

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACG-Catalyst A

Product name: Triethanolamine, Commercial Grade LFG 85

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Triethanolamine, Commercial Grade LFG 85

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Chemical intermediate. Chemical additive. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

Supplier:

American Chemical Grout Co.
2295 Route 107
Royalton, VT 05068

Telephone: 802-234-9911

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Chemtrac 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Liver, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

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

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Wear protective gloves.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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.

Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Alkanolamine

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Triethanolamine	102-71-6	<= 77.0 %
Water	7732-18-5	<= 16.0 %
N,N-Diethanolamine	111-42-2	<= 13.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Sand. Clay. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Removal of ignition sources: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Dust Control: Not applicable

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not use sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents in formulations containing this product. Suspected cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in the following material(s): Stainless steel. Do not store in: Galvanized steel. Copper. Copper alloys. Zinc.

Storage stability

Storage Period:, Bulk 6 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triethanolamine	ACGIH	TWA	5 mg/m ³
N,N-Diethanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	0.2 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	ACGIH	TWA Inhalable fraction and vapor	1 mg/m ³
	ACGIH	TWA	Absorbed via skin

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless to yellow
Odor	Ammoniacal
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	-42 °C (-44 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	117.8 °C (244.0 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	closed cup No test data available open cup <i>Cleveland Open Cup ASTM D92</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	0.7 <i>Literature</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	0.96 kPa at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	2.4 <i>Calculated.</i>
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.119 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C <i>Estimated.</i>
Water solubility	100 % at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	150 mPa.s at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Molecular weight	no data available
Molecular formula	Not applicable (mixture)

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Nitrites. Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Product may potentially react with various halogenated organic solvents, resulting in temperature and/or pressure increases. Avoid contact with metals such as: Zinc. Galvanized metals. Heating above 60°C in the presence of aluminum can result in corrosion and generation of flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid unintended contact with: Halogenated hydrocarbons.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

For similar material(s):
LD50, Rat, > 4,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation and other effects.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation.

May cause severe corneal injury.

Sensitization

For the major component(s):

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Results from repeated exposure tests on diethanolamine in laboratory animals include anemia (rats) and effects on kidney (rats and mice) and liver (mice). Heart and nervous system effects were also observed in animals given exaggerated doses of diethanolamine. Changes in other organs, causes of which are nonspecific, were judged secondary to the poor health of the animals due to the extremely high doses of diethanolamine given.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Male reproductive organs.

Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

Carcinogenicity

For the major component(s): Findings from a chronic skin painting study by NTP include liver tumors in mice. Mechanistic studies indicate that tumor formation is of questionable relevance to humans.

Findings from a chronic diethanolamine skin painting study by NTP include liver and kidney tumors in mice; no tumors were observed in rats. Mechanistic studies indicate that tumor formation is of questionable relevance to humans. A number of factors may have influenced the results and are being considered in their interpretation.

Teratogenicity

For the major component(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown. Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.

Reproductive toxicity

Based on information for component(s): Repeated excessive exposures to high amounts may cause effects on testes and fertility in males.

Mutagenicity

Based on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Triethanolamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

Based on the available data, respiratory irritation was not observed. No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

N,N-Diethanolamine**Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC0, Rat, male, 4 Hour, Aerosol, 3.35 mg/l

Carcinogenicity**Component****N,N-Diethanolamine****List**

IARC

ACGIH

Classification

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Triethanolamine****Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 11,800 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 609.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 512 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent, Test substance: Neutralised product

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 16 mg/l

LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 31 mg/l

N,N-Diethanolamine**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 1,460 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 55 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 2.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 0.78 mg/l
LOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, 1.56 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Triethanolamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 97 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 89 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.04 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.097 d

Method: Estimated.

N,N-Diethanolamine

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 93 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.13 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.33 mg/mg Dichromate

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.167 d
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Triethanolamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.3 at 25 °C Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 3.9 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

N,N-Diethanolamine

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.18 at 25 °C OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

Mobility in soil

Triethanolamine

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 10 Estimated.

N,N-Diethanolamine

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 1 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Diethanolamine)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Diethanolamine

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport
Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

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

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components	CASRN
N,N-Diethanolamine	111-42-2

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Triethanolamine	102-71-6

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Components

N,N-Diethanolamine

CASRN

111-42-2

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

:

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	1	1

Revision

Identification Number: 101233066 / A001 / Issue Date: 03/16/2015 / Version: 11.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

The supplier urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other

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