

Safety Data Sheet **SULFURIC ACID 52-98%**

SDS no. HDT96MRP • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2023-03-21

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name SULFURIC ACID 52-98%

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Manufacture of phosphate and ammonium sulfate fertilizers; production of rayon and other textile fibres, film, inorganic pigments, nitrate explosives, alcohols, plastics, dyes, drugs, synthetic detergents, natural and synthetic rubber, pulp and paper, cellulose and catalysts; manufacture of hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, aluminium and copper sulfate and chromium chemicals; petroleum refining; pickling iron, steel and other metals; leaching agent for ores; electroplating baths; alkylation catalyst; component of lead storage batteries and laboratory reagent.

Supplier's details

Name ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address 38-50 Bedford Street
5013 Gillman South Australia
Australia

Telephone 08 8440 2000
email www.chemsupply.com

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 1
- Corrosive to metals, Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H314

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H290

May be corrosive to metals

Precautionary statement(s)

P234

Keep only in original packaging.

P260

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P280

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P330+P331

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P304+P340

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician

P363

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P390

Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.

P405

Store locked up.

P406

Store in a corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.

P501

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight: 98.08

Other components either not classified as Hazardous under the GHS, or below cut-off concentrations to be classified as Hazardous.

Components

Component	Concentration
Sulfuric acid (CAS no.: 7664-93-9; EC no.: 231-639-5; Index no.: 016-020-00-8)	52 - 98 % (weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1A. HAZARDS: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C ≥ 15 %; Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 5 % ≤ C < 15 %; Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 5 % ≤ C < 15 %	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities and normal washroom in work area.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

If inhaled

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

In case of skin contact	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.
In case of eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
If swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

When material is not involved in fire: Do not use water on material itself.

Use fire extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding environment. Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Highly irritating/toxic gases and fumes, including toxic oxides of sulfur (SO_x). Will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes and heat. Reacts with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas. Reacts with cyanides and sulfides to form poisonous hydrogen cyanide and hydrogen sulfide respectively. Hydrogen may form upon contact with metals (danger of explosion!).

Does not burn but may produce poisonous and/or corrosive fumes upon heating. Heat of reaction may be enough to ignite combustible materials. Will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, poisonous and/or corrosive gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways. May be transported in a molten form. Containers may explode when heated or contaminated with water.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Neutralise with lime or sodium carbonate, adjust the pH to 6-10. For larger spills notify Emergency Services.

Small Spillages: Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material, or neutralise with sodium carbonate or other alkali material.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid ingestion and inhalation of gas/fumes/vapour/spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Keep locked up. Keep containers closed when not in use. Use only with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Inform laundry personnel of contaminant's hazards. Discard contaminated shoes. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities. Contact with water will generate heat. When diluting, always add the acid to water; never add water to the acid. Do not allow water to get into the container because of violent reaction. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis, moisture.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ideally, sulfuric acid should be stored in isolation from all other chemicals in an approved acid or corrosives safety cabinet. Accessible only for authorized persons. Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area with acid resistant floors and good drainage. Hygroscopic. Do not allow contact with water. Reacts violently with water. Protect against physical damage, freezing, direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from incompatible materials and water. May corrode metallic surfaces. Separate from acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustibles, sources of ignition and heat. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks.

Very corrosive to most metals including cast iron, steel, stainless steel, brass, aluminium, titanium, nickel and some alloys. The corrosivity of sulfuric acid solutions depends on factors such as concentration, temperature and acid impurities. The resistance of alloys to sulfuric acid corrosion increases with increasing chromium, molybdenum, copper and silicon content.

Many plastics do not resist concentrated acid well (greater than 50-60%). Teflon is the only common plastic that resists all acid concentrations.

Store at room temperature (15 to 23 °C recommended).

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Normally not required but if in doubt ensure hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Hand Protection: Fair: Nitrile gloves. Poor: NR latex, vinyl, or neoprene gloves. (75-98%)

Body protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, colourless, viscous (thick oily) liquid when pure, but yellowish to brownish when impure.
Color	No data available.
Odor	Odourless, but has a choking odour if heated.
Odor threshold	>1 ppm (Sulfuric acid 100%).
Melting point/freezing point	-32.3 °C (52%); -29.5 °C (60%); -38 °C (67%); -4.5 °C (79%); 3 °C (81%); -6.5 °C (90%); -11.5 °C (91%); -1.1 °C (98%).
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	126 °C (52%); 140 °C (60%); 156 °C (67%); 197 °C (79%); 207 °C (81%); 255 °C (90%); 262 °C (91%); 327.2 °C (98%).
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available.
Flash point	No data available.
Explosive properties	Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas. Exothermic reaction with water. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water. Slightly explosive in presence of oxidizing materials. Mixtures of sulfuric acid and any of the following can explode: p-nitrotoluene, pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, perchlorates, alcohols with strong hydrogen peroxide, ammonium tetraperoxychromate, mercuric nitrite, potassium chlorate, potassium permanganate with potassium chloride, carbides, nitro compounds, nitrates, carbides, phosphorous, iodides, picrates, fulminates, dienes, alcohols (when heated). Nitramide decomposes explosively on contact with concentrated sulfuric acid. 1,3,5-Trinitrosohexahydro-1,3,5-triazine + sulfuric acid causes explosive decomposition.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	340 °C (100%).
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	Strongly acidic. 1 N solution (~5% w/w) = 0.3; 0.1 N solution (~0.5% w/w) = 1.2; 0.01 N solution (~0.05% w/w) = 2.1.
Kinematic viscosity	Viscosity: 25 centipoises (25 mPa.s) at 25 °C (100%).
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Miscible (Soluble) in all proportions. CAUTION: Always add the acid to water. Exothermic reaction with water. Addition to water generates significant heat. Addition of water can generate localised boiling and spattering. [13] Solubility in Organic Solvents: Soluble in all proportions in ethanol (decomposes).
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available.
Vapor pressure	<0.04 kPa (0.3 mmHg) at 25 °C (100%).
Evaporation rate	Probably very slow.

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Density and/or relative density

Specific Gravity: 1.42 (52%); 1.5 (60%); 1.58 (67%); 1.72 (79%); 1.74 (81%); 1.82 (90%); 1.826 (91%); 1.8437 (98%).

Relative vapor density

The highest known value is 3.4 (Air = 1 at boiling point of sulfuric acid) (100% Sulfuric acid). Weighted average: 2.71 (Air = 1) (75% (v/v)); 2.92 (Air = 1) (82.6%).

Particle characteristics

No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

Surface Tension: 50 dynes/cm at 25 °C (100%).

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

Saturated Vapour Concentration: < 395 ppm (0.04%) at 25 °C (calculated) (100% sulfuric acid).

Other Information: Taste: Strong, marked acid taste.

Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 4 mg/m³; 1 mg/m³ = 0.25 ppm at 25 °C (calculated).

Critical Temperature: Approx. 670 °C (93%); approx. 655 °C (100%).

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts with incompatible materials

Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperatures pressures and conditions of storage and handling. Concentrated solutions (>90%) react violently with water, spattering and liberating heat.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Very reactive substance. Concentrated solutions (>90%) react violently with water, spattering and liberating heat. Corrosively attacks most metals liberating flammable hydrogen gas, (potential explosion). The concentrated acid oxidizes, dehydrates, or sulfonates most organic compounds. Sulfuric acid reacts vigorously, violently or explosively with many organic and inorganic chemicals including water, acrylonitrile, alkali solutions, carbides, chlorates, fulminates, nitrates, perchlorates, permanganates, picrates, powdered metals, metal acetylides or carbides, epichlorohydrin, aniline, ethylenediamine, alcohols with strong hydrogen peroxide, chlorosulfonic acid, cyclopentadiene, hydrofluoric acid, nitromethane, 4-nitrotoluene, phosphorus (III) oxide, potassium, sodium, ethylene glycol, isoprene, styrene. Acetaldehyde and allyl chloride may polymerize violently in the presence of sulfuric acid. Many plastics do not resist concentrated acid well (greater than 50-60%). Hazardous gases, such as hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide and acetylene, are evolved on contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides and carbides. Reacts with carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas.

[22] Hazardous Polymerization: Acetaldehyde and allyl chloride may polymerize violently in the presence of sulfuric acid.

Conditions to avoid

Exposure to moist air, moisture, or water (Note: Use great caution in mixing with water due to heat evolution that causes explosive spattering. Always add the acid to water, never the reverse.), metals, excess heat, combustible materials, organic materials, oxidizers, amines, bases and incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Water, combustible materials, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, metals as powders, metals as non powders (yields hydrogen gas), metal alloys, metal compounds, acids, alkalis, organic materials, organic solvents, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, alkaline earth compounds, alkali hydroxides solutions, chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates, carbides, cyanides, nitrides, sulfides, fulminates, picrates, nitrates, nitriles, halogens, halogen-halogen compounds, salts of oxyhalogenic acids, acetylides, oxides and hydrides, anilines, organic nitro compounds, peroxi compounds, acetic anhydride, acetone cyanhydrin, acetone + nitric acid, acetone + potassium dichromate, acrolein, allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, 2-aminoethanol, ammonia, ammonium triperchromate, n-butyraldehyde, diisobutylene, epichlorohydrin, ethylene cyanohydrin, ethylene diamine, ethylene glycol, ethylenimine, isoprene, lithium silicide, pentasilver trihydroxydiaminophosphate, phosphorus, phosphorus isocyanate, beta-propiolactone, and pyridine.

Hazardous decomposition products

Irritating and highly toxic fumes and gases, including oxides of sulfur. Reaction with water or steam may generate much heat which will increase the concentration of fumes in the air, and may produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Contact with most metals causes formation of flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Ingestion: Corrosive. Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion can cause severe burns to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach and permanent damage to the digestive tract, resulting in discomfort and severe pain, extensive tissue damage, the danger of perforation of esophagus and stomach, gastrointestinal bleeding, oedema of the glottis, necrosis and scarring, and in severe cases, collapse and death. Symptoms may include sore throat, difficulty swallowing, intense thirst, general feeling of sickness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, severe swelling of the larynx and skeletal paralysis affecting the ability to breathe, circulatory collapse, with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, scanty urine, circulatory shock and convulsions and subsequent death. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death. It may also cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. Small amounts of acid which may enter the lungs during ingestion or vomiting (aspiration) can cause serious lung injury and death. After a latency period of several weeks, possibly pyloric stenosis.

Inhalation: Corrosive. Harmful if inhaled. Because its vapour pressure is negligible, it exists in the air only as a mist or spray. Inhalation of mists, aerosols or sprays can cause severe irritation or corrosive damage to the respiratory tract and mucous membranes with sore throat, burning pain in the nose and throat, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, bronchitis, shortness of breath, laboured breathing, dental erosion, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Exposure may impair lung function and cause mucostasis (reduced mucous clearance). The degree and severity of respiratory effects are influenced by factors such as the physical state and particle size of the aerosol, deposition site, concentration and humidity. Long term lung damage may result from a severe short term exposure. Inhalation may be fatal as a result of spasm, inflammation, oedema of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and delayed pulmonary oedema. The symptoms of pulmonary oedema, including coughing and shortness of breath, can be delayed until hours or days after the exposure and are aggravated by physical exertion. May affect cardiovascular system (hypotension, depressed cardiac output, bradycardia). Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration, and scanty urine may follow. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Irritation: Human volunteers exposed to sulfuric acid for 5-15 minutes noticed no odour, or irritation below 1 mg/m³. All volunteers noticed the exposure at 3 mg/m³ and at 5 mg/m³ some people found it objectionable. A deep breath usually produced coughing and respiratory changes were reported. Tolerance to sulfuric acid can occur.

In another study, volunteers exposed to high levels (39 mg/m³ dry mist and 21 mg/m³ wet mist sulfuric acid) for 1/2-1 hour reported severe symptoms of irritation of the upper airways and signs of bronchial obstruction. These symptoms persisted for several days in two volunteers. Occupational exposure to sulfuric acid fumes in a closed space, produced injury to the upper airways, and fluid accumulation and bleeding in the lungs to one worker. Most lung function tests had returned to normal after 6 weeks.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Corrosive. Causes severe skin irritation and burns, which may result in permanent scarring. Burns may be 2nd or 3rd degree. Extensive acid burns can result in death. Symptoms of redness, irritation, pain, blistering, tissue destruction, scabs, sloughs, local necrosis, and membrane ulceration can occur. Continued contact can cause tissue necrosis. High mist or aerosol concentrations may cause redness, irritation and burns to the skin if contact is prolonged. The severity of injury depends on the concentration of the solution and the duration of exposure. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes severe eye irritation and severe eye burns. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, swelling, pain, corneal lesions, permanent corneal opacification and irreversible eye injury, including blindness. Risk of serious damage to eyes. The severity of injury depends on the concentration of the solution and the duration of exposure. Sulfuric acid mists and aerosols are expected to be irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

Occupational exposure to strong-inorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 54; 1992) as Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available.

Aspiration hazard

No data available.

Additional information

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect behaviour (muscle contraction or spasticity), urinary system (kidney damage), and cardiovascular system, heart (chest pain, ischemic heart lesions), and respiratory system/lungs (nosebleeds, nasal congestion, perforation of the nasal septum, bronchial hyperreactivity, bronchitis, pulmonary oedema, lung damage), teeth (dental discoloration, erosion). Exposures to high concentrations (reportedly up to 16 mg/m³) cause dental erosion. Etching of teeth may occur after a few weeks exposure, progressing to erosion after a few months exposure. Dental etching and erosion occurred about 4 times as frequently in a high exposure group (over 0.3 mg/m³) compared to a low exposure group (below 0.07 mg/m³). Prolonged or repeated exposure to sulfuric acid mists may cause various lesions of the skin, tracheobronchitis, stomatitis, conjunctivitis, or gastritis. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (red, itchy, dry skin), an allergic skin reaction. Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause conjunctivitis. Effects may be delayed. Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Toxic effect on fish and algae. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities. Neutralization possible in waste water treatment plants.

Acute Toxicity - Fish: *L. macrochirus* LC50: 16-29 mg/l/ 96 h.

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia: *Daphnia magna* EC50: 29 mg/l /24 h (calculated on the pure substance).

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Waste treatment

Neutralise remaining product with lime or soda ash, adjusting pH to 6-10. Flush to sewer as a greatly diluted solution.

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 1830

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID

Environmental Hazards: Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Toxic effect on fish and algae. Does not cause biological oxygen deficit. Endangers drinking-water supplies if allowed to enter soil and/or waters in large quantities. Neutralization possible in waste water treatment plants.

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

2P

IMDG

UN Number: 1830

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

EMS Number:

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID

IATA

UN Number: 1830

Class: 8

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: SULFURIC ACID

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: S6

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.