Safety Data Sheet

Sulfuric Acid 93% (66 Baume)

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

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Product Number	RM-0093
Product Name	Sulfuric Acid 93% (66 Baume)
Chemical Family	Inorganic Acid
CAS Number	7664-93-9
Date Prepared	3/5/2015
Revision Number	3/5/2015
Recommended Use	Wastewater processing, and chemical synthesis

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Classification

Corrosive to Metals	Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1A
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 1
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure, R	Category 3
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 3
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 3

DANGER!

GHS LABEL:

Hazard Statements

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H330	Fatal if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P234	Keep only in original packaging
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated are.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.
P301+330+331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+361+353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so - continue rinsing.
P308+313	IF exposed or concerned: get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or a doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P320	Specific treatment is urgent (see … on this label).
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
p390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P403+233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in a corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to…

SECTION III - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The precise composition of this product is proprietary information. In the event of a medical emergency, a complete disclosure will be provided to medical personnel.

Component Name	CAS #	Component%	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	93%	1 mg/m³ (Ceiling)	0.2 mg/m³ (Thoracic fraction)
Demineralized water	7732-18-5	7%	Not Established	Not Established

SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES

Contact with eyes: Eye Contact: Immediate first aid is required to prevent eye damage. Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of cool potable running water for at least 20-30 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses, if worn. Take care not to contaminate the victim's healthy eye or skin. Hold the eyelids apart during the flushing to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eye and lids with water. DO NOT let victim rub eye(s). Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Oils or ointments should not be used at this time. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility.

Skin contact: Skin Contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes while under a safety shower with large water flow. Continue to flush remaining material from all affected areas under a safety shower. Then wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20-30 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse or discard.

Inhalation: Inhalation: Remove source of contamination and/or remove victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a physician's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Keep person warm and at rest. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure. Immediately transport victim to an emergency care facility.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, rinse mouth and give several glasses of water to drink. Call a physician/poison control center immediately or transport victim to an emergency care facility. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to reduce risk of aspiration. Give fluids again. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or convulsing.

Note to Physician: Attending physician should treat exposed patients symptomatically. Chemical burns on the skin should be treated as thermal burns. Flush eyes with buffered or plain irrigating solutions. If any ulceration or conjunctiva! injury is present, have an ophthalmologist examine the patient. Iced water helps relieve pain and swelling of both the skin and the eyes. If swallowed, this product may cause severe ulceration, inflammation and possible perforation of the gastrointestinal tract. Maintain adequate airway. Aspiration of sulfuric acid during induced emesis can result in severe lung injury. Evacuate stomach contents using the method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. Ingestion of acid may affect the body's pH balance which in turn may affect the nervous system. Immediate cause of death is often circulatory shock.

SECTION V - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam extinguishing agents. For larger fires, flood area with water from a safe distance. Direct application of high pressure water systems may splatter burning material.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures As in any fire, prevent human exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the fire area. Stay upwind. Fire fighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and impervious, fire resistant, protective clothing, gloves and boots. If possible, move containers from the fire area. If not leaking, keep fire exposed containers cool with a water fog or spray to prevent rupture due to excessive heat. High pressure water may spread product from broken containers increasing contamination or fire hazard. If you do not have a continuous source of water, do not attempt to fight a major fire. Contaminated buildings, areas and equipment must not be used until they are properly decontaminated. Dike fire control water for later disposal. Do not allow contaminated water to enter waterways.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Fire-fighting equipment/instructions: Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Specific methods Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. General fire hazards No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

Unusual Fire Fighting Hazards: Sulfuric acid is not flammable or combustible and is not sensitive to static discharge. However, it is highly reactive. Concentrated sulfuric acid is a strong oxidizer capable of igniting combustible materials on contact. Contact with water or strong bases can result in a violent exothermic reaction. Contact with many common metals can evolve flammable or potentially explosive hydrogen gas. The rate of hydrogen generation increases with decreasing acid concentration. Sulfuric acid contact with finely divided or powdered metals can cause an explosive reaction. Other Fire & Explosion Hazards: Contact with water may liberate excessive heat and produce sulfuric acid vapors which are extremely irritating to the respiratory tract. Do not allow water to enter containers of sulfuric acid; excessive heat generation and explosive reaction may occur.
Hazardous Combustion Products: Decomposition of this product under fire conditions will produce irritating and toxic sulfur oxides.

SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Safely stop source of spill, if possible. Isolate spill area and restrict non-essential personnel from area. All personnel involved in spill cleanup should wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Use adequate ventilation and/or wear a NIOSH-approved acid gas respirator with dust, mist and fume filter to prevent inhalation exposure.

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep out of low areas. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Environmental Precautions: Any leak occurring in pipelines or equipment should be considered an acid leak and treated with extreme caution until the leak is proven not to be an acid leak. All contaminated areas should be zoned off immediately to avoid personnel exposure to the acid spray or steam. Adjust all appropriate valves to isolate the system and stop further leakage. NOTE - The following CERCLA Section 103 reportable quantity

applies to this product: RQ = 1000 lb (454 kg) The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that any release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity established for that substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the State Emergency Response Commission. If the release of a substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the National Response Center must be notified immediately.

Avoid release to the environment. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Small spills should be absorbed with a suitable dry inert material (such as sand or earth) or a neutralizing material (such as limestone, lime, sodium bicarbonate or soda ash). Take care to avoid any foaming or splattering that may occur from the neutralization reaction of the acid with these materials. Remove the absorbed material and place in an appropriate chemical waste container for proper disposal. Large spills should be diked to prevent spreading. Keep water away from spill. Pump spilled material to salvage according to a predetermined plan. Remove residual material as described above. Washing down of spills with water is not recommended because this tends to spread the contamination and increase the likelihood of percolating the acid down through the soil and/or of uncontrolled flow of acid into sewers, streams or other waters. Sulfuric acid leaks, spills or drainings must not contact any acid soluble sulfide wastes (such as sewers) because of the danger of evolving hydrogen sulfide gas.

SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and Storage:

- Handling: Wear protective clothing including impervious protective coveralls or apron, a face shield, goggles and gloves or similar protection when handling this product to avoid skin and eye contact. If adequate ventilation is not available or use conditions could generate acid vapors or mists, wear a NIOSH-approved, full face, acid-gas cartridge respirator with dust, mist of fume filters. Do not add water to container as this may cause an explosive reaction. When diluting, slowly add acid to water with gentle stirring. A large amount of heat may be liberated when acid is added to water at too fast a rate. Wash thoroughly after handling and launder all protective clothing and footwear or discard if necessary. Emergency eye wash and safety shower stations should be available to those handling this material. Emptied containers may retain residues. Follow all warnings and precautions even after the container is emptied.

- Storage: Store away from foodstuffs or animal feed. Containers should be stored in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from combustible and incompatible materials. Do not store near bases, halides, sulfides, picrates, nitrates, chlorates, carbides, fulminates, cyanides and reducing agents. Containers should be tightly closed when not in use. Do not allow water to enter containers. If outdoor storage is unavoidable, containers should be placed in an area shaded from the sun and other elements. Sulfuric acid may be safely stored in properly designed bulk storage tanks. Exercise due caution to prevent damage to or leakage from the container. Maximum Storage Temperature: Not determined

  General Comments: Keep containers tightly closed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not transfer to unmarked containers.

SECTION VIII - PRECAUTIONS TO CONTROL EXPOSURE / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

Component Name	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	1 mg/m³ (Ceiling)	0.2 mg/m³
Demineralized water	7732-18-5	Not Established	Not Established

Engineering Controls: Ventilation: Because of the high potential hazard associated with this substance, stringent control measures may be necessary to control mists. Sufficient natural or mechanical ventilation must be provided to keep concentrations of vapors or aerosol mists below applicable exposure limits and to help minimize exposures. Where ventilation is inadequate based on conditions of use, personal protective equipment is needed. If use conditions generate airborne aerosol, the material should be handled in an open (e.g. outdoor) or well ventilated area.

Monitoring: General Hygiene Considerations: Safety showers, with quick opening valves, which stay open, and eyewash fountains, or other means of washing the eyes with a gentle flow of cool to tepid tap water, should be readily available in all areas where this material is handled or stored. Where applicable, water should be supplied through insulated and heat-traced lines to prevent freeze-up in cold weather. All food and smoking materials should be kept in a separate area away from the storage/use location. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where there is a potential for significant exposure to this material. Before eating, drinking and smoking, hands and face should be thoroughly washed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Eye contact with this material may cause severe irritation or chemical burns resulting in possible permanent eye damage. Consequently, all contact must be prevented through the use of chemical safety splash goggles or a face shield selected with regard to use condition exposure potential. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with sulfuric Wear chemical goggles and face shield. Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece.

Skin Protection: Skin contact with the product must be prevented through the use of suitable protective clothing, gloves and footwear selected according to use condition exposure potential [e.g. neoprene, nitrile, rubber or PVC]. Safety showers should be readily available in all areas where this material is handled.

Respiratory Protection: If use conditions generate vapor, mist or aerosol and adequate ventilation (e.g., outdoor or well-ventilated area) is not available, use a NIOSH-approved, full-face, acid-gas cartridge respirator with dust, mist and fume filters to reduce potential for inhalation exposure. Where exposure potential necessitates greater respiratory protection, use a NIOSH-approved, positive-pressure/pressure-demand, air-supplied respirator. When using respirator cartridges or canisters, they must be changed frequently to assure breakthrough exposure does not occur.

SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear to slightly hazy liquid
Odor	Sulfuric odor
pH@25°C	1.0 - 2.0 (1% in water)
Melting/Freezing Point	50.56 °F (10.31 °C)
Flashpoint	No Data Available
Specific Gravity	1.836 (at 60° F / 15°C)
Soluability	Soluable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
VOC Content	No Data Available
Odor Threshold	No Data Available
Boiling Range	554 °F (290 °C)
Evaporation Point	< 1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammable Limits - Upper	No Data Available
Flammable Limits - Lower	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure	0.000008 kPa at 25 °C
Vapor Density (Air=1)	3.4
Viscosity	23 mPa.s (at 68° F/20°C)

SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This product is stable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressures when kept in a closed container. It is not self-reactive and has an almost indefinite shelf-life under sealed conditions. It is not sensitive to physical impact or static discharge.

Reactivity Reacts violently with strong alkaline substances. This product may react with reducing agents. Chemical stability Material is stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Do not mix with other chemicals. Contact with incompatible materials.

This product is incompatible with strong oxidizers. Aqueous solution in contact with aluminum evolves hydrogen. Avoid contact with aluminum, zinc and other metals. Avoid prolonged storage at elevated temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition/Byproducts: Reaction with reactive metals may produce flammable hydrogen; reaction with bases can be violent and produces extreme heat.

Under fire conditions, the product supports combustion decomposes to give off toxic sulfur oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Polymerization Conditions to Avoid: None

Incompatibilities: Strong Oxidizers and bases

• This product is incompatible with the following: bases, halides, sulfides, picrates, nitrates, chlorates, carbides, fulminates, cyanides and reducing agents. • Contact with water may cause violent and exothermic reaction. Do not allow water to enter containers. Do not add water to the acid because large amounts of heat can be produced and localized boiling and splattering can occur. When diluting, always add the acid slowly to the water with gentle stirring. • Avoid contact with metals. Sulfuric acid reacts with most common metals producing flammable and potentially explosive hydrogen gas. Weaker concentrations of sulfuric acid (less than 70%) are highly corrosive to metals. Contact with finely divided or powdered metals can cause violent reaction. • Avoid contact with combustible materials. Concentrated sulfuric acid is a strong oxidizing agent. Contact with concentrated sulfuric acid can ignite combustible liquids and solids.

SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure: Contact and inhalation; ingestion possible.

Inhalation: The acute LC50 (rat) for this product is 510 mg/m³ for a 2-hour exposure (equivalent to 255 mg/m³ for a 4-hour exposure). Inhalation of vapor, mist, aerosol or fume of sulfuric acid causes irritation of the respiratory tract. A single overexposure to sulfuric acid by inhalation may cause laryngeal, tracheobronchial and pulmonary edema. Inhalation of 15 mg/m³ is immediately dangerous to life or health. The inhalation LC50 of mist of 1 micron particle size for an 8-hour exposure was 50 mg/m³ for 18-month old guinea pigs and 18 mg/m³ for young (1-2 month old) animals. Exposure of guinea pigs to 2 mg/m³ for one hour caused an increase in pulmonary airway resistance from reflex bronchoconstriction.
Fatal if inhaled.

Eye Contact:

Causes serious eye damage
Sulfuric acid is severely irritating and corrosive to eyes. Splashes of acid in the eyes may produce deep corneal ulceration, kerato-conjunctivitis and palpebral lesions with severe seguelae. Irreparable corneal damage and blindness as well as scarring of the eyelids may occur. Exposure to sulfuric acid mists may cause a burning or stinging sensation in the eyes with lacrimation, blurred vision and conjunctiva! Congestion

Skin Contact:

Causes severe skin burns.
Dermal toxicity (LD50) is not available for this product. Sulfuric acid is severely irritating and corrosive to skin. Contact with concentrated sulfuric acid may cause severe second and third degree 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 slow in healing and may cause extensive scarring that may result in functional inhibition. Contact with dilute sulfuric acid solutions may cause skin irritation. Repeated contact with low concentrations may cause skin desiccation, dermatitis and ulceration of the hands and panaris or purulent inflammation around the nails.

Ingestion:

Causes digestive tract burns.
The oral LD50 for this product is 2140 mg/kg (rat). Ingestion of sulfuric acid is corrosive to tissue and may cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Diarrhea of charred, black stomach contents, dehydration and carbonization of tissue may occur with eschars on the lips and mouth. Possible perforation of the gastrointestinal tract may occur which could result in peritonitis and death.

Acute Toxicity Value:

SENSITIZATION: No data available. **REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY** I **NEUROTOXICITY**: The reproductive and neurotoxic properties of this product are not known. **CARCINOGENICITY 3:** • IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer has not evaluated the carcinogenicity of this chemical. However, IARC has concluded there is sufficient evidence that occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)4. IARC's classification is for inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid and does not apply to sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions. • ACGIH: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists has not assigned a carcinogenicity designation to this chemical. However, ACGIH has designated strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid as A2 (suspected human carcinogen). The ACGIH TLV-lWA of 0.2 mg/m³ for the thoracic particulate fraction when contained in strong inorganic mists is based on mucostasis and lung function.2 • NTP: The US National Toxicology Program has not listed this chemical in its report on carcinogens. However, the US NTP has listed strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid as a known human carcinogen.5 • Although the nature of the association between exposure to acid mists and respiratory tract cancer has not been shown to be causal, repeated deposition of sulfuric acid aerosols in sufficiently high concentrations in localized regions could result in repetitive cycles of injury,

inflammation, and repair which may be the basis for the association.1
Appropriate engineering controls and personal protective equipment should be used to avoid exposure to respirable mists of corrosive materials. It is prudent to keep exposure to sulfuric acid mists below the relevant occupational exposure limits to minimize risk.
Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Irritation of nose and throat. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Causes serious eye damage. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. May cause respiratory irritation.

Fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Chronic (Long Term) Effects: Repeated or prolonged exposure to this materials or fumes may cause conjunctivitis.
Repeated exposure to sulfuric acid mist or spray may cause inflammation of the upper respiratory trac chronic bronchitis and etching of dental enamel. Repeated excessive exposure over long periods of time has resulted in frequent respiratory tract infections, rhinorrhea, emphysema, stomatitis, digestive disturbances and bronchitis symptoms. 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. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause severe skin irritation or burns with redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated contact with dilute solutions may cause dermatitis

Toxicity:

Component Name	LD50	LC50
Sulfuric Acid	Oral - rat - 2140 mg/kg	Inhalation: Guinea pig-0.018 mg/l, 8 Hours, Rat-347 mg/l, 1
Demineralized water	Not Established	Not Established

Reproductive Effects This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effect

Teratogenicity Not Applicable

Mutagenicity No data available

Embryotoxicity Not Applicable

Sensitization to Product This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Synergistic Products Not Applicable

Carcinogenicity IARC Monographs: Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Bluegill Fish (Lepomis macrochirus): 96-h LC50 = 16-28 mg/L (pH = 3.25 - 3.5), Zebra Fish (Brachydanio rerio): 24-h LC50 = 82 mg/L , Daphnia Magna : 48-h EC50 = 42.5 mg/L.

This product is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations. Fish toxicity critical concentration is 10 mg/m3.
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9): Aquatic Fish LC50 Western mosquitofish (Gambusia affinis) 42 mg/l, 96 hours
Sulfuric Acid (CAS 7664-93-9): Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Accumulation in aquatic organisms is expected. Because of the low pH of this product, it would be expected to produce significant ecotoxicity upon exposure to aquatic organisms and aquatic systems.

Mobility: Information not available.

Degradability: Information not available.

BioAccumulation: Information not available.

SECTION XIII - WASTE DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Material that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed and empty containers, except those designed for multiple uses (returnable), should be thoroughly emptied and disposed of at an approved facility in accordance with all applicable regulations. This product is not a RCRA-listed hazardous waste but it meets the RCRA criteria for hazardous wastes by characteristics. The unused product would exhibit the characteristics of corrosivity (D002) if it becomes a waste (per 40CFR 261, Subpart C). Generators of waste material are required to evaluate all waste for compliance with RCRA and any applicable state and local disposal procedures and regulations. Dispose of waste in accord with local, state and federal regulations. Incineration may be used where permitted by regulations. NOTE! - State and local regulations may be more stringent than federal regulations.
Container Disposal: Containers should be drained and cleaned of residual product before disposal. Do not contaminate public waters with waste or rinsate. Empty containers should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT SHIPPING INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Sulfuric Acid
Contains:
Hazard Class and Label: 8
Identification Number: UN1830
Packaging Group: II RQ Sulfuric Acid 1000 LBS.
Other Shipping Info: Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code.
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER: Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA STATUS:..... The components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory

SARA TITLE III SECTION 302/304 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:

Component Name	CAS #	% by wt.	RQ (lbs.)	TPQ (lbs.)
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	93%	1,000	1,000

SARA TITLE III SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIZATION:

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive
X	X	N/A	N/A	N/A

SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 SUPPLIER INFORMATION:

Component Name	CAS #	% by wt.
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	70 > - ≥ 93

CERCLA SECTION 102(a) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE:

Component Name	CAS #	% by wt.	RQ (lbs.)
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	93%	1,000

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Sulfuric acid: CAS# 7664-93-9. Carcinogen. "Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid" has been listed on California's Proposition 65 as a cancer-causing agent.

SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Health: 3
HMIS Flammability: 0
HMIS Reactivity: 2

Additional: Disclaimer: The information contained herein is accurate to the best of our knowledge. Browne Laboratories, Inc. makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the safe use of this material in your process or in combination with other substances.