



Health	3
Fire	0
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	

## Material Safety Data Sheet

### Sulfuric Acid-Dichromate Solution MSDS

#### Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

**Product Name:** Sulfuric Acid-Dichromate Solution

**Catalog Codes:** SLC2773

**CAS#:** Mixture.

**RTECS:** Not applicable.

**TSCA:** TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sulfuric acid 66 Be; Water; Chromium Trioxide

**CI#:** Not applicable.

**Synonym:**

**Chemical Name:** Not applicable.

**Chemical Formula:** Not applicable.

**Contact Information:**

**Sciencelab.com, Inc.**

14025 Smith Rd.

Houston, Texas 77396

US Sales: **1-800-901-7247**

International Sales: **1-281-441-4400**

Order Online: [ScienceLab.com](http://ScienceLab.com)

**CHEMTREC (24HR Emergency Telephone), call:**

1-800-424-9300

**International CHEMTREC, call:** 1-703-527-3887

**For non-emergency assistance, call:** 1-281-441-4400

#### Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

**Composition:**

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Sulfuric acid 66 Be	7664-93-9	98
Water	7732-18-5	1
Chromium Trioxide	1333-82-0	1

**Toxicological Data on Ingredients:** Sulfuric acid 66 Be: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2140 mg/kg [Rat.]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 510 mg/m 2 hours [Rat.]. 320 mg/m 2 hours [Mouse]. Chromium Trioxide: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 80 mg/kg [Rat.]. 127 mg/kg [Mouse].

#### Section 3: Hazards Identification

**Potential Acute Health Effects:**

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severe over-exposure can result in death. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

**Potential Chronic Health Effects:**

**CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA [Sulfuric acid 66 Be]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH [Sulfuric acid 66 Be]. Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH, 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC [Chromium Trioxide]. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Chromium Trioxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Chromium Trioxide]. **TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:** Not available. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, lungs, liver, heart, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection. Repeated exposure to a highly toxic material may produce general deterioration of health by an accumulation in one or many human organs.

#### Section 4: First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:**

Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention immediately.

**Skin Contact:**

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

**Serious Skin Contact:**

Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Inhalation:**

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

**Serious Inhalation:**

Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. **WARNING:** It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:**

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

**Serious Ingestion:** Not available.

#### Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

**Flammability of the Product:** Non-flammable.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature:** Not applicable.

**Flash Points:** Not applicable.

**Flammable Limits:** Not applicable.

**Products of Combustion:** Not available.

**Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** combustible materia

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Slightly explosive in presence of oxidizing materials.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:** Not applicable.

**Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:**

Metal acetylides (Monocesium and Monorubidium), and carbides ignite with concentrated sulfuric acid. White Phosphorous + boiling Sulfuric acid or its vapor ignites on contact. May ignite other combustible materials. May cause fire when sulfuric acid

is mixed with Cyclopentadiene, cyclopentanone oxime, nitroaryl amines, hexalithium disilicide, phosphorous (III) oxide, and oxidizing agents such as chlorates, halogens, permanganates.

**Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:**

Mixtures of sulfuric acid and any of the following can explode: p-nitrotoluene, pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, perchlorates, alcohols with strong hydrogen peroxide, ammonium tetraperoxychromate, mercuric nitrite, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate with potassium chloride, carbides, nitro compounds, nitrates, carbides, phosphorous, iodides, picrates, fulminates, dienes, alcohols (when heated) Nitramide decomposes explosively on contact with concentrated sulfuric acid. 1,3,5-Trinitrosohexahydro-1,3,5-triazine + sulfuric acid causes explosive decomposition. (Sulfuric acid 66 Be)

**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures**

**Small Spill:**

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. If necessary: Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate.

**Large Spill:**

Corrosive liquid. Poisonous liquid. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Use water spray to reduce vapors. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

**Section 7: Handling and Storage**

**Precautions:**

Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture. May corrode metallic surfaces. Store in a metallic or coated fiberboard drum using a strong polyethylene inner package.

**Storage:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area.

**Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

**Engineering Controls:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

**Personal Protection:**

Face shield. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves. Boots.

**Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:**

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

**Exposure Limits:**

Sulfuric acid 66 Be TWA: 1 STEL: 3 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [Australia] Inhalation TWA: 1 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1 STEL: 3 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] [1999] Inhalation TWA: 1 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from NIOSH [United States] Inhalation TWA: 1 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) [United Kingdom (UK)] Chromium Trioxide TWA: 0.05 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] Inhalation CEIL: 0.1 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] Inhalation TWA: 0.001 (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) from NIOSH [United States] Inhalation<sup>3</sup> Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

**Physical state and appearance:** Liquid.

**Odor:** Not available.

**Taste:** Not available.

**Molecular Weight:** Not applicable.

**Color:** Red-Brown. (Dark.)

**pH (1% soln/water):** Acidic.

**Boiling Point:** The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 268.28°C (514.9°F)

**Melting Point:** May start to solidify at -35°C (-31°F) based on data for: Sulfuric acid 66 Be.

**Critical Temperature:** Not available.

**Specific Gravity:** 1.5 (Water = 1)

**Vapor Pressure:** The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Water).

**Vapor Density:** The highest known value is 3.4 (Air = 1) (Sulfuric acid 66 Be). Weighted average: 3.37 (Air = 1)

**Volatility:** Not available.

**Odor Threshold:** Not available.

**Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.:** Not available.

**Ionicity (in Water):** Not available.

**Dispersion Properties:** See solubility in water, diethyl ether.

**Solubility:**

Easily soluble in cold water, hot water. Soluble in diethyl ether.

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

**Stability:** The product is stable.

**Instability Temperature:** Not available.

**Conditions of Instability:** Incompatible materials, water/moisture

**Incompatibility with various substances:**

Reactive with oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture.

**Corrosivity:**

Extremely corrosive in presence of aluminum, of copper, of stainless steel(316). Highly corrosive in presence of stainless steel(304). Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

**Special Remarks on Reactivity:**

Hygroscopic. Strong oxidizer. Reacts violently with water and alcohol especially when water is added to the product. Incompatible (can react explosively or dangerously) with the following: ACETIC ACID, ACRYLIC ACID, AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, CRESOL, CUMENE, DICHLOROETHYL ETHER, ETHYLENE CYANOHYDRIN, ETHYLENEIMINE, NITRIC ACID, 2-NITROPROPANE, PROPYLENE OXIDE, SULFOLANE, VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE, DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER, ETHYL ACETATE, ETHYLENE CYANOHYDRIN, ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOETHYL ETHER ACETATE, GLYOXAL, METHYL ETHYL KETONE, dehydrating agents, organic materials, moisture (water), Acetic anhydride, Acetone, cyanohydrin, Acetone+nitric acid, Acetone + potassium dichromate, Acetonitrile, Acrolein, Acrylonitrile, Acrylonitrile +water, Alcohols + hydrogen peroxide, ally compounds such as Allyl alcohol, and Allyl Chloride, 2-Aminoethanol, Ammonium hydroxide, Ammonium triperchromate, Aniline, Bromate + metals, Bromine pentafluoride, n-Butyraldehyde, Carbides, Cesium acetylene carbide, Chlorates, Cyclopentanone oxime, chlorinates, Chlorates + metals, Chlorine trifluoride, Chlorosulfonic acid, 2-cyano-4-nitrobenzenediazonium hydrogen sulfate, Cuprous nitride, p-chloronitrobenzene, 1,5-Dinitronaphthlene + sulfur, Diisobutylene, p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 1,3-Diazidobenzene, Dimethylbenzylcarbinol + hydrogen peroxide, Epichlorohydrin, Ethyl alcohol + hydrogen peroxide, Ethylene diamine, Ethylene glycol and other glycols, , Ethylenimine,

Fulminates, hydrogen peroxide, Hydrochloric acid, Hydrofluoric acid, Iodine heptafluoride, Indane + nitric acid, Iron, Isoprene, Lithium silicide, Mercuric nitride, Mesityl oxide, Mercury nitride, Metals (powdered), Nitromethane, Nitric acid + glycerides, p-Nitrotoluene, Pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, Perchlorates, Perchloric acid, Permanganates + benzene, 1-Phenyl-2-methylpropyl alcohol + hydrogen peroxide, Phosphorus, Phosphorus isocyanate, Picrates, Potassium tert-butoxide, Potassium chlorate, Potassium Permanganate and other permanganates, halogens, amines, Potassium Permanganate + Potassium chloride, Potassium Permanganate + water, Propiolactone (beta)-, Pyridine, Rubidium acetelyene carbide, Silver permanganate, Sodium, Sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, Steel, styrene monomer, toluene + nitric acid, Vinyl acetate, Thallium (I) azidodithiocarbonate, Zinc chlorate, Zinc Iodide, azides, carbonates, cyanides, sulfides, sulfites, alkali hydrides, carboxylic acid anhydrides, nitriles, olefinic organics, aqueous acids, cyclopentadiene, cyano-alcohols, metal acetylides, Hydrogen gas is generated by the action of the acid on most metals (i.e. lead, copper, tin, zinc, aluminum, etc.). Concentrated sulfuric acid oxidizes, dehydrates, or sulfonates most organic compounds. (Sulfuric acid 66 Be)

**Special Remarks on Corrosivity:**

Non-corrosive to lead and mild steel, but dilute acid attacks most metals. Attacks many metals releasing hydrogen. Minor corrosive effect on bronze. No corrosion data on brass or zinc. (Sulfuric acid 66 Be)

**Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

**Routes of Entry:** Absorbed through skin. Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

**Toxicity to Animals:** Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 80 mg/kg [Rat]. (Chromium Trioxide).

**Chronic Effects on Humans:**

**CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC, + (Proven.) by OSHA [Sulfuric acid 66 Be]. Classified A2 (Suspected for human.) by ACGIH [Sulfuric acid 66 Be]. Classified A1 (Confirmed for human.) by ACGIH, 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC [Chromium Trioxide]. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Chromium Trioxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Chromium Trioxide]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, heart, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, teeth.

**Other Toxic Effects on Humans:**

Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive), of inhalation (lung corrosive).

**Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:**

Lowest Published Lethal Dose LDL [Rat] - Route: Skin; Dose: 55 mg/kg (Chromium Trioxide)

**Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:**

**Mutagenicity:** Cytogenetic Analysis: Hamster, ovary = 4mmol/L **Reproductive effects:** May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal data. Developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal) in rabbits at a dose of 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 7 hrs.(RTECS) **Teratogenecity:** neither embryotoxic, fetotoxic, nor teratogenetic in mice or rabbits at inhaled doses producing some maternal toxicity (Sulfuric acid 66 Be)

**Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:**

**Acute Potential Health Effects:** Skin: Causes severe skin irritation and burns. Continued contact can cause tissue necrosis. Eye: Causes severe eye irritation and burns. May cause irreversible eye injury including blindness Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May cause permanent damage to the digestive tract. Causes gastrointestinal tract burns, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. May cause perforation of the stomach, GI bleeding, edema of the glottis, necrosis and scarring, and sudden circulatory collapse(similar to acute inhalation). It may also cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May affect respiration (cyanosis), blood (anemia, thrombocytopenia). May cause kidney failure and liver damage. Inhalation: May cause severe irritation of the respiratory tract and mucous membranes with sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, and delayed lung edema. Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract and nasal septum. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, edema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Cause corrosive action on mucous membranes. May affect cardiovascular system (hypotension, depressed cardiac output, bradycardia). Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, and scanty urine may follow. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death. May also affect teeth(changes in teeth and supporting structures - erosion, discoloration). **Chronic Potential Health Effects:** Inhalation: Prolonged or repeated inhalation of sulfuric acid may affect behavior (muscle contraction or spasticity), urinary system (kidney damage), and cardiovascular system, heart (ischemic heart leisons), and respiratory system/lungs(pulmonary edema, lung damage), teeth (dental discoloration, erosion). Furthermore, Repeated or

prolonged inhalation of chromium trioxide may cause chronic respiratory tract irritation with chronic rhinitis, hyperemia, chronic catarrh, congestion of the larynx, inflammation of the larynx, polyps of the upper respiratory tract, chronic inflammation of the lungs, emphysema, tracheitis, chronic bronchitis, chronic pharyngitis, bronchopneumonia, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum. Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact with sulfuric acid may cause dermatitis, an allergic skin reaction. Repeated or prolonged skin contact with chromium trioxide may cause "chrome sores" on skin (especially broken skin). Ingestion: Repeated or prolonged ingestion of chromium trioxide may cause nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, kidney damage, inflammation of the liver or even hepatitis with jaundice, leukocytosis, leukopenia, monocytosis, and eosinophilia.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** Not available.

**BOD5 and COD:** Not available.

**Products of Biodegradation:**

Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

**Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation:** The products of degradation are less toxic than the product itself.

**Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:** Not available.

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal:**

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

## Section 14: Transport Information

**DOT Classification:** Class 8: Corrosive material

**Identification:** : Corrosive liquid, n.o.s (sulfuric acid and chromium trioxide) (Sulfuric acid 66 Be) UNNA: 1760 PG: II

**Special Provisions for Transport:** Not available.

## Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

**Federal and State Regulations:**

California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: Chromium Trioxide California prop. 65: This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer which would require a warning under the statute: Chromium Trioxide Connecticut hazardous material survey.: Chromium Trioxide Illinois toxic substances disclosure to employee act: Sulfuric acid 66 Be New York release reporting list: Sulfuric acid 66 Be Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Sulfuric acid 66 Be; Chromium Trioxide Pennsylvania RTK: Sulfuric acid 66 Be; Chromium Trioxide Minnesota: Sulfuric acid 66 Be Massachusetts RTK: Sulfuric acid 66 Be; Chromium Trioxide Massachusetts spill list: Chromium Trioxide New Jersey: Sulfuric acid 66 Be; Chromium Trioxide New Jersey spill list: Chromium Trioxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sulfuric acid 66 Be; Water; Chromium Trioxide TSCA 6 final risk management: Chromium Trioxide TSCA 8(a) IUR: Chromium Trioxide TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Chromium Trioxide SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Sulfuric acid 66 Be SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Sulfuric acid 66 Be 98% CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Sulfuric acid 66 Be: 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg);

**Other Regulations:** OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Other Classifications:**

**WHMIS (Canada):**

CLASS D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (VERY TOXIC). CLASS E: Corrosive liquid.

**DSCL (EEC):**

R35- Causes severe burns. S2- Keep out of the reach of children. S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S30- Never add water to this product. S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

**HMIS (U.S.A.):**

**Health Hazard:** 3

**Fire Hazard:** 0

**Reactivity:** 1

**Personal Protection:**

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):**

**Health:** 3

**Flammability:** 0

**Reactivity:** 1

**Specific hazard:**

**Protective Equipment:**

Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

**Section 16: Other Information**

**References:** Not available.

**Other Special Considerations:** Not available.

**Created:** 10/10/2005 12:59 AM

**Last Updated:** 05/21/2013 12:00 PM

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