

DATE: 04/25/91
INDEX: 05901920678

ACCT: 888328-01
CAT NO: A300S212

PAGE: 1
PO NBR: N/A

SULFURIC ACID
SULFURIC ACID
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

SUBSTANCE: **SULFURIC ACID** CAS-NUMBER 7664-93-9

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:
OIL OF VITRIOL; BOV; DIPPING ACID; VITRIOL BROWN OIL; HYDROGEN SULFATE;
NORDHADSEN ACID; DIHYDROGEN SULFATE; SULPHURIC ACID; MATTING ACID;
DITHIONIC ACID; STCC 4930040; UN 1830; A-300; A-300C; A-300-SI; A-300S;
A-298; A-510; A-468; SO-A-172; SO-A-174; ACC22350

CHEMICAL FAMILY:
INORGANIC ACID

MOLECULAR FORMULA: H2-S-04

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 98.07

CERCLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3): HEALTH=3 FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=2 PERSISTENCE=0
NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH=3 FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=2

COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

COMPONENT: SULFURIC ACID PERCENT: 98

COMPONENT: WATER PERCENT: 2

OTHER CONTAMINANTS: NONE

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

SULFURIC ACID:
1 MG/M3 OSHA TWA
1 MG/M3 ACGIH TWA; 3 MG/M3 ACGIH STEL
1 MG/M3 NIOSH RECOMMENDED 10 HOUR TWA

1000 POUNDS SARA SECTION 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY
1000 POUNDS SARA SECTION 304 REPORTABLE QUANTITY
1000 POUNDS CERCLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY
SUBJECT TO SARA SECTION 313 ANNUAL TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING

PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION: ODORLESS, CLEAR, COLORLESS, DENSE HYGROSCOPIC OILY LIQUID WITH

A MARKED ACID TASTE WHEN PURE. BOILING POINT: 559 F (290 C)

MELTING POINT: 50 F (10 C) SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.84

VAPOR PRESSURE: <0.001 @ 20 C PH: <3 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: SOLUBLE

ODOR THRESHOLD: >1 MG/M3 (MIST) VAPOR DENSITY: 3.4

SOLVENT SOLUBILITY: DECOMPOSES IN ETHYL ALCOHOL

@ 340 C IT DECOMPOSES INTO SULFUR TRIOXIDE AND WATER

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:
NEGLECTIBLE FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME.

OXIDIZER: OXIDIZERS DECOMPOSE, ESPECIALLY WHEN HEATED, TO YIELD OXYGEN OR OTHER GASES WHICH WILL INCREASE THE BURNING RATE OF COMBUSTIBLE MATTER. CONTACT WITH EASILY OXIDIZABLE, ORGANIC, OR OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS MAY RESULT IN IGNITION, VIOLENT COMBUSTION OR EXPLOSION.

Chemistry

DATE: 04/25/91
INDEX: 05901920678

ACCT: 888328-01
CAT NO: A300S212

PAGE: 2

PO NBR: N/A

FIREFIGHTING MEDIA:
DRY CHEMICAL OR CARBON DIOXIDE
(1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

FOR LARGER FIRES, FLOOD AREA WITH WATER FROM A DISTANCE
(1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

FIREFIGHTING:
DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINER. DO NOT GET SOLID STREAM OF WATER ON
SPILLED MATERIAL. MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK.
APPLY COOLING WATER TO SIDES OF CONTAINERS THAT ARE EXPOSED TO FLAMES UNTIL
WELL AFTER FIRE IS OUT. STAY AWAY FROM ENDS OF TANKS (1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE
GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5 GUIDE PAGE 39).

USE AGENT SUITABLE FOR TYPE OF FIRE; USE FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER AS A FOG.
COOL CONTAINERS WITH FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER, APPLY FROM AS FAR A DISTANCE
AS POSSIBLE. AVOID BREATHING CORROSIVE VAPORS, KEEP UPWIND.

TRANSPORTATION DATA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASSIFICATION 49 CFR 172.101:
CORROSIVE MATERIAL

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS 49 CFR 172.101 AND
SUBPART E:
CORROSIVE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS: 49 CFR 173.272
EXCEPTIONS: 49 CFR 173.244

TOXICITY

SULFURIC ACID:
IRRITATION DATA: 1380 UG EYE-RABBIT SEVERE; 5 MG/30 SECONDS RINSED EYE-RABBIT
SEVERE.

TOXICITY DATA: 3 MG/M3/24 WEEKS INHALATION-HUMAN TCLO; 510 MG/M3/2 HOURS
INHALATION-RAT LC50; 320 MG/M3/2 HOURS INHALATION-MOUSE LC50; 18 MG/M3
INHALATION-GUINEA PIG LC50; 2140 MG/KG ORAL-RAT LD50; 135 MG/KG
UNREPORTED-MAN LDLO; REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA (RTECS); TUMORIGENIC DATA
(AJEPAS 120(3), 358, 84).

CARCINOGEN STATUS: NONE.

LOCAL EFFECTS: CORROSIVE- INHALATION, SKIN, EYE AND INGESTION.
ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: HIGHLY TOXIC BY INHALATION; MODERATELY TOXIC BY
INGESTION.

TARGET EFFECTS: POISONING MAY AFFECT THE BODY'S PH BALANCE AND IN TURN AFFECT
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION:

SULFURIC ACID:
CORROSIVE/HIGHLY TOXIC. 80 MG/M3 IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH.
ACUTE EXPOSURE- INHALATION OF MISTS MAY CAUSE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITATION
PRINCIPALLY AFFECTING THE RESPIRATORY TRACT EPITHELIUM. LOW
CONCENTRATIONS, 0.35-5 MG/M3, MAY CAUSE INCREASED PULMONARY AIR FLOW
RESISTANCE AND SUBSEQUENT SHALLOWER AND MORE RAPID BREATHING. HOT
CONCENTRATED MISTS MAY CAUSE RAPID LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS WITH POSSIBLE
DAMAGE TO LUNG TISSUE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE NASAL SECRETIONS, SNEEZING, A
BURNING OR TICKLING SENSATION IN THE NOSE AND THROAT AND RETROSTERNAL
REGION, FOLLOWED BY COUGH, RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, TRACHEOBRONCHITIS,
CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS AND POSSIBLE SPASM OF THE VOCAL CORDS. HIGH
CONCENTRATIONS MAY PRODUCE BLOODY NASAL SECRETIONS AND SPUTUM, HEMATEMESIS
GASTRITIS, AND PULMONARY EDEMA. A SINGLE OVEREXPOSURE MAY LEAD TO
LARYNGEAL, TRACHEOBRONCHIAL AND PULMONARY EDEMA. ONE INDIVIDUAL SPRAYED
IN THE FACE WITH SULFURIC ACID LIQUID EXPERIENCED DELAYED SYMPTOMS OF
PULMONARY FIBROSIS, RESIDUAL BRONCHITIS, AND PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
VAPORS FROM DILUTE SOLUTIONS MAY IRRITATE MUCOUS MEMBRANES.
CHRONIC EXPOSURE- REPEATED EXPOSURE TO THE MIST MAY CAUSE INFLAMMATION
OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND ETCHING OF THE
DENTAL ENAMEL. THE CENTRAL AND LATERAL INCISORS ARE PRIMARILY AFFECTED.
REPEATED EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME HAVE RESULTED IN

BRONCHITIC SYMPTOMS, RHINORRHEA, FREQUENT RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS,
EMPHYSEMA, STOMATITIS AND DIGESTIVE DISTURBANCES. CHRONIC INHALATION
MAY CAUSE ALKALINE DEPLETION OF THE BODY PRODUCING AN ACIDOSIS WHICH
AFFECTS THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND PRODUCES AGITATION, HESITANT GAIT AND
GENERALIZED WEAKNESS. AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF WORKERS AT A REFINERY
AND CHEMICAL PLANT SUGGESTS AN INCREASED RISK OF LARYNGEAL CANCER
FROM EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SULFURIC ACID. REPRODUCTIVE
EFFECTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN ANIMALS.

FIRST AID- REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING
HAS STOPPED, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. MAINTAIN AIRWAY AND BLOOD
PRESSURE AND ADMINISTER OXYGEN IF AVAILABLE. KEEP AFFECTED PERSON WARM AND
AT REST. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. ADMINISTRATION OF OXYGEN
SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION
IMMEDIATELY.

DATE: 04/25/91
INDEX: 05901920678

ACCT: 888328-01
CAT NO: A300S212

PAGE: 3

PO NBR: N/A

SKIN CONTACT:
SULFURIC ACID:
CORROSIVE

ACUTE EXPOSURE- CONTACT WITH CONCENTRATED SULFURIC ACID MAY CAUSE SEVERE SECOND AND THIRD DEGREE SKIN BURNS WITH NECROSIS DUE TO ITS AFFINITY FOR WATER AND SUBSEQUENT SEVERE DEHYDRATING ACTION, AND ITS EXOTHERMIC REACTION WITH MOISTURE. POSSIBLE CHARRING MAY OCCUR LEADING TO SHOCK AND COLLAPSE DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT OF TISSUE INVOLVED. THE RESULTING WOUNDS MAY BE LONG IN HEALING AND MAY CAUSE EXTENSIVE SCARRING THAT MAY RESULT IN FUNCTIONAL INHIBITION. CONTACT WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE- REPEATED CONTACT WITH LOW CONCENTRATIONS MAY CAUSE SKIN DESICCATION AND ULCERATION OF THE HANDS, AND PANARIS OR CHRONIC PURULENT INFLAMMATION AROUND THE NAILS. REPEATED CONTACT WITH DILUTE SOLUTIONS MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS.

FIRST AID- REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES IMMEDIATELY. WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (AT LEAST 15-20 MINUTES). IN CASE OF CHEMICAL BURNS, COVER AREA WITH STERILE, DRY DRESSING. BANDAGE SECURELY, BUT NOT TOO TIGHTLY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

EYE CONTACT:
SULFURIC ACID:
CORROSIVE

ACUTE EXPOSURE- EXPOSURE TO THE VAPORS MAY CAUSE A BURNING OR STINGING SENSATION IN THE EYES WITH LACRIMATION, BLURRED VISION AND CONJUNCTIVAL CONGESTION. SPLASHES OF ACID IN THE EYES MAY PRODUCE DEEP CORNEAL ULCERATION, KERATO-CONJUNCTIVITIS AND PALPEBRAL LESIONS WITH SEVERE SEQUELAE. IRREPARABLE CORNEAL DAMAGE AND BLINDNESS AS WELL AS SCARRING OF THE EYELIDS MAY OCCUR. SEVERE SULFURIC ACID EYE BURNS HAVE INCLUDED GLAUCOMA AND CATARACT AS COMPLICATIONS IN THE MOST SEVERE CASES. CONTACT WITH DILUTED ACID MAY PRODUCE MORE TRANSIENT EFFECTS FROM WHICH RECOVERY MAY BE COMPLETE.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE- REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY RESULT IN LACRIMATION AND CHRONIC CONJUNCTIVITIS.

FIRST AID- WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS, UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (AT LEAST 15-20 MINUTES). CONTINUE IRRIGATING WITH NORMAL SALINE UNTIL THE PH HAS RETURNED TO NORMAL (30-60 MINUTES). COVER WITH STERILE BANDAGES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION:
SULFURIC ACID:
CORROSIVE

ACUTE EXPOSURE- INGESTION MAY CAUSE BURNING PAIN IN THE MOUTH, THROAT, ESOPHAGUS AND ABDOMEN, A SOUR TASTE AND NAUSEA FOLLOWED BY VOMITING AND DIARRHEA OF CHARRED BLACK STOMACH CONTENTS. DEHYDRATION AND CARBONIZATION OF TISSUE MAY OCCUR WITH ESCHARS ON THE LIPS AND MOUTH. BROWNISH OR YELLOWISH STAINS MAY BE FOUND AROUND THE MOUTH, INTENSE THIRST, DIFFICULT SWALLOWING, ACIDEMIA, STOMATITIS, RAPID AND WEAK PULSE, SHALLOW BREATHING, SHOCK AND POSSIBLE CONVULSIONS MAY OCCUR. ALBUMIN, BLOOD AND CASTS IN URINE, ANURIA, ESOPHAGEAL AND DELAYED GASTRIC STENOSIS HAS BEEN REPORTED. POSSIBLE PERFORATION OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT MAY RESULT IN PERITONITIS.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE- NO DATA AVAILABLE.

FIRST AID- DO NOT USE GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMESIS. DILUTE THE ACID IMMEDIATELY BY DRINKING LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER OR MILK. IF VOMITING PERSISTS, ADMINISTER FLUIDS REPEATEDLY. INGESTED ACID MUST BE DILUTED APPROXIMATELY 100 FOLD TO RENDER IT HARMLESS TO TISSUES. MAINTAIN AIRWAY AND TREAT SHOCK (DREISBACH, HANDBOOK OF POISONING, 12TH ED.). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. IF VOMITING OCCURS, KEEP HEAD BELOW HIPS TO HELP PREVENT ASPIRATION.

ANTIDOTE:
NO SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY.

REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY:

SULFURIC ACID:
VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION WITH WATER.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:
SULFURIC ACID:

ACETALDEHYDE: VIOLENTLY POLYMERIZED BY CONCENTRATED ACID.
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
ACETONE + NITRIC ACID: VIOLENT DECOMPOSITION.
ACETONE + POTASSIUM DICHROMATE: IGNITION.
ACETONE CYANHYDRIN: PRESSURE INCREASE WITH POSSIBLE EXPLOSIVE RUPTURE OF VESSEL.
ACETONITRILE: VIOLENT EXOTHERM ON HEATING; SULFUR TRIOXIDE REDUCES INITIATION TEMPERATURE.
ACROLEIN: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
ACRYLONITRILE: VIGOROUS EXOTHERMIC POLYMERIZATION.

DATE: 04/25/91
INDEX: 05901920678

ACCT: 888328-01
CAT NO: A300S212

PAGE: 4

PO NBR: N/A

ALCOHOL: EXOTHERMIC REACTION AND CONTRACTION OF VOLUME.
ALCOHOLS AND HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.
ALLYL ALCOHOL: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
ALLYL CHLORIDE: VIOLENT POLYMERIZATION.
ALLYL NITRATES: MAY CAUSE VIOLENT REACTION.
2-AMINOETHANOL: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
AMMONIUM IRON(III) SULFATE DODECAHYDRATE: VIOLENT, EXOTHERMIC REACTION ON HEATING.
AMMONIUM TRIPERCHROMATE: FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.
ANILINE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
BASES: VIOLENT REACTION.
BENZYL ALCOHOL: MAY DECOMPOSES EXPLOSIVELY AT ABOUT 180 C.
BROMATES + METALS: POSSIBLE IGNITION.
BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE: VIOLENT REACTION WITH POSSIBLE IGNITION.
TERT-BUTYL-M-XYLENE: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION WITHOUT AGITATION.
N-BUTYRALDEHYDE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
CARBIDES: HAZARDOUS MIXTURE.
CESIUM ACETYLIDE: IGNITION ON CONTACT.
4-CHLORONITROBENZENE AND SULFUR TRIOXIDE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSIVE REACTION.
CHLORATES: ALL CHLORATES, WHEN BROUGHT IN CONTACT WITH SULFURIC ACID MAY GIVE OFF EXPLOSIVE CHLORINE DIOXIDE GAS. A VIOLENT EXPLOSION IS USUAL.
CHLORATES + METALS: POSSIBLE IGNITION.
CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE: VIOLENT REACTION.
CHLOROSULFONIC ACID: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
CHROMATES: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD.
COATINGS: ATTACKED.
COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS (FINELY DIVIDED): MAY IGNITE.
COPPER: EVOLUTION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE.
CUPROUS NITRIDE: VIOLENT REACTION.
2-CYANO-4-NITROBENZENEDIAZONIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
2-CYANO-2-PROPANOL: VIOLENT REACTION WITH INCREASE IN PRESSURE.
CYCLOPENTADIENE: VIOLENT OR EXPLOSIVE REACTION.
CYCLOPENTANONE OXIME: VIOLENT REACTION.
1,3-DIAZIDOBENZENE: IGNITION FOLLOWED BY EXPLOSIVE REACTION.
DIETHYLAMINE: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
DIISOBUTYLENE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
DIMETHYLBENZYL CARBINOL + HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: EXPLODES.
DIMETHOXYANTHRAQUINONE: EXOTHERMIC REACTION ABOVE 150 C.
2,5-DINITRO-3-METHYLBENZOIC ACID + SODIUM AZIDE: EXPLOSIVE REACTION.
1,5-DINITRONAPHTHALENE + SULFUR: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
EPICHLOROHYDRIN: VIOLENT REACTION.
ETHOXYLATED NONYLPHENOL: POSSIBLE IGNITION.
ETHANOL + HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.
ETHYLENE CYANOHYDRIN: VIOLENT REACTION.
ETHYLENE DIAMINE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
ETHYLENIMINE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
FULMINATES: EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MIXTURE.
HEXALITHIUM DISILICIDE: INCANDESCENT REACTION.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (>50%): EXPLOSIVE REACTION AFTER EVAPORATION.
HYDROFLUORIC ACID: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
INDANE + NITRIC ACID: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.
IODINE HEPTAFLUORIDE: THE ACID BECOMES EFFERVESCENT.
IRON: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION DUE TO HYDROGEN GAS FROM THE ACID-METAL REACTION.
ISOPRENE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
LITHIUM SILICIDE: INCANDESCENT REACTION.
MERCURY NITRIDE: EXPLOSION ON CONTACT.
MESITYL OXIDE: TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE INCREASE IN CLOSED CONTAINER.
METALS: MAY LIBERATE FLAMMABLE HYDROGEN GAS.
METALS (POWDERED): EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MIXTURE.
METAL ACETYLIDES: IGNITION REACTION.
METAL CHLORATES: VIOLENT EXPLOSION UNLESS PROPERLY COOLED.
METAL PERCHLORATES: FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE PERCHLORIC ACID.
4-METHYLPYRIDINE: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
NITRAMIDE: MAY DECOMPOSE EXPLOSIVELY ON CONTACT.
NITRATES: INCOMPATIBLE.
NITRIC ACID + GLYCERIDES: EXPLOSION.
NITRIC ACID + ORGANIC MATERIAL: MAY CAUSE VIOLENT REACTION.
NITRIC ACID + TOLUENE: POSSIBLE VIOLENT REACTION OR EXPLOSION.
NITROARYL BASES AND DERIVATIVES: MAY CAUSE VIOLENT REACTION OR EXPLOSION.
NITROBENZENE: EXOTHERMIC REACTION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES.
3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID: EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
NITROMETHANE: FORMATION OF EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE.

N-NITROMETHYLAMINE: EXPLOSIVE DECOMPOSITION.
4-NITROTOLUENE: EXPLOSIVE AT 80 C.
ORGANICS: VIOLENT EXOTHERMIC REACTION.
PENTASILVER TRIHYDROXYDIAMIDOPHOSPHATE: EXPLOSION ON CONTACT.
PERCHLORATES: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.
PERCHLORIC ACID: FORMATION OF DANGEROUS ANHYDROUS PERCHLORIC ACID.
PERMANGANATES: FORMATION OF PERMANGANIC ACID.
PERMANGANATES + BENZENE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.
1-PHENYL-2-METHYL-PROPYL ALCOHOL + HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.
PHOSPHORUS (WHITE OR YELLOW): IGNITION IN CONTACT WITH BOILING ACID.
PHOSPHORUS ISOCYANATE: VIOLENT REACTION.
PHOSPHORUS TRIOXIDE: VIOLENT OXIDATION WITH POSSIBLE IGNITION.
PICRATES: EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MIXTURE.
PLASTICS: ATTACKED.
POLYSILYLENE: EXPLOSION ON CONTACT.