Better Chemistry.

10.5.2020

BRITE DIP ACID

2380016

Industrial applications

Effects may be delayed. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of a spasm, Store in corrosive resistant container in a well ventilated Cool (,100 F) area.

Store locked up and away from incompatible chemicals.

Store in cool dry place.

Sulfuric Acid	ACGIH	0.2 mg/m3	-
Nitric Acid	ACGIH	2 ppm	4 ppm
Hydrochloric Acid	ACGIH	2 ppm	-

Use local exhaust to keep personal exposures below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (s) (PEL) or the ACGIH threshold Limit Values (TLV)Time Weight Average (TWA).

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI 788.2 or applicable federal requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.

Acid resistant rubber.

Wear chemical safety goggles with face shield.

Rubber aprons, safety shoes and similar protective clothing.

Yellow Liquid
pungent
N/A
(5% solution in water)<1
N/A
N/A

N/A
N/A
N/A
N/A

N/A
N/A
1.515-1.535
Complete in water
N/A

N/A
N/A
N/A

Reacts violently with water, organic substances and base solutions with evolution of heat and hazardous mists.

Inherently unstable generating Nitrogen Monoxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Nitrosyl Chloride and Chlorine in equilibrium with the liquid in the container head space.

Temperatures in excess of 100 F.

Vigorous reactions with: water;alkaline solutions;metals, metal powder, Cabides;Chlorates;Fulminates;nitrates,picrates, strong oxidizing,reducing,or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases are evolved in contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides, and carbides. Sulfuric acid reacts with metal to produce hydrogen, a flammable and potentialy explosive gas. Hydrogen reacts with sulfides and generates hydrogen sulfide(Highly toxic gas). NEVER add water directly to sulfuric acid because a violent exothermic reaction may occur.

Possibility of decomposition if heated and in contact with sources of ignition. Releases of toxic gases and vapors (oxides of sulfer, nitrogen and chlorine). Hydrofen when in contact with metals.

Sulfuric Acid-LD50-(Rat)-2140 mg/kg

Nitric Acid -LD50->/= 90 mg/kg (rat)

Hydrochloric Acid-LD50:700 mg/kg (31.5%) rat

Sulfuric Acid-LC50-(Rat)-347 ppm-1 h

Nitric Acid-LC50-30 min,-260 mg/m3(rat), LD50, 4 h-1302 mg/m3 (rat);LD50, 4 h-67 ppm NO2 (rat)

Hydrochloric Acid-Inhalation-LC50: 1.68mg/L, 1 h (rat) LC50: 4.72 mg/L, 1 h (rat)

Not established for this product

Hydrochloric Acid-LD50:>5010 mg/kg (31%) Rabbit

Severe irritation or burns to skin, eyes and respiratory system

Long term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of the teeth. Long term exposure seldom due to corrosive properties of the acid.

IARC group 1-Carcinogenic to Humans(Strong inorganic mists containing Sulfuric acid),ACGIH-A2-Suspected Human Carcinogen.

Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

Sulfuric Acid,LC50-48 h-49 mg/L

Sulfuric Acid-EC50,48 h-60-70 mg/L

Not Available

Unlikely

Disperses in water.

No data available

1760

CORROSIVE LIQUID N.O.S. (SULFURIC ACID, NITRIC ACID AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID),

8

II

154

Sulfuric Acid-RQ=1000 lbs
Nitric Acid RQ=1000 lbs

SARA Tittle III Section 311 Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: Yes, Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: Yes