

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

CAS Number: 100-37-8
Product Name: Diethylethanolamine
Revision Date: Jan 20, 2020 **Date Printed:** Nov 16, 2021
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Thames River Chemical Corp.
Address: 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 905-681-5353
Fax: 905-681-5377
Product/Recommended Uses: For laboratory or industrial use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Classification**

Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 3
Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 3
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Skin Corrosion - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3

These classifications were evaluated according to United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms**Signal Word**

Danger

Hazard Statements - Health

H311 - Toxic in contact with skin
H331 - Toxic if inhaled
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

Hazard Statements - Physical

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P264 - Wash/Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Precautionary Statements - Response

- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see first-aid on the SDS).
- P361 + P364 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.
- P330 - Rinse mouth.
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.
- P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

- P405 - Store locked up.
- P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000100-37-8	DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE	100% - 100%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality or to reflect batch to batch variation.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Specific treatment is urgent (see first-aid on this label). If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

Eye Contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Protect unharmed eye.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Skin Contact

Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Contaminated leather items such as shoes should be disposed of properly. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a barrier device. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available.

Ingestion

Small amounts which accidentally enter mouth should be rinsed out until taste of it is gone. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) 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 sources of ignition. Also, do not reuse container without commercial cleaning or reconditioning. Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode in fire. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers. Fire will produce irritating, toxic and corrosive

gases.

Fire-fighting Procedures

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Avoid use of solid water streams. Water spray to cool containers or protect personnel. Use with caution. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Use only non-combustible material for clean-up. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed materials. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent additional discharge of material if able to do so safely. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stay upwind of spill. Ventilate spill area. Collect spilled materials for disposal. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. (See Exposure Controls / Personal Protection Section.) Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Breathing protection is required.

Personal Precautions

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Use only in a well ventilated area. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after containers are emptied because they may retain product residues. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. When transferring, follow proper grounding procedures. Use spark-resistant tools. Do not load into compartments adjacent to heated cargo. Avoid breathing vapor, fumes or mist. Use explosion proof equipment. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. All containers must be properly labelled. Do not breathe vapor or mist. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed when not in use. Store containers in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor

storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles and a full face shield. Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

Skin Protection

Wear impervious protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Wear impervious safety non-slip shoes. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection

A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash hands before eating. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where this material is used. Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CAN_ONsmg	CAN_ONtmg	CAN_ONsppm	CAN_ONtppm	CAN_QCVEMP ppm - CANADA QUE BEC VALEUR D'EXPOSITION MOYENNE PONDÉRÉE_p pm	CAN_QCVEMP mg - CANADA QUE BEC VALEUR D'EXPOSITION MOYENNE PONDÉRÉE_m g	CAN_QCVECD ppm - CANADA QUE BEC VALEUR D'EXPOSITION DE COURTE DURÉE_ppm	CAN_QCVECD mg - CANADA QUE BEC VALEUR D'EXPOSITION DE COURTE DURÉE_mg
DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE					10	48		

Chemical Name	CAN_ALtppm	CAN_ALtmg	CAN_ALsmg	CAN_AL_Notation	CAN_AL_Carcinogen	CAN_ALsppm	CANsmg	CANsppm
DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE	2	9.6		1: Substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin.			96	20

Chemical Name	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)
DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE	48	10			50	10		1

Chemical Name	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE	1				2	URT irr; CNS convul		Skin

(C) - Ceiling limit, CNS - Central nervous system, convul - Convulsion, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	0.89 g/cm3
Specific Gravity	0.89
Appearance	Colorless to slightly yellow
Odor Description	Typical
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	11.50
Melting/Freezing Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	324.00 °F
High Boiling Point	N/A
Flash Point	125.00 °F
Vapor Pressure	2.00 hPa
Vapor Density	4.00 g/cm3
Evaporation Rate	0.20
Upper Explosion Level	10.1 vol %
Lower Explosion Level	0.7 vol%
Water Solubility	Soluble in water
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Viscosity	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

No data available. Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid impact, friction, heat, sparks, flame and source of ignition. Avoid static discharge. Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

No data available. Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Prevent contact with strong oxidizing agents. Prevent contact with halogens. Avoid contact with acids including mineral acids. Prevent contact with isocyanates. Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide & Nitrogen oxides. Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Likely Route of Exposure**

Primary Route(s) of Entry: Eye Contact, Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin Contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: Overexposure to vapors may result in a condition known as "blue haze" or "glauropsia". Symptoms include blurred vision, appearance of looking through a blue haze and the appearance of halos around bright objects. The effects last a few hours and there are no long-term effects. Vapors can cause irritation to the respiratory tract.**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT:** May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident on reexposure to this material. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). Corrosive, causes burns and permanent skin damage (scarring).**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT:** Causes eye burns.**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION:** Ingestion may cause moderate to severe gastrointestinal irritation and ulceration including nausea, vomiting and pain.**EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS:** Overexposure may cause kidney damage. May cause liver disorder (e.g., edema, proteinuria) and damage.

Acute Toxicity

Acute Toxicity Values The acute effects of this product have not been tested. Data on individual components are tabulated below:

CAS-No. 100-37-8

Name :2-diethylaminoethanol

Oral LD50, mg/kg : >1320

Dermal LD50, mg/kg :>885

Vapor LC50, mg/L >4.6

Toxic in contact with skin

Toxic if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is 500 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is 1100 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

CAS-No.: 84-74-2

Name: 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid; dibutyl ester; dibutyl phthalate.

IARC: 3- Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

NTP: Not listed

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000100-37-8 DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE

LC50 (mouse): 5000 mg/m³ (1045 ppm) (Reported in reference 13 but cannot be confirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1300 mg/kg (Unneutralized DEAE) (10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5600 mg/kg (Neutralized DEAE - DEAE chloride) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg (11)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1260 mg/kg (1,3)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): 1000 mg/kg (10)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Dispose of waste in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Use only non-combustible material for clean-up. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed materials. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent additional discharge of material if able to do so safely. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stay upwind of spill. Ventilate spill area. Collect spilled materials for disposal. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. (See Exposure Controls / Personal Protection Section.) It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	Transport Canada Information	U.S. DOT Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
UN number:	UN2686	UN2686	UN2686	UN2686
Proper shipping name:	2-Diethylaminoethanol	2-Diethylaminoethanol	2-Diethylaminoethanol	2-Diethylaminoethanol
Hazard class:	8			
Hazard class:		8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
Packaging group:	II	II	II	II
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available	No Data Available		

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000100-37-8	DIETHYL ETHANOLAMINE	100% - 100%	DSL,TSCA,AICS,CN_IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China,EU_EINECS - European_EC_Inventory_EINECS,EU_EC_Inventory - European_EC_Inventory,PH_PICCS - Philippines, The Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances,KR_KECI - Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

Version 1.0:

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 First Edition.

DISCLAIMER

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