Safety Data Sheet

A.P. NO. 181

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
Issue date: 1/10/2001
Revision date: 5/29/2024

SECTION 1: Identification

Identification

Product Name	:	A.P. NO. 181
Product code	:	FP0181
CAS-No.	:	MIXTURE
Synonyms	:	No additional information available
Recommended use	:	No additional information available
Restrictions on use	:	No additional information available

Supplier

Hydrite Chemical Co.
17385 Golf Parkway
Brookfield, WI, 53045
T 262-792-1450

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Corrosive to metals Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : May be corrosive to metals
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

Prevention : Keep only in original container.
Do not breathe dust, fume, mist, spray, vapors.
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response	:	If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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. Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on the SDS). Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
Storage	:	Store in a secure manner. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
Disposal	:	Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Hazards not otherwise classified	:	This product contains nitric acid. Concentrated nitric acid is a strong oxidizer and may cause fire or explosions. May react violently with water.

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)	:	11.41% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Oral) 11.41% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Dermal)

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
PHOSPHORIC ACID	CAS-No.: 7664-38-2	15 – 25	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
NITRIC ACID	CAS-No.: 7697-37-2	10 – 15	Ox. Liq. 2, H272 Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:vapour), H331 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

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

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	:	Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after 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. DO NOT use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Observe for possible delayed reaction.

First-aid measures after skin contact	:	If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes but preferably 30 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Do not apply oils, ointments, or creams unless directed by a physician. Continue rinsing.
First-aid measures after 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 lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Extensive irrigation is required (at least 30 minutes).
First-aid measures after 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. Do not give chemical antidote.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May irritate or damage: respiratory tract. mucous membranes. throat. nose. Chronic exposure may cause: Tooth erosion. Nitric acid mists of 2 to 5 ppm in 8 hours may cause symptoms of lung damage. Symptoms from inhalation of Nitric Acid vapor and Nitrogen Oxides may be delayed; vapor concentrations may cause severe breathing difficulties for up to 30 hours. Nitrogen Oxide poisoning, pulmonary edema and bronchopneumonia may also occur at elevated concentrations.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Contact may cause: dermatitis(inflammation of the skin), ulceration and permanent skin damage. Concentrated nitric acid chars the tissue with a characteristic yellow coloration. May cause: degeneration and necrosis. Necrosis. Burns. redness. Skin rash/inflammation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause: ulcerations, conjunctivitis, permanenet eye damage, and blindness. Destruction of eye tissue. Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	:	CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause: abdominal pain, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, hemorrhaging and permanent damage. Burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury. Necrosis.
Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary	:	If inhaled, keep patient under observation for development of latent pulmonary damages (at least 30 hours). No specific antidote known. No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Foam. Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Water spray. Use water with caution. Contact with water will generate considerable heat and cause spattering if applied directly to product.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard	:	Not flammable.
Explosion hazard	:	No direct explosion hazard.
Reactivity in case of fire	:	Oxidizer. Product may react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. May react explosively with metallic powders, carbides, hydrogen sulfide and turpentine. After water evaporates, remaining material will burn. Increases the flammability of combustible, organic and readily-oxidizable materials. Can ignite these and many organic materials such as wood, solvents, etc.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Toxic fumes may be released. Phosphorus oxides. Phosphine. Corrosive vapors. Carbon oxides (CO, CO2).

Firefighting instructions	:	Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Product generates heat upon addition of water, with possible spattering. Use flooding amounts of water spray or other suitable agent for fires adjacent to non-leaking tanks or other containers of Nitric Acid. RUN-OFF FROM FIRE CONTROL MAY CAUSE POLLUTION.
Protection during firefighting	:	Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Protective equipment	:	Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".
Emergency procedures	:	CORROSIVE MATERIAL. 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	:	Contain spill. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Stop leak, if possible without risk.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Carefully neutralize spilled liquid, using : Sodium carbonate (soda ash). sodium bicarbonate. limestone powder. Adequate ventilation is required to eliminate any carbon or nitrogen oxides emitted during the neutralization process. Repeat the neutralization step if suspected corrosive liquid is still observed. Take up the neutralized liquid into an absorbent material. Place into drums for proper disposal. Flush remaining area with plenty of water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly.
Other information	:	Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed	:	Not expected to present a significant hazard under anticipated conditions of normal use.
Precautions for safe handling	:	Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To Dilute: add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid dust or mist formation. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do NOT taste or swallow.
Hygiene measures	:	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	:	CORROSIVE MATERIAL. Oxidizer. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Keep only in original container. Store in a secure manner. Avoid storage on wood floors or near wooden walls, etc. DO NOT ALLOW TO FREEZE. If freezing occurs, thaw and remix before using. Frozen material may be thawed in a warm room. Avoid localized overheating. Vent drums while heating. Mix thoroughly to assure homogeneity.
Incompatible materials	:	Keep away from incompatibles. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.
Storage temperature	:	60 °F
Packaging materials	:	Keep only in the original container. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container tightly closed.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
PHOSPHORIC ACID	3 mg/m³ STEL, 1 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA
NITRIC ACID	4 ppm STEL, 2 ppm TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA

Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls	:	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. Local exhaust or other engineering controls are needed to minimize exposures.
Environmental exposure controls	:	Avoid release to the environment.

Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment	:	Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.
Hand protection	:	Protective gloves
Eye protection	:	Do not wear contact lenses. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical safety goggles and/or face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material. Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Safety glasses
Skin and body protection	:	Protective gloves: Impervious. Chemical-resistant. Acid-proof. Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use.
Respiratory protection	:	If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved full face supplied air respirator for Nitric Acid or Nitrogen Oxide gases or mists. Note: Cartridge or cannister respirators are not suitable for Nitrogen Oxide use. DO NOT USE chemical cartridge respirators with oxidizable sorbants. 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. Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits.
Other information	:	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. Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Chemical safety shoes. Rubber boots. Protective clothing. Full-rubber acid suit. NOTE: The above protective equipment is listed for exposure to this product at full strength. When using this product at the recommended use dilution of up to 4 oz/gal, wearing rubber gloves and chemical safety goggles are acceptable precautionary measures. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Color	:	Clear. Colorless.
Odor	:	No odor.
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	< 2 (as is)
Melting point	:	Not applicable
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	No data available
Flash point	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20°C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	1.1766 @ 25 Deg. C
Solubility	:	Complete.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosion limits	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatility	:	~ 68.68 %

Information on stability and reactivity

Reactivity	:	Oxidizer. Avoid other reducing agents, combustibles and organic materials. Corrosive to most metals.
Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Mixing with strong bases can cause high heat of reaction and generate steam. Phosphoric acid forms flammable gases with sulfides, mercaptans, cyanides, and aldehydes. Phosphoric acid forms toxic fumes with cyanides, sulfides, fluorides, organic peroxides, and halogenated organics. Phosphoric acid mixtures with nitromethane are explosive. Readily oxidizes combustible, organic or other readily oxidizable materials.
Conditions to avoid	:	Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Contact with water may cause violent reaction with evolution of heat. To Dilute: add product slowly to lukewarm water; not water to product. Avoid excessive heat. Avoid ignition sources. Unstable on exposure to heat.
Incompatible materials	:	acids. alkalies. amines. bases. strong oxidizing agents. strong reducing agents. aluminum. aldehydes. alcohols. glycols. sulfides. steel. brass. sulfites. metals. fluorine. sulfur trioxide. phosphorous pentoxide. organic materials. copper. metallic powders. turpentine. readily-oxidized materials. cyanides. carbides. combustible materials. hydrogen sulfide. organic peroxides. ketones. nitromethane. sulfur. moisture. mild steel. epoxides. wood. paper. caustics. amides. sodium tetrahydroborate. azo-compounds. carbamates. esters. phenols. cresols. organophosphates. explosives. unsaturated halides. mercaptans. bronze. fluorides. halogenated organics.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	Toxic fumes may be released. Corrosive vapors. Nitrogen oxides. Phosphorous oxide. phosphine. Thermal decomposition may produce : Hydrogen gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Numerical measures of toxicity

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
PHOSPHORIC ACID	Rat: 1530 mg/kg	Rabbit: 2740 mg/kg	Rat: > 850 mg/m³
NITRIC ACID	No data available	No data available	Rat: > 2.65 mg/l Rat (ppm): 2500 ppm/1h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
Carcinogenicity : Not classified.
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined there is sufficient evidence to link exposure to strong inorganic acid mists (e.g. mists containing sulfuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acids) with an increased risk of certain cancers. The risk is only applicable in situations where products containing strong inorganic acids are misted or aerosolized.
Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
STOT-single exposure : Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified
Aspiration hazard : Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Likely routes of exposure : Skin and eye contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May irritate or damage: respiratory tract. mucous membranes. throat. nose. Chronic exposure may cause: Tooth erosion. Nitric acid mists of 2 to 5 ppm in 8 hours may cause symptoms of lung damage. Symptoms from inhalation of Nitric Acid vapor and Nitrogen Oxides may be delayed; vapor concentrations may cause severe breathing difficulties for up to 30 hours. Nitrogen Oxide poisoning, pulmonary edema and bronchopneumonia may also occur at elevated concentrations.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Contact may cause: dermatitis(inflammation of the skin), ulceration and permanent skin damage. Concentrated nitric acid chars the tissue with a characteristic yellow coloration. May cause: degeneration and necrosis. Necrosis. Burns. redness. Skin rash/inflammation.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause: ulcerations, conjunctivitis, permanenet eye damage, and blindness. Destruction of eye tissue. Serious damage to eyes.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause: abdominal pain, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, hemorrhaging and permanent damage. Burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury. Necrosis.

Other information : NITRIC ACID. Milder exposures can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, mucous membranes and respiratory and digestive tracts. Death due to breathing failure may occur almost immediately or may be delayed several hours to several days depending on severity of exposure. Nitrogen oxide gas may be released if this material is overheated or placed in contact with oxidizing agents. Nitrogen oxides (especially nitrogen dioxide) are toxic by inhalation. Death may be from sudden circulatory collapse, glottic or esophageal edema, perforation of the stomach, gastric hemorrhage, or delayed stricture. PHOSPHORIC ACID: Phosphoric Acid has a low vapor pressure at room temperature and is not expected to present a significant inhalation hazard under ambient conditions. Phosphoric Acid can, however, be irritating to the respiratory tract if inhaled as a mist or if the material is vaporized. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has established a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) for Phosphoric Acid. For further information on this material, please refer to the current edition of the Documentation of The Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No additional information available

Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation : U.S. - RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) - D Series Wastes - Corrosivity D002.

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations.

Additional information : Do not re-use empty containers. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Modes of transport

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number (DOT) : UN3264

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (CONTAINS : NITRIC ACID ; PHOSPHORIC ACID)

Hazard Class (DOT) : 8

Packing group (DOT) : II

Labels Required (DOT) : Corrosive

IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):

Identification Number (IMDG) : UN3264

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (NITRIC ACID ; PHOSPHORIC ACID)

Hazard Class (IMDG) : 8

Packing group (IMDG) : II

Labels Required (IMDG) : Corrosive substances

IATA (International Air Transport Association):

Identification Number (IATA) : UN3264
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (NITRIC ACID ; PHOSPHORIC ACID)
Hazard Classes (IATA) : 8
Packing group (IATA) : II
Labels Required (IATA) : Corrosive

Environmental hazards

No additional information available

Other transport information

The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors.

DOT RQ Table	
Name	**DOT RQ**
PHOSPHORIC ACID	5000 lbs RQ
NITRIC ACID	1000 lbs RQ

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

NITRIC ACID	CAS-No. 7697-37-2	10 – 15%

PHOSPHORIC ACID (7664-38-2)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

NITRIC ACID (7697-37-2)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
Section 302 EPCRA Reportable Quantity (RQ)	1000 lb

NITRIC ACID (7697-37-2)	
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

US State regulations

Component	CAS No.	State or local regulations
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	Wisconsin HAP
NITRIC ACID	7697-37-2	Wisconsin HAP

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3 *
Flammability: 0
Physical: 1

NFPA Rating System

NFPA health hazard: 3
NFPA fire hazard: 0
NFPA reactivity: 0

Abbreviations and acronyms

HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Average Weight
RQ	Reportable Quantity

Revision date: 5/29/2024
Supersedes: 3/15/2023
Issue date: 1/10/2001
Indication of changes: New format.Changes made throughout the SDS.
SDS Prepared by: CV

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.