the maximum permissible concentrations and intensities of factors harmful to health in the work environment (Item 1017 with later amendments).
Regulation of the Minister of Climate of 2 January 2020 on the waste catalogue (Journal of Laws 2020, item 10).

REGULATION (EU) 2019/1148
The acquisition, introduction, possession, or use of this product by users is subject to restrictions set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1148. All suspicious transactions and significant disappearances and thefts should be reported to the appropriate national contact point.
Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 on drug precursors
7664-93-9 sulfuric acid, 3.
Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 laying down rules for the monitoring of trade in drug precursors between the Community and third countries.
7664-93-9 sulfuric acid, 3.
This product is approved for sale as a raw material for the production of explosives and its sale to private end users is subject to restrictions in accordance with Regulation (EC) 98/2013.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment.

A chemical safety assessment has not been performed.

SECTION 16. Other information.

H phrases:

H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Description of abbreviations, acronyms and symbols used:

Met. Corr.1: Substance or mixture corrosive to metals.
Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion/irritation.
Eye Dam. 1: Serious eye damage/eye irritation.
NDS – Maximum allowable concentration
NDSP – Maximum allowable ceiling concentration
NDSCh – Maximum allowable momentary concentration.
DNEL – Level of exposure to a substance above which humans should not be exposed.
PNEC – concentration of chemical which marks the limit at which below no adverse effects of exposure in ecosystem are measured.
LC50 - (lethal concentration) - median lethal concentration, a statistically determined concentration of a substance, after exposure to which 50 percent of the organisms (exposed to the substance) can be expected to die during the exposure or during a specified contractual post-exposure period.
LD50 - (lethal dose) - medial lethal dose, the statistically determined size of a single dose of a substance, after administration of which 50% of exposed test organisms can be expected to die.
EC50 - (effective concentration) - medial effective concentration, statistically calculated concentration that induces in the environmental medium the specified effect in 50% of the experimental organisms under specified conditions
NOEC (no observed effects concentration) - the highest concentration for which there is no statistically or biologically significant increase in the frequency or severity of the effects of the substance in the test organisms relative to the control sample.
vPvB - Very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance
PBT - persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances
ADR – European agreement on the road transport of hazardous goods.
RID – Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IATA – Regulation on the transport of dangerous goods issued by the International Air Transport Association

Trainings:

Before starting work with the product it is mandatory to subject employees to EHS training in connection with the presence of chemical factors in work environment. Conduct, document and familiarize employees with the results of the occupational risk

assessment at the work station related to the presence of chemical factors.

SOURCE MATERIALS:

Annex to Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020.
Regulations mentioned in section 15 of the MSDS.

Changes to the previous version:

Section	Description

The information contained in the safety data sheet applies only to the product listed in title. Data contained in safety data sheet should be treated only as an help for safe use of the product. Since conditions of storage, transport and use are beyond our control they cannot constitute a guarantee in the legal sense. In each case the statutory provisions and any rights of third parties must be observed. Safety data sheet does not constitute an assessment of hazards in the workplace. The product should not be used for purposes other than those specified in section 1 without prior consultation with TOMCHEM Sp. z o.o.

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