

SAFETY DATA SHEET

HYDROXYSAN PLUS

Product ID: FP0490

Revised: 06-21-2019

Replaces: 02-26-2019

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: HYDROXYSAN PLUS
Other Identifiers: R25591
CAS Number: MIXTURE
Recommended Use: EPA Registered Sanitizing Applications/EPA Reg. No. 10324-214-2686
Restrictions on Use: No data available.

Hydrite Chemical Co.
300 N. Patrick Blvd.
Brookfield, WI 53008-0948
(262) 792-1450

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification(s): Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
Oxidizing Liquid Category 2
Organic Peroxide Type F
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure Category 3
Flammable Liquid Category 4
Acute Toxicity - Oral Category 4

GHS Label Elements:

GHS Hazard Symbols:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Combustible Liquid.
Heating may cause a fire.
May intensify fire; oxidizer.
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Protect from sunlight.

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with

water.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Specific treatment (see First Aid on SDS or on this label).

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of fire: Use water only, water spray, water fog, water (flood with water) to extinguish.

Storage:

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store in a secure manner.

Protect from sunlight.

Store at temperatures not exceeding 20 °C/ 86 °F. Keep cool.

Store away from other materials.

Disposal:

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional and international regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Very toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
7% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown long-term hazards to the aquatic environment.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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Substances/Mixtures:

Chemical or Common Name/Synonyms	CAS Number	% by Wt.
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	20 - <30 %
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	5 - <10 %
Peracetic Acid	79-21-0	5 - <10 %
1-Hydroxyethylidene-1,1-Diphosphonic Acid	2809-21-4	1 - <3 %
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	< 1.0 %

Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of Necessary Measures:

Eye Contact: If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lens if easy to do.

Skin Contact: If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Wash with soap and water. Discard shoes if contaminated. Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes and belt.

Inhalation: If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Keep warm and quiet.

Ingestion: If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Rinse mouth with fresh water. Give 1-2 glasses of water to drink. Keep warm and quiet.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed:

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Eye Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. May cause: corneal damage. permanent eye damage. blindness. Effects may be delayed.

Skin Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Contact with concentrated liquid for a short period of time may cause a temporary whitening or bleaching of the skin. Contact may cause: redness. discoloration. itching. swelling. blistering. burning. skin damage. permanent skin damage.

Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Inhalation: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. High concentrations of vapor or mist may cause severe irritation of the: nose. throat. respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause: pulmonary edema. death. May cause: coughing. hoarseness. chest pain. difficulty breathing. wheezing. tightness of the chest. shortness of breath. headache. Chronic exposure may cause: tooth decay. lung damage. Repeated exposure may cause: inflammation of the respiratory tract. chronic bronchitis.

Ingestion: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. May cause: gastrointestinal irritation. nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. ulcerations. burns. edema (fluid in lungs). death. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the intestinal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product. May cause burns to the: mouth. throat. esophagus. stomach.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed: Exposure to material may cause delayed lung injury resulting in pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Exposed individuals should be monitored for 72 hours after exposure for the onset of delayed respiratory symptoms. Hydrogen peroxide is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage, especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is a remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation. Observe for latent pulmonary edema. This product contains materials that may cause severe pneumonitis if aspirated. If ingestion has occurred less than 2 hours earlier, carry out careful gastric lavage; use endotracheal cuff if available, to prevent aspiration. Observe patient for respiratory difficulty from aspiration pneumonitis. Give artificial resuscitation and appropriate chemotherapy if respiration is depressed. Following exposure the patient should be kept under medical review for at least 48 hours as delayed pneumonitis may occur. DO NOT attempt to neutralize the acid with weak bases since the reaction will produce heat that may extend the corrosive injury.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water only. Water spray. Water fog. Water (flood with water). DO NOT USE: Organic compounds.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:

Fire and Explosion Hazards: STRONG OXIDIZER. Forms explosive mixtures with combustible, organic, or other easily oxidizable materials. These mixtures are easily ignited by friction or heat. Heated material can form flammable vapors with air. Heated material can form explosive vapors with air. Decomposition will release oxygen, which will intensify a fire. The rate of decomposition may exceed the vent capacity of storage containers and cause an explosion. Solutions above 65% are especially hazardous as they do not contain enough water to remove the heat of decomposition by evaporation. Decomposes in a fire giving off irritant fumes.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxygen. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Phosphine.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and disperse vapors. Move containers from fire area if possible without hazard. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, Emergency Procedures: CORROSIVE MATERIAL. STRONG OXIDIZER. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up: Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Never return spilled product into its original container. Never put spilled material into another container for disposal. Avoid contact with organic or combustible material which may cause fire or violent decomposition. Dilute spill with large amounts of water to a concentration of 5% hydrogen peroxide; hold in a pond or diked area until peroxide is completely decomposed or dispose of according to all local, state and federal regulations. Hydrogen peroxide may be decomposed by adding sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite after diluting to 5%. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs. Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood, or other combustibles, can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers retain product residue (vapor, dust, or liquid) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other source of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid contamination. Never return unused product to container. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressure and possibly container rupture. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic. CORROSIVE MATERIAL.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities: CORROSIVE MATERIAL. STRONG OXIDIZER. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Avoid storage on wood floors or near wooden walls, etc.. Do not store on wooden pallets. Store in a vented container. Do not store near combustible materials. DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Refer to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 ppm TWA; 1.4 mg/m ³ TWA
Acetic Acid	10 ppm TWA; 25 mg/m ³ TWA
Sulfuric Acid	1 mg/m ³ TWA

ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 ppm TWA
Acetic Acid	10 ppm TWA; 15 ppm STEL
Peracetic Acid	0.4 ppm STEL (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Sulfuric Acid	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (thoracic particulate matter)

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Avoid creating dust or mist. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Individual Protection Measures:

Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed. Do not wear contact lenses.

Skin Protection: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride. Nitrile. Inspect regularly for leaks. Thoroughly rinse the outside of gloves with water prior to removal. Avoid cotton, wool and leather clothing and shoes.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator. NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT use any form of air-purifying respirator (APR) or filtering facepiece (AKA dust mask), especially those containing oxidizable sorbants such as activated carbon. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Rubber boots. Impervious clothing. Full body suit. NOTE: As the water content of hydrogen peroxide evaporates, cotton, rayon, and wool fibers are particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Where there is significant risk of sudden splash or spray, it is advised that an apron or rubber suit be worn. Any contaminated clothing, including gloves, shoes, aprons, coveralls, etc., should be removed immediately and thoroughly flushed with water to eliminate any traces of hydrogen peroxide before cleaning and reuse. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on material such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in fire.

General Hygiene Conditions: Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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Physical State: Liquid.

Color: Colorless.

Odor: Vinegar-like.

Odor Threshold: N.D.

pH: < 1 (as is)

Freezing Point (deg. F): N.D.

Melting Point (deg. F): N.D.

Initial Boiling Point or Boiling Range: 212 °F

Flash Point: 181.4 °F (83 Deg. C)

Flash Point Method: N.A.

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc = 1): N.D.

Flammability (solid, gas): N.D.

Lower Explosion Limit: N.A.

Upper Explosion Limit: N.A.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 22 mm Hg @ 25 Deg. C

Vapor Density (air=1): N.D.

Specific Gravity or Relative Density: 1.138 @ 25 Deg. C

Solubility in Water: Complete

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.D.

Autoignition Temperature: > 518 Deg. F

Decomposition Temperature: N.D.

Viscosity: 5-15 cSt @ 20 Deg. C

% Volatile (wt%): > 99

VOC (wt%): N.D.

VOC (lbs/gal): N.D.

Fire Point: N.D.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions. Contact with organic materials may cause fire and explosions. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid elevated temperatures. Avoid exposure to light. UV-rays. pH variations. Excessive heat or contamination could cause product to become unstable. Avoid heat, sparks or open flames.

Incompatible Materials: Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Metals. Corrosive effect on: Mild steel. Aluminum. Alkalies. Oxidizing agents. Amines. Strong acids. Bases. Reducing agents. Alcohols. Nitric Acid. Sodium peroxide. Carbonates. Hydroxides. Phosphates. Corrosive to some metals. Acetaldehyde. Acetic Anhydride. Potassium tert-butoxide. Dirt. Leather. Paper. Wood. Combustible materials. Heavy metals. Oxygen. Organics. Dust. Decomposition catalysts. Metal salts. Metal ions. Copper or copper alloys. Galvanized iron. Metal Oxides. Acids. Salts.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxygen. Material decomposes with the potential to produce a rupture of unvented closed containers. This material decomposes if contaminated, causing fire and possible explosions. Oxygen can be liberated at temperatures above ambient. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Hydrogen sulfide gas. Sulfur compounds. Acetic acid. Phosphine. Phosphorous oxides.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Exposure: Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion. Absorption.

Symptoms/Effects: Acute, Delayed and Chronic:

Eye Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. May cause: corneal damage. permanent eye damage. blindness. Effects may be delayed.

Skin Contact: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. Contact with concentrated liquid for a short period of time may cause a temporary whitening or bleaching of the skin. Contact may cause: redness. discoloration. itching. swelling. blistering. burning. skin damage. permanent skin damage.

Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Inhalation: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. High concentrations of vapor or mist may cause severe irritation of the: nose. throat. respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause: pulmonary edema. death. May cause: coughing. hoarseness. chest pain. difficulty breathing. wheezing. tightness of the chest. shortness of breath. headache. Chronic exposure may cause: tooth decay. lung damage. Repeated exposure may cause: inflammation of the respiratory tract. chronic bronchitis.

Ingestion: CORROSIVE-Causes severe irritation and burns. May cause: gastrointestinal irritation. nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. ulcerations. burns. edema (fluid in lungs). death. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the intestinal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product. May cause burns to the: mouth. throat. esophagus. stomach.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity:

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Hydrogen Peroxide	Rat: 1518 mg/kg	Rabbit: 9200 mg/kg	4H Rat: 2000 mg/m3
Acetic Acid	Rat: 3310 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1060 mg/kg	4H Rat: 11.4 mg/L
Peracetic Acid	Rat: 1540 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1410 µL/kg	1H Rat: 476 mg/m3
1-Hydroxyethylidene- 1,1-Diphosphonic Acid	Rat: 3130 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 10000 mg/kg	No Data

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Sulfuric Acid Rat: 2140 mg/kg No Data 1H Rat: 85 - 103 mg/m3

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):

Dermal: 6051 mg/kg

Cancer Information:

This product contains 0.1% or more of the following chemicals listed by NTP, IARC or OSHA as known or possible carcinogens:

Sulfuric acid mist

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Lung disorders. Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Respiratory system disorders. Mucous membranes diseases.

Other: None known.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information: No data available.

Chemical Fate Information: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous Waste Number: Possibly: D002; D003

Disposal Method: Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations. Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. **DO NOT** pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number: UN3109
Proper Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Hazard Class: 5.2 (8)
Label Required: ORGANIC PEROXIDE; CORROSIVE
Reportable Quantity (RQ): 5000# (Acetic Acid); 1000# (Sulfuric Acid)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category Hazards: Please see Section 2 of this SDS.

Regulated Components: Component	CAS Number	CERCLA RQ	SARA EHS	SARA 313	U.S. HAP	WI HAP	Prop 65
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Peracetic Acid	79-21-0	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

***Prop 65 - May Contain the Following Trace Components:**

Sulfur Dioxide

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Note: * SARA RQ and TPQ are for Hydrogen Peroxide (Conc.> 52%). * Sulfuric acid appears on the Section 313 List. However, the listing only applies to the aerosol forms of sulfuric acid.

FIFRA Information:

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals.

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. CORROSIVE. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not get into eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves and protective clothing when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to birds, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT. CORROSIVE. Mix only with potable water at 60 - 80° F. Product must be diluted in accordance with label directions prior to use. This product is not combustible; however, at temperatures exceeding 156° F, decomposition occurs releasing oxygen. The oxygen release could initiate combustion. Never bring this product into contact with other sanitizers, cleaners or organic substances.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 1

* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Rating System

Health: 3

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 1

Special Hazard: OX

SDS Abbreviations

N.A. = Not Applicable

N.D. = Not Determined

HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

C = Ceiling Limit

N.E./Not Estab. = Not Established

SDS Prepared by: csh

Reason for Revision: Changes made in section one.

Revised: 06-21-2019

Replaces: 02-26-2019

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However,

since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.