

**SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

**Trade Name** 77 % - 100 % Sulfuric Acid  
**Product Code** None  
**Manufacturers/Distributors** NorFalco Inc., 6000 Lombardo Center, The Genesis Bldg, Suite 650 Seven Hills, OH 44131  
 NorFalco Sales Inc., 6755 Mississauga Road, Suite 304, Mississauga, Ontario L5N 7Y2  
**Information Contact** André Auger, Administration Assistant  
**Product Information** 1-905-542-6901 (Mississauga)  
**Phone Number (Transportation Emergency)** Canada 1-877-ERP-ACID (377-2243)  
**Phone Number (Transportation Emergency)** U.S.A. 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC  
**Phone Number (Medical Emergency)** 1-418-656-8090  
**Phone Number (Emergency)** CANUTEC 1-613-996-6666  
**Synonyms** Dihydrogen Sulfate ; Oil of Vitriol ; Vitriol Brown Oil ; Sulphuric Acid.  
 Acide sulfurique (French)  
**Name / Chemical Formula** Sulfuric Acid / H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
**Chemical Family** Acid  
**Utilization** Chemical industries ; Water treatment ; Fertilizer ; Pulp and Paper.  
**Manufacturers** CEZinc on behalf of Noranda Income Limited Partnership, Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (Quebec) Canada J6T 6L4  
 Xstrata Copper, Horne Smelter, Rouyn-Noranda (Quebec) J9X 5B6  
 Xstrata Zinc, Brunswick Smelting, Belledune, New Brunswick E0B 1G0  
 Xstrata Copper, Kidd Metallurgical Division, Timmins, Ontario P4N 7K1  
 Xstrata Nickel, Sudbury Operations, Falconbridge, Ontario P0M 1S0

**SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**WHMIS (Canada)** CLASS D-1A : Very toxic material causing immediate and serious effects  
 CLASS E : Corrosive material  
**Labelling (EEC)** C Corrosive



**Other hazards** Danger. Extremely corrosive. Causes severe burns and eye damage. Mist : Causes respiratory irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.  
**Environmental hazards** Strong acid. Highly toxic to plants and to aquatic organisms.

**SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Name	CAS No	Percentage (%)	EC No	R Phrases <sup>1</sup>
Sulfuric (Acid)	7664-93-9	77 % to 100 %	231-639-5	R35
60 Deg Technical	7664-93-9	77.7	231-639-5	R35
66 Deg or 93% Technical	7664-93-9	93.2	231-639-5	R35
1.835 Electrolyte	7664-93-9	93.2	231-639-5	R35
98 % Technical	7664-93-9	98	231-639-5	R35
99 % Technical	7664-93-9	99	231-639-5	R35
100 % Technical	7664-93-9	100	231-639-5	R35
Water	7732-18-5	0-22	231-791-2	-

**Note 1 :** See section 15 for the complete wording of risk phrases.

**SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**Eye Contact** Remove contact lenses if present. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician. If medical treatment must be delayed, repeat the flushing with tepid water or soak the affected area with tepid water to help remove the last traces of sulfuric acid. Possibility of conjunctivitis, severe irritation, severe burns, permanent eye damage.

**Skin Contact** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes as quickly as possible protecting your hands and body. Place under a deluge shower for 15 minutes. Flush exposed skin gently and thoroughly with running water (Pay particular attention to : Folds, crevices, creases, groin). Call a physician if irritation persists. May irritate skin, cause burns (Highly corrosive) and possibility of some scarring.  
 Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. While the patient is being transported to a medical facility, continue the application of cold, wet compresses. If medical treatment must be delayed, repeat the flushing with tepid water or soak the affected area with tepid water to help remove the last traces of sulfuric acid. *Creams or ointments SHOULD NOT be applied before or during the washing phase of treatment.*

**Inhalation** Take precautions to avoid secondary contamination by residual acids. Remove the person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Difficult breathing : Give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention. Possibility

**Ingestion**

of damage to the upper respiratory tract and lung tissues. Maintain observation of the patient for delayed onset of pulmonary oedema. May cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract : Coughing, sore throat, shortness of breath.

**DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Conscious and alert person : Rinse mouth with water and give ½ to 1 cup of water or milk to dilute material. **Spontaneous vomiting** : Keep head below hips to prevent aspiration ; Rinse mouth and give ½ to 1 cup of water or milk. **UNCONSCIOUS** person : **DO NOT** induce vomiting or give any liquid. **Immediately** obtain medical attention.

**Notes to Physicians**

*Continued washing of the affected area with cold or iced water will be helpful in removing the last traces of sulfuric acid. Creams or ointments should not be applied before or during the washing phase of the treatment.*

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flash Point**

Not available

**Flammable Limits**

Not available

**Auto-Ignition Temperature**

Not available

**Products of Combustion**

Releases of sulfur dioxide at extremely high temperatures.

**Fire Hazard**

Not flammable

**Explosion Hazard**

Reacts with most metals, especially when dilute : Hydrogen gas release (**Extremely** flammable, explosive). Risk of explosion if acid combined with water, organic materials or base solutions in enclosed spaces (Vacuum trucks, tanks). Mixing acids of different strengths/concentrations can also pose an explosive risk in an enclosed space/container.

**Extinguishing media**

ERG (Emergency Response Guidebook) : Guide 137

When material is not involved in fire, do not use water on material itself.

**Small fire** : Dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

**Large fire**: Flood fire area with large quantities of water, while knocking down vapors with water fog. If insufficient water supply: knock down vapors only.

**Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads** : Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not get water inside containers. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

**Protective equipment**

Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Generates heat upon addition of water, with possibility of spattering. Wear full protective clothing. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. Neutralize run-off with lime, soda ash, etc., to prevent corrosion of metals and formation of hydrogen gas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus if fumes or mists are present.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Measures**

Review **Fire and Explosion Hazards** and **Safety Precautions** before proceeding with clean up. Stop flow if possible. Soak up small spills with dry sand, clay or diatomaceous earth.

**Methods**

Dike large spills, and cautiously dilute and neutralize with lime or soda ash, and transfer to waste water treatment system. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas.

If this product is spilled and not recovered, or is recovered as a waste for treatment or disposal, the Reportable Quantity (U.S. DOT) is 1 000 lbs (Based on the sulfuric acid content of the solution spilled). Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations on reporting releases.

**Protective equipment**

Review Fire Fighting Measures and Handling (Personnel Protection) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Handling**

**DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapours or mist. Wear approved respirators if adequate ventilation cannot be provided. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ingestion or inhalation : Seek medical advice immediately and provide medical personnel with a copy of this SDS. **NEVER** add water to acid.

**Conditions for storage**

Sulfuric acid must be stored in containers or tanks that have been specially designed for use with sulfuric acid. **DO NOT** add water or other products to contents in containers as violent reactions will result with resulting high heat, pressure and/or generation of hazardous acid mists.

Keep containers away from heat, sparks, and flame. All closed containers must be safely vented before each opening. For more information on sulfuric acid tanks, truck tanks and tank cars including safe unloading information go to [www.norfalco.com](http://www.norfalco.com).

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Name	CAS #	Control parameters	
		ACGIH (U.S.A.) 2009 TLV-TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA (U.S.A.) PEL - TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Sulfuric (Acid)	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
60 Deg Technical	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
66 Deg or 93% Technical	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
1.835 Electrolyte	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
98 % Technical	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
99 % Technical	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
100 % Technical	7664-93-9	0.2 (thoracic fr.)	1
Water	7732-18-5	Not established	Not established

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. OSHA : Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Note :** Sulfuric (Acid) : Exposure limits may be different in other jurisdictions. NIOSH REL-TWA (≤10 hours) : 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ; IDLH : 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

**Engineering Controls**

Good general ventilation should be provided to keep vapour and mist concentrations below the exposure limits.

**Individual protection**

Chemical splash goggles ; Full-length face shield/chemical splash goggles combination ; Acid-proof gauntlet gloves, apron, and boots ; Long sleeve wool, acrylic, or polyester clothing ; Acid proof suit and hood ; Appropriate NIOSH respiratory protection.



In case of emergency or where there is a strong possibility of considerable exposure, wear a complete acid suit with hood, boots, and gloves. If acid vapour or mist are present and exposure limits may be exceeded, wear appropriate NIOSH respiratory protection.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical State and Appearance</b>	Liquid (Oily ; Clear to turbid)	<b>Odour</b>	Odourless
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	98.08	<b>Colour</b>	Colourless to light grey
<b>pH (1% soln/water)</b>	< 1	<b>Volatility</b>	< 1 (Butyl Acetate = 1.0)
<b>Boiling Point</b>	193°C to 327 °C (379°F to 621°F) @ 760 mm Hg	<b>Vapour Density</b>	3.4
<b>Melting Point</b>	-35°C to 11°C (-31°F to 52°F)	<b>Dispersion</b>	Yes (Water)
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	< 0.3 mm Hg @ 25°C (77 °F) < 0.6 mm Hg @ 38°C (100 °F)	<b>Solubility</b>	Yes (Water)

GRADE	Boiling Point		Freezing Point		Specific Gravity
	DEG °C	DEG °F	DEG °C	DEG °F	
60 DEG TECHNICAL	193	380	- 12	10	1.706
66 DEG or 93% TECHNICAL	279	535	- 35	- 31	1.835
1.835 ELECTROLYTE	279	535	- 35	- 31	1.835
98 % TECHNICAL	327	621	- 2	29	1.844
99 % TECHNICAL	310	590	4	40	1.842
100 % TECHNICAL	274	526	11	51	1.839

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Stability</b>	Yes (Under normal conditions of ambient temperature)
<b>Reactivity</b>	Reacts violently with water, organic substances and base solutions with evolution of heat and hazardous mists.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Sources of ignition, Heat : Possibility of decomposition. Release of toxic gases and vapours (Sulfur oxides SO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>3</sub> )
<b>Polymerization</b>	Polymerization will not occur.
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Vigorous reactions with : Water; alkaline solutions ; Metals, metal powder ; Carbides ; Chlorates ; Fulminates ; nitrates ; Picrates ; Strong oxidizing, reducing, or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases are evolved on contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides, and carbides.
<b>Corrosivity</b>	Yes

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Routes of Entry</b>	Ingestion. Inhalation. Skin and eye contacts.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid (Occupational exposures) :</b> PROVEN (Human, Group 1, IARC) ; SUSPECTED (Human, Group A2, ACGIH) ; Group X (NTP) ; Classification not applicable to sulfuric acid and sulfuric acid solutions.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Cytogenic analysis : Ovaries 4 mmol/L (Hamster). (RTECS).

<b>Teratogenicity</b>	Not teratogenic (Mice, rabbits).
<b>Acute toxicity</b>	ORAL (LD50) : 2 140 mg/kg (Rat) ; INHALATION (LC50, 2 hours) : 510 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Rat) ; 320 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Mouse). (RTECS).
<b>Acute Effects</b>	May be <b>fatal</b> if inhaled or ingested in large quantity. Liquids or acid mists : May produce tissue damage : Mucous membranes (Eyes, mouth, respiratory tract). <b>Extremely</b> dangerous by eyes and skin contact ( <b>Corrosive</b> ). Severe irritant for eyes : Inflammation (Redness, watering, itching). Very dangerous in case of inhalation (Mists) at high concentrations : May produce severe irritation of respiratory tract (Coughing, shortness of breath, choking).
<b>Chronic Effects</b>	Target organs for acute and chronic overexposure (NIOSH 90-117) : Respiratory system, eyes, skin, teeth. <b>Acid mists</b> : Overexposure to strong inorganic mists containing sulfuric acid : Possibility of laryngeal cancer (HSBD, IARC). Possibility of irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Headache, nausea and weakness. Gross overexposure : Possibility of irritation of nose, throat, and lungs with cough, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath. Pulmonary edema with cough, wheezing, abnormal lung sounds, possibly progressing to severe shortness of breath and bluish discoloration of the skin. Symptoms may be delayed. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mists may cause : Corrosion of teeth. <b>Contact (Skin)</b> : Possibility of corrosion, burns or ulcers. Contact with a 1 % solution : Possibility of slight irritation with itching, redness or swelling. Repeated or prolonged exposure (Mist) : Possibility of irritation with itching, burning, redness, swelling or rash. <b>Contact (Eye)</b> : Possibility of corrosion or ulceration (Blindness may result). Repeated or prolonged exposure (Mist) : Possibility of eye irritation with tearing, pain or blurred vision. <b>Ingestion</b> : Immediate effects of overexposure : Burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach, with severe pain, bleeding, vomiting, diarrhea and collapse of blood pressure. Damage may appear days after exposure.
<b>Toxicity</b>	Persons with the following pre-existing conditions warrant particular attention : <b>Sulfuric (Acid)</b> : Laryngeal irritation. <i>Eating, drinking and smoking must be prohibited in areas where this material is handled and processed. Wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.</i>

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	<b>Aquatic toxicity</b> : Slightly to moderately toxic. Bluegill Sunfish (LC50 ; 48 hours) : 49 mg/l (Tap water, 20 °C, conditions of bioessay not specified). (HSBD). Flounder (LC50 ; 48 hours) : 100-330 mg/l (Aerated water, conditions of bioessay not specified). (HSBD).
<b>Toxicity to Animals</b>	Toxicity to aquatic life increases with lowering pH. At pH lower than 5, only a few fish species can survive and at pH lower than 4, aquatic life is rare. EYE : Concentrated compound is corrosive. 10 % solution : Moderate eye irritant. SKIN : Concentrated compound is corrosive. 10 % solution : Slight skin irritant. Single and repeated exposure : Irritation of the respiratory tract ; Corrosion of the respiratory tract ; Lung damage ; Labored breathing ; Altered respiratory rate ; Pulmonary oedema. Repeated exposure : Altered red blood cell count.
<b>Mobility (Soil)</b>	Easy soil seeping under rain action
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Sulfate ion : Ubiquitous in the environment. Metabolized by micro-organisms and plants.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	Sulfate ion : Ubiquitous in the environment. Metabolized by micro-organisms and plants without bioaccumulation.
<b>Biodegradation Products</b>	Not available
<b>Biodegradation Products (Toxicity)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Remarks on Environment</b>	Due to the product's composition, particular attention must be taken for transportation and storage. Protect from rain because the run-off water will become acidic and may be harmful to flora and fauna.
<b>BOD5 and COD</b>	Not available

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

<b>Disposal methods</b>	Cleaned-up material may be an hazardous waste on <i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</i> on disposal due to the corrosivity characteristic. <b>DO NOT</b> flush to surface water or sanitary sewer system. Comply with Federal, State, and local regulations. If approved, neutralize and transfer to waste treatment system.
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**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<b>TDG (Canada)</b>	CLASS 8 Corrosives
<b>PIN</b>	UN1830 SULFURIC ACID PG II
<b>Special Provisions (Transport)</b>	None
<b>DOT (U.S.A.)/IMO (Maritime)</b>	Proper Shipping Name SULFURIC ACID
	Hazard Class 8
	UN N° 1830



DOT/IMO Label CORROSIVE  
Packing Group II  
Reportable Quantity 1000 lbs (454 kg)  
Shipping Containers Tank Cars, Tank Trucks, Vessel  
Guide 137

ERG

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Labelling (EEC)**

EU (Directive 67/548/EEC) :  
**Sulfuric (Acid) : C Corrosive (Pictogram)**  
Annex I Index number : 016-020-00-8 ; EU Consolidated Inventories : EC Number 231-639-5  
C ≥ 15 % C ; R35 ; S2, 26, 30, 45.

**Risk Phrases (EEC)**

R35- Causes severe burns

**Safety Phrases (EEC)**

S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice  
S30- Never add water to this product  
S36/37/39- Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection  
S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

**CEPA DSL (CANADA)**

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) : On the Domestic Substances List (DSL) ; Acceptable for use under the provisions of CEPA.  
Sulfuric Acid is a Class B Drug Precursor under Health Canada's Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and Precursor Control Regulations.

**Regulations (U.S.A.)**

CERCLA Section 103 Hazardous substances (40 CFR 302.4) ; SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355) : Yes ; SARA Section 313, Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) ; US: TSCA Inventory : Listed :

**Sulfuric (Acid)** (Final RQ) : 1 000 pounds (454 kg)

Sulfuric Acid is subject to reporting requirements of Section 313, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), 40 CFR Part 372.

Certain companies must report emissions of Sulfuric Acid as required under The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 40 CFR Part 302

For more information call the SARA Hotline 800-424-9346.

Strong Inorganic Acid Mists Containing Sulfuric Acid : Chemical listed effective March 14, 2003 to the State of California, Proposal 65.

U.S. FDA Food Bioterrorism Regulations : These regulations apply to Sulfuric Acid when being distributed, stored or used for Food or Food Processing.

TSCA (EPA, Toxic Substance Control Act) Chemical Inventory (40 CFR710) : Listed.

**Sulfuric (Acid)**

**Classifications HCS (U.S.A.)**

Corrosive liquid

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

**Fire Hazard 0 Reactivity 2 Health 3 Special Hazard ACID**

**NPCA- HMIS Rating**

**Fire Hazard 0 Reactivity 2 Health 3**

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**References**

- TLVs and BEIs (2009). Based on the Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices. ACGIH, Cincinnati, OH – <http://www.acgih.org>
- CCOHS (2009) - Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety - <http://www.ccohs.ca/>
- CSST (2009) - Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail (Québec). Service du répertoire toxicologique - <http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca/>
- ERG (2008). Emergency Response Guidebook, U.S. Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, et le Secretariat of Communications and Transportation of Mexico
- HSDB (2009) - Hazardous Substances Data Bank. TOXNET® Network of databases on toxicology, hazardous chemicals, and environmental health. NLM Databases & Electronic Resources, U.S. National Library of Medicine, NHI, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894 - <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>
- ESIS : C&L (Classification and Labelling), substances or preparations in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC (substances) and 1999/45/EC (preparations),
- ESIS : EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances) O.J. C 146A, 15.6.1990
- ESIS : EINECS corrections published in O.J. C 54/13 01.03.2002, 2002/C54/08.
- IARC - Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans (collection) - <http://www-cie.iarc.fr/>
- Merck Index (1999). Merck & CO., Inc, 12th edition

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- NIOSH U.S. (2009) - Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards - <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/>
  - Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, 3rd Revised Edition
  - Règlement sur les produits contrôlés (Canada)
  - RTECS (2009). Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, NIOSH, CDC
  - Toxicologie industrielle & intoxication professionnelle, 3e édition, Lauwerys
  - TSCA (2009) - U.S. EPA Toxic Substance Control Act, Chemical Inventory. System of Registries (SoR), Substance Registry Services, [http://iaspub.epa.gov/sor\\_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do](http://iaspub.epa.gov/sor_internet/registry/substreg/searchandretrieve/substancesearch/search.do)

**Glossary**

CSST	: Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité du Travail (Québec).
HSDB	: Hazardous Substances Data Bank.
IARC	: International Agency for Research on Cancer.
NIOSH	: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.
NTP	: U.S. National Toxicology Program.
RTECS	: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

**Note**

For further information, see NorFalco Inc. Sulfuric Acid « Storage and Handling Bulletin ».

Because of its corrosive characteristics and inherent hazards, Sulfuric Acid should not be used in sewer or drain cleaners or any similar application; regardless of whether they are formulated for residential, commercial or industrial use. NorFalco will not knowingly sell sulfuric acid to individuals or companies who repackage the product for sale as sewer or drain cleaners, or any other similar use.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

For additional information, please visit our website : [www.norfalco.com](http://www.norfalco.com)

**Written by :** Groupe STEM Consultants / NorFalco Sales Inc.

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**Partial review :** None

**Previous complete revision :** 2009-01-24

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