

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>Sulfur Dioxide</b>	
<b>Other means of identification</b>		
<b>SDS number</b>	AUC-009	
<b>Synonyms</b>	Sulfur oxide * Sulfurous acid anhydride * Sulfur oxide * Sulphur dioxide	
<b>Recommended use</b>	Synthetic/Analytical chemistry	
<b>Recommended restrictions</b>	None known.	
<b>Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information</b>		
<b>Manufacturer</b>		
<b>Company name</b>	Allied Universal Corporation	
<b>Address</b>	3901 N.W. 115th Avenue Miami, FL 33178 United States	
<b>Telephone</b>	General:	1-305-888-2623
	24-Hour alert:	1-786-522-0207
<b>Website</b>	www.allieduniversal.com	
<b>E-mail</b>	Not available.	
<b>Contact person</b>	Operations Department	
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300 (US/Canada) +01 703-527-3887 (International)
<b>Supplier</b>	Refer to Manufacturer	

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Gases under pressure	Liquefied gas
<b>Health hazards</b>	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 3
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	This mixture does not meet the classification criteria according to OSHA HazCom 2012.	
<b>OSHA defined hazards</b>	This mixture does not meet the classification criteria according to OSHA HazCom 2012.	
<b>Label elements</b>		



<b>Signal word</b>	Danger
<b>Hazard statement</b>	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Toxic if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing genetic defects.
<b>Precautionary statement</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe gas. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.
<b>Response</b>	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Specific treatment (see this label). Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

<b>Storage</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight.
<b>Disposal</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
<b>Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)</b>	No OSHA defined hazard classes. Other hazards which do not result in classification: Toxic fumes, gases or vapours may evolve on burning. Severe, short-term exposures may cause long-lasting respiratory effects, e.g. Reactive Airways Dysfunction (RADS), due to the material's severe irritating properties. Contact with liquefied gas might cause frostbites, in some cases with tissue damage. Direct contact with liquefied gas may cause frostbite and corrosive injury to the eyes.
<b>Supplemental information</b>	Keep away from heat. Make sure valves on gas cylinders are fully opened when gas is used. Open cylinder valve slowly to prevent rapid decompression and damage to valve seat. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Shut flow off at cylinder valve and not just at the regulator after use. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Establish written emergency plan and special training where chlorine is used. Regularly inspect and test piping and containers used for Sulfur dioxide service.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Substances

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Sulfur dioxide	Sulfur oxide Sulfurous acid anhydride Sulfur oxide Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	100

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. If breathing stops, provide artificial respiration. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>Skin contact</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Do not rub area of contact. Gently remove clothing or jewelry. Carefully cut around clothing that sticks to the skin. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Discard any shoes or clothing items that cannot be decontaminated.
<b>Eye contact</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Do not rub eyes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not an expected route of entry under normal conditions of use. If ingestion of a large amount does occur, call a poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	Toxic if inhaled. Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause severe irritation to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing. Could also cause tightness in the chest, a blue discolouration of the skin (cyanosis), severe headache, nausea, vomiting and fainting. Inhalation could result in pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (chest pain, shortness of breath) may be delayed. May result in unconsciousness and possibly death. Severe, short-term exposures may cause long-lasting respiratory effects, e.g. Reactive Airways Dysfunction (RADS), due to the material's severe irritating properties. With this condition, asthma-like symptoms and increased reactivity of the airways is experienced. Direct skin contact may cause corrosive skin burns, deep ulcerations and possibly permanent scarring. If product is sprayed directly on skin, symptoms of frostbite may be experienced including numbness, prickling and itching. Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. If product is sprayed directly into the eyes, could cause freezing of the eye.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Toxic if inhaled. Immediate medical attention is required. Causes chemical burns. Symptoms may be delayed. Keep victim under observation. Medical supervision for minimum 48 hours. Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically.
<b>General information</b>	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Use media suitable to the surrounding fire such as water fog or fine spray, alcohol foams, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame. Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Contact with some powdered metals and with alkali metals, such as sodium or potassium may cause fires and explosions. Heat from a surrounding fire can rupture cylinders, causing a dangerous explosion and the release of toxic sulfur dioxide gas. Cylinders have fusible metal plugs, which melt at 73.9 deg C (165 deg F), releasing sulfur dioxide.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Stop the flow of gas before extinguishing fire, if safe to do so. Use water spray to direct escaping gas away from workers if it is necessary to stop the flow of gas. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved. Stay away from ends of cylinders and withdraw immediately in case of rising sounds or discoloration of containers. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses. Dike for water control.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame. The product itself does not burn.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Sulfur oxides.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Restrict access to area until completion of clean-up. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 500 meters (1/3 mile). Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained personnel only. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Obtain special instructions before use. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment. Do not breathe gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep away from heat. Keep reduction valves free from grease and oil. Use smallest possible amounts in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Shut flow off at cylinder valve and not just at the regulator after use. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Protect against physical damage. Wash hands after handling and before eating.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Store in steel pressure cylinders in a cool, dry area outdoors or in well-ventilated, detached or segregated areas of non-combustible construction. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. Storage area should be clearly identified, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Use a "first in - first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

#### US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Material	Type	Value
Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)	PEL	13 mg/m3 5 ppm

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

Material	Type	Value
Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)	STEL	0.25 ppm

**US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards**

Material	Type	Value
Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)	STEL	13 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		5 ppm
	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 2 ppm

<b>Biological limit values</b>	No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).
<b>Exposure guidelines</b>	The NIOSH IDLH concentration for Sulfur dioxide is 100 ppm.
<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Wear eye/face protection. Chemical goggles are recommended. A full face shield may also be necessary. Eye wash fountains are required.
<b>Skin protection</b>	
<b>Hand protection</b>	Wear appropriate chemical-resistant gloves. Advice should be sought from glove suppliers.
<b>Other</b>	Wear appropriate chemical-resistant clothing. Where contact is likely, wear chemical-resistant gloves, a chemical suit and rubber boots. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	A NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with the appropriate chemical cartridges or a positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator may be used to reduce exposure. Respirators should be selected based on the form and concentration of contaminants in air, and in accordance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.134). Advice should be sought from respiratory protection specialists.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	Do not breathe gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove soiled clothing and wash it thoroughly before reuse. Inform laundry personnel of contaminant's hazards.

**9. Physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Gas.
<b>Form</b>	Compressed liquefied gas.
<b>Color</b>	Colorless
<b>Odor</b>	Pungent suffocating odor
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	-97.6 °F (-72 °C)
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	14 °F (-10 °C)
<b>Flash point</b>	Does not burn
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	The product is not flammable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit - lower (%)</b>	Not applicable

<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	34 psig
<b>Vapor density</b>	2.25 at 0°C
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Soluble
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available.
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Critical temperature</b>	314.33 °F (156.85 °C)
<b>Density</b>	0.17 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive.
<b>Molecular formula</b>	SO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Molecular weight</b>	64.06 g/mol
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	None known.
<b>Specific gravity</b>	0.17 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport. Forms sulfurous acid solution on reaction with water. In some cases, sulfur dioxide behaves as both a reducing and oxidizing agent (metals such as tin, iron and magnesium burn in sulfur dioxide to form mixed sulfides and oxides).
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Forms sulfurous acid solution on reaction with water.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Keep away from combustible materials. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep away from heat. Keep away from direct sunlight. Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation. Exposure to water vapor.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Chlorates. Metal Oxides. Potassium. Sodium. Fluorine. Halogens. Acetylides. Bases.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	None known, refer to hazardous combustion products in Section 5.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Toxic if inhaled. May cause severe irritation to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes skin burns. Contact with liquefied gas might cause frostbites, in some cases with tissue damage. Not expected to be absorbed through the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes severe eye burns. If product is sprayed directly into the eyes, could cause freezing of the eye.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not an expected route of entry under normal conditions of use.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

Toxic if inhaled.  
Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause severe irritation to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, choking and wheezing. Could also cause tightness in the chest, a blue discolouration of the skin (cyanosis), severe headache, nausea, vomiting and fainting. Inhalation could result in pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation). Symptoms of pulmonary edema (chest pain, shortness of breath) may be delayed. May result in unconsciousness and possibly death. Severe, short-term exposures may cause long-lasting respiratory effects, e.g. Reactive Airways Dysfunction (RADS), due to the material's severe irritating properties. With this condition, asthma-like symptoms and increased reactivity of the airways is experienced.  
Direct skin contact may cause corrosive skin burns, deep ulcerations and possibly permanent scarring. If product is sprayed directly on skin, symptoms of frostbite may be experienced including numbness, prickling and itching.  
Corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. If product is sprayed directly into the eyes, could cause freezing of the eye.

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Acute Toxicity (inhalation - gas) - Category 3. Toxic if inhaled.

Product	Species	Test Results
Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)		
<b>Acute</b>		
<i>Dermal</i>		No Data in Literature
<i>Inhalation</i>		
LC50	Rat	1260 ppm, 4 hours
<i>Oral</i>		No Data in Literature

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Classification: Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 1 Causes severe skin burns.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Classification: Serious eye damage/eye irritation - Category 1 Causes serious eye damage.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

**Respiratory sensitization** This product is not expected to cause respiratory sensitization. May cause asthma-like reaction in hyper-sensitive persons.

**Skin sensitizer** This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

**Germ cell mutagenicity** Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Classification: Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2 Suspected of causing genetic defects.

**Carcinogenicity** This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA. See below for ingredients present on regulatory lists.

**IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

**OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)**

Not listed.

**Reproductive toxicity** This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

**Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure** Hazardous by OSHA criteria. Classification: Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT), Single Exposure. Category 3. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure** Not expected to be hazardous by OSHA criteria.

**Aspiration toxicity** Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

**Chronic effects** Prolonged or repeated inhalation of fumes or vapours, may cause chronic lung effects, such as bronchitis.

**12. Ecological information**

**Ecotoxicity** The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

**Persistence and degradability** Biodegradation is not applicable to inorganic substances.

<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Not expected to be bio accumulative.
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	High water solubility indicates a high mobility in soil.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

### 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
<b>Local disposal regulations</b>	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
<b>Hazardous waste code</b>	The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.
<b>Waste from residues / unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

### 14. Transport information

#### DOT

<b>UN number</b>	UN1079
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Sulfur dioxide ( RQ = 500)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	2.3
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	8
<b>Label(s)</b>	2.3, 8
<b>Packing group</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling. US CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ): 10 lbs / 4.54 kg
<b>Special provisions</b>	3, B14, T50, TP19
<b>Packaging exceptions</b>	None
<b>Packaging non bulk</b>	304
<b>Packaging bulk</b>	314, 315

#### IATA

<b>UN number</b>	UN1079
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Sulfur dioxide
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	2.3
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	8
<b>Packing group</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.
<b>ERG Code</b>	2CP
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling. Refer to Special Provision A2 for shipping information.

#### Other information

<b>Passenger and cargo aircraft</b>	Forbidden
<b>Cargo aircraft only</b>	Forbidden

#### IMDG

<b>UN number</b>	UN1079
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Sulfur Dioxide
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	
<b>Class</b>	2.3
<b>Subsidiary risk</b>	8
<b>Packing group</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	No.
<b>EmS</b>	F-C, S-U
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

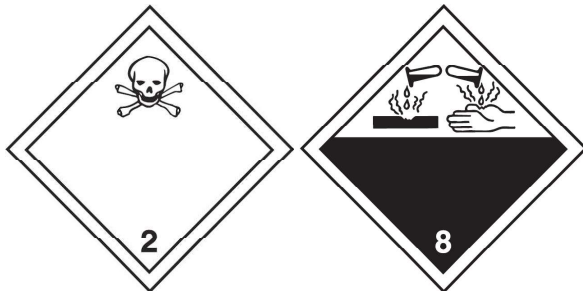
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not available.

DOT



IATA; IMDG



General information

None.

## 15. Regulatory information

### US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.  
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

#### TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

**CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)** RQ=500 lbs.

#### SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5) 500 LBS

#### OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

#### Hazard categories

Gas under pressure  
Acute toxicity  
Skin corrosion  
Eye Damage  
Germ cell Mutagen  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure

#### SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Threshold planning quantity	Threshold planning quantity, lower value	Threshold planning quantity, upper value
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	500	500 lbs		

**SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical** Yes

#### SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Not regulated.

### Other federal regulations

#### Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.



**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)

**Safe Drinking Water Act** Not regulated.**US state regulations****US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)**

Not listed.

**US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)

**US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)

**US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)

**US. Rhode Island RTK**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)

**US. California Proposition 65**

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

**US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin**

Sulfur dioxide (CAS 7446-09-5)

Listed: July 29, 2011

**International Inventories**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

\*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

**16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision****Issue date** 03-15-2015 **Revision date** 07-09-2024**Version #** 02**List of abbreviations**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services  
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980  
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations  
DOT: Department of Transportation  
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency  
EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act  
ERG: Emergency Response Guidebook  
HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA: International Air Transport Association  
IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container  
IDLH: immediately dangerous to life or health  
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC: Lethal Concentration  
LD: Lethal Dose  
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
NOEC: No observable effect concentration  
NTP: National Toxicology Program  
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
OEL: National occupational exposure limits  
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
PEL: Permissible exposure limit  
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act  
RQ: Reportable Quantity  
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances  
SAR: supplied-air respirator  
SCBA: self-contained breathing apparatus  
SDS: Safety Data Sheet  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TWA: Time Weighted Average  
UN: United Nations

**Disclaimer**

Prepared by: ICC The Compliance Center Inc. 1-888-442-9628  
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**Bibliography**

1. ACGIH, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biologic Exposure Indices
2. ECHA - European Chemical Agen
3. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, CCInfoWeb databas
4. Safety Data Sheets from manufacture
5. US EPA Title III List of Lis
6. California Proposition 65 List
7. OECD - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances - eChemPort

**HMIS**

H= \*3, F= 0, R= 1

**NFPA**

H= 3, F= 0, R= 1