

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free

GFS Chemicals, Inc.

Part Number: 251984Y, 420710, 2420710

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: 10/23/2018

Revision Date: 10/24/2018

Print Date: 03/13/2026

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	251984Y, 420710, 2420710
Proper shipping name	Sulfuric acid with more than 51 percent acid
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Reagent for water analysis
--------------------------	----------------------------

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	GFS Chemicals, Inc.	YSI Inc.
Address	PO Box 245 Powell OH 43065 United States	1700/1725 Brannum Ln Yellow Springs OH 45387 United States
Telephone	740-881-5501 800-858-9682	(937) 767-7241
Fax	740-881-5989	Not Available
Website	www.gfschemicals.com	www.ysi.com
Email	service@gfschemicals.com	MSDSinfo@ysi.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTrec	CHEMTREC
Emergency telephone number(s)	800-424-9300	(800) 424-9300
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	011 703-527-3887

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.


NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health, Red = Fire, Yellow = Reactivity and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
----------------	---

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or 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/doctor/physician/first aider.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in a corrosion resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-93-9	80-90	<u>sulfuric acid with >51% acid</u>
10294-26-5	0.1-1	<u>silver sulfate</u>
7778-50-9	<0.1	<u>potassium dichromate</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ 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. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

Continued...

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- ▶ **DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.**
- ▶ Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- ▶ Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- ▶ Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- ▶ Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- ▶ Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives.** Several litres of saline are required.
- ▶ Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- ▶ Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
-----------------------------	-------------

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <p>, sulfur oxides (SOx)</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 with the substance, by using protective equipment.
---------------------	---

Continued...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT touch the spill material ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid skin 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. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use mild steel or galvanised containers ▶ 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. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0. ▶ Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces. ▶ The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat. ▶ The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid. ▶ Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminum and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas. ▶ Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds. ▶ Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide. ▶ Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H₂S and SO₃), dithionites (SO₂), and even carbonates. ▶ Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions. ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous <p>Sulfuric acid :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a strong oxidiser ▶ reacts with water or steam ▶ reacts violently with many substances including reducing agents, combustible materials, organic substances, alkalis, ammonium tetraperoxychromate, aniline, 1,2-ethanediamine, ethanalamine, isoprene, mesityl oxide, endo--norbanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester, perchlorates, sodium carbonate, zinc chlorate

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free

- ▶ reacts, possibly causing ignition or explosion, with many substances, including non-oxidising mineral acids, organic acids, bases, reducing agents, acetic anhydride, acetone cyanohydrin, acetonitrile, acrolein, acrylates, acrylonitrile, alcohols, aldehydes, alkylene oxides, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, substituted allyls, 2-aminoethanol, ammonium hydroxide, bromine pentafluoride, n-butylaldehyde, caprolactam solution, carbides, caesium acetylene carbide, chlorine trifluoride, chlorates, chlorosulfonic acid, cresols, cuprous nitride, diisobutylene, ethylene cyanohydrin, ethylene diamine, ethylene glycol, ethyleneimine, fulminates, glycols, hydrochloric acid, iodine heptafluoride, iron, isocyanates, ketones, lithium silicide, mercuric nitride, 2-methylacetonitrile, powdered metals, nitric acid, p-nitrotoluene, pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, perchloric acid, phenols, phosphorus, picrates, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate, beta-propiolactone, propylene oxide, pyridine, rubidium acetylene, silver permanganate, sodium, sodium chlorate, sodium hydroxide, styrene monomer, zinc phosphide
- ▶ increases the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane
- ▶ incompatible with 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole, 2-aminothiazole, ammonia, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, amides, organic anhydrides, isocyanate, vinyl acetate, alkylene oxides, epichlorohydrin
- ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- ▶ reacts with metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	sulfuric acid with >51% acid	Sulfuric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	sulfuric acid with >51% acid	Sulfuric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silver sulfate	Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silver sulfate	Silver (metal dust and soluble compounds, as Ag)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	potassium dichromate	Chromium (VI) compounds	0.005 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium dichromate	0.42 mg/m3	7.4 mg/m3	44 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	15 mg/m3	Not Available
silver sulfate	10 mg/m3	Not Available
potassium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.										
	Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:										
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)										
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)										
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)										
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)										
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range										
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents										
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity										
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use										
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only										
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be										

	adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. <p>Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.</p> <p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A

Continued...

PE	A
PVC	A
SARANEX-23	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.76
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	1	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	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.

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with oedema.
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 0.85 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 250ug - Severe
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/30S - Severe
silver sulfate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
potassium dichromate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 14 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 140mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.083 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 52 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human - woman): 0.5%
		Skin (Human): 0.5%/48H
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).
SILVER SULFATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.
251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free & SILVER SULFATE & POTASSIUM DICHROMATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing,

and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	42.5mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	1560h	Fish	0.025mg/l	2
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	8mg/l	1	
silver sulfate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	2
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.001mg/L	2	
potassium dichromate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.066mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.01-0.45mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.057-0.112mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	44h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3.92-6.672mg/L	4	

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data*

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

For Sulfuric Acid:

Environmental Fate: Large discharges of sulfuric acid may contribute to the acidification of water and be fatal to aquatic life and soil micro-organisms, and may contribute to the acidification of effluent treatment systems and injure sewage treatment organisms. The substance will react violently with a variety of other chemicals, as well as water.

Atmospheric Fate: Sulfuric acid is removed from the air by dry/wet deposition. In the stratosphere, sulfuric acid aerosols have lifetimes of about 14 and 2.4 days, at altitudes of 15 and 20 km, respectively. At cloud level, the residence time is about 6 days, with shorter residence times in surface air. The substance will react with atmospheric water, (hygroscopic). The substance is a strong oxidizer, (reacts with oxygen), and is highly corrosive to stainless steel.

Terrestrial Fate: Soil - In soil, the ions from sulfuric acid can adsorb to soil particles or leach into surface water and groundwater. The ions, (sulfate, hydrogen), can adsorb to soil particles or be converted to gases. Low oxygen bacteria in sediments and soil can reduce sulfate to sulfur and hydrogen sulfide. Plants - Sulfates can be taken up by plants and be incorporated into the parenchyma of the plant.

Aquatic Fate: In water, sulfuric acid breaks apart into less complex groups of atoms, (dissociates), and the negatively charges sulfate atoms may combine with other positively charges atoms. Sulfuric acid will react violently in alcohol and water, especially if water is added to the product.

Ecotoxicity: Short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise. The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself. Sulfuric acid is moderately toxic to bluegill/sunfish, Aesop shrimp, and western mosquitofish.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium dichromate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2)
potassium dichromate	LOW (BCF = 22.79)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium dichromate	LOW (Log KOC = 393.3)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
-------------------------------------	---

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1830	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Sulfuric acid with more than 51 percent acid	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	8
	Special provisions	A3, A7, B3, B83, B84, IB2, N34, T8, TP2

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1830	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Sulphuric acid with more than 51% acid	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
14.4. Packing group	II	

14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1830	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	SULPHURIC ACID with more than 51% acid	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	Not Applicable
silver sulfate	Not Applicable
potassium dichromate	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	Not Applicable
silver sulfate	Not Applicable
potassium dichromate	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****sulfuric acid with >51% acid is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Corrosives
 US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Reactive Materials
 US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
 US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
 US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

silver sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

251984Y COD Reagent 0-150 mg/l Mercury Free

- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

potassium dichromate is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
- US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
- US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
- US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
- US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
- US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Mutagens
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
- US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	Yes
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
sulfuric acid with >51% acid	1000	454

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
potassium dichromate	10	4.54

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-93-9	80-90	sulfuric acid with >51% acid
10294-26-5	0.1-1	silver sulfate
7778-50-9	<0.1	potassium dichromate

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **potassium dichromate**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and **potassium dichromate**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sulfuric acid with >51% acid; silver sulfate; potassium dichromate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (silver sulfate; potassium dichromate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/24/2018
Initial Date	10/23/2018

Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level

- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

YSI sells this product under agreement with the original manufacturer. YSI assumes no legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information set forth in this SDS. YSI, a Xylem brand cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and its product, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with its product, may be used. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safe conditions for handling, storage and disposal of the product, and to assume liability for loss, injury, damage or expense due to improper use. The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.
Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.