

SAFETY DATA SHEET



1000 Tedia Way
Fairfield, Ohio 45014 USA
Web: www.tedia.com

24-Hour Emergency Number (CHEMTREC)

USA: 800-424-9300

International: 703-527-3887

All non-emergency numbers should be directed to Customer Service at 800-PURITY1

CAP B1 (ACETIC ANHYDRIDE IN ACETONITRILE, 4:6, v/v)

SDS No. M0506A

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Capping Solution B1 (Acetic Anhydride in Acetonitrile, 4:6)

Synonyms: Capping Solution

Recommended Use: This product is recommended for laboratory and manufacturing use only. It is not recommended for drug, food or household use.

Supplier: Tedia Company LLC, 1000 Tedia Way, Fairfield, Ohio 45014 USA

Emergency Phone Number: 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Classification:

Flammable Liquids: GHS Category 2, H225

Acute Toxicity, Inhalation: GHS Category 3, H332

Acute Toxicity, Dermal: GHS Category 4, H312

Acute Toxicity, Oral: GHS Category 4, H302

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: GHS Category 1B, H314

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation: GHS Category 1, H318

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure, Respiratory System): GHS Category 3, H335

Label Elements

Signal Word: DANGER!

Hazard Statements:

H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H302 – Harmful if swallowed.

H312 – Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 – Causes serious eye damage.

H332 – Harmful if inhaled.

H335 – May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statements:

P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

P280 – Wear protective gloves/clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P284 – Wear respiratory protection.

P301+P310 – If SWALLOWED: Immediately call or POISON CENTER or a doctor/physician.

P303+P361+P353 – If on skin or hair: Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P341 – If inhaled: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P332+P313 – If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313 – If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P403+P233 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P501 – Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Emergency Overview

May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Causes burns and severe irritation to the skin, eyes, and respiratory tract. Causes excessive tearing. Readily absorbs through the skin. Affects the cardiovascular system, central nervous system, liver, and kidneys. May metabolize to cyanide in the body. Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Moisture-sensitive.

HMIS Rating:

(Estimated) Health – 3 Flammability – 3 Physical Hazard – 1 PPE – User supplied

NOTE: HMIS ratings use a numbering scale that ranges from 0 - 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means the chemical presents no hazard while a value of four indicates a high hazard. These ratings are based on the inherent properties of this chemical under expected conditions of normal use and are not intended to be used in emergency situations. PPE is determined by the user based on their needs and conditions.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	60%	Yes
Acetic Anhydride	108-24-7	40%	Yes

Acetonitrile

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids (Category 2) – H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Acute Toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3) – H331: Toxic if inhaled.

Acute Toxicity, Oral (Category 4) – H302: Harmful if swallowed.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (Category 3, Respiratory System) – H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Additional Information:

May metabolize to cyanide in the body.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Listed on SARA 313 and CERCLA hazardous substances list.

Acetic Anhydride

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids (Category 2) – H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Category 1B) – H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation (Category 1) – H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (Category 3, Respiratory System) – H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Additional Information:

Reacts violently with water, alcohols, and bases.

Causes severe burns and irritation to skin and eyes.

Listed on SARA 313 and CERCLA hazardous substances list.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

If inhaled, immediately remove the affected person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult or labored, administer 100% supplemental oxygen. If the person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration using a bag-valve-mask device or other appropriate equipment. Do not perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation due to the risk of exposure to toxic vapors. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, rinse the mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If the person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration using a bag-valve-mask device or other appropriate equipment. Do not perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Rinse the affected skin area with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Wash gently with soap and water if available. Cover irritated skin with an emollient or anti-bacterial cream if necessary. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Seek immediate medical attention, especially if irritation or burns develop.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush the eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally to ensure thorough rinsing. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek immediate medical attention, even if no immediate symptoms are apparent.

Notes to Physician:

Exposure to this mixture should be treated as a potential cyanide poisoning, as acetonitrile may metabolize to cyanide in the body. Effects of exposure may be delayed. For methemoglobinemia, administer oxygen alone or oxygen with methylene blue, depending on the methemoglobin concentration in the blood. Always have a cyanide antidote kit available when working with this mixture. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability: This mixture is a flammable liquid and vapor, classified under GHS Category 2.

Auto-ignition Temperature:

Acetic anhydride: 316°C (600°F)

Acetonitrile: 524°C (975°F)

Flash Point:

Acetic anhydride: 49°C (120°F)

Acetonitrile: 2°C (35.6°F)

Flammable Limits:

Acetic anhydride:

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): 2.7% by volume

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): 10.3% by volume

Acetonitrile:

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): 3.0% by volume

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): 16.0% by volume

Products of Combustion: Under fire conditions, this mixture may decompose into toxic products, including hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide.

Specific Fire Hazards:

In the event of a fire, always wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) in pressure-demand mode (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Acetic anhydride is water-reactive. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool, but avoid direct application to the burning material.

Approach fires from upwind to avoid exposure to hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products.

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition, causing a flashback. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Specific Explosion Hazards: Containers may explode when exposed to the heat of a fire.

Fire-Fighting Media: Use sand, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam to extinguish the fire. If water is the only available media, use it in flooding amounts to cool containers and prevent reignition.

Special Remarks: None.

National Fire Protective Association: (Estimated) Health - 2, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 1

NOTE: NFPA ratings use a numbering scale that ranges from 0 - 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means the chemical presents no hazard while a value of four indicates a high hazard. They are for use by emergency personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short term, acute exposure to this product under fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Response:

Absorb spilled liquid using sorbent pads, socks, or other inert materials such as vermiculite, sand, or earth.

Avoid runoff into streams, sewers, or other waterways to prevent environmental contamination.

Provide adequate ventilation to the affected area to disperse vapors and reduce the risk of fire or inhalation hazards.

Remove all potential ignition sources, including open flames, sparks, and hot surfaces, from the spill area.

Approach the spill from an upwind direction to minimize exposure to hazardous vapors.

Collect absorbed material and place it in a suitable, tightly sealed container for proper disposal in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Containment and Cleanup:

Contain the spill using barriers or dikes to prevent further spread.

Use non-sparking tools and equipment during cleanup to avoid ignition of flammable vapors.

Clean contaminated surfaces thoroughly with water and detergent, ensuring no residue remains.

Dispose of contaminated materials, including sorbents and cleaning supplies, as hazardous waste.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Always wear appropriate PPE as described in Section 8, including chemical-resistant gloves, safety goggles or face shield, protective clothing, and respiratory protection if necessary.

Environmental Precautions:

Prevent the spilled material from entering drains, sewers, or natural waterways.
 Notify relevant authorities if a spill poses a risk to the environment or public health.

Special Remarks:

If a large spill occurs or if the spill cannot be safely contained, evacuate the area and contact emergency response personnel immediately.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling Precautions:**

Always use proper personal protective equipment (PPE) as described in Section 8, including chemical-resistant gloves, safety goggles or face shield, and protective clothing.
 Wash hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling the material.
 Ground and bond containers when transferring the material to prevent static discharge, which could ignite flammable vapors.
 Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. If contact occurs, immediately rinse with plenty of water and seek medical attention if necessary.
 Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash it thoroughly before reuse.
 Empty containers may contain residual product (liquid and vapor) and can be hazardous. Handle empty containers with the same precautions as full ones.
 Keep containers tightly closed when not in use to prevent the release of vapors.
 Store and handle away from heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.
 Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks, or open flames.
 Use only in well-ventilated areas to avoid the buildup of flammable or toxic vapors.
 Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use local exhaust ventilation or respiratory protection if ventilation is insufficient.

Storage Conditions:

Store in a designated flammables storage area, away from all sources of ignition and oxidizing materials.
 Keep containers tightly closed to prevent leakage and evaporation.
 Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight and heat sources.
 Protect from moisture, as acetic anhydride is water-reactive and may release hazardous byproducts.
 Store away from incompatible substances, such as strong acids, bases, and oxidizing agents.
 Ensure storage areas are equipped with appropriate fire suppression equipment, such as dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers.

Special Remarks:

Regularly inspect containers for leaks, damage, or signs of deterioration. Replace damaged containers immediately.
 Label all containers clearly with the product name and hazard warnings.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Engineering Controls:**

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment in areas where this material is handled or stored. Facilities storing or using the material should be equipped with an eyewash station and a safety shower for emergency use. Ensure adequate general or local exhaust ventilation is in place to maintain airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits (PELs).

Personal Protection:

Wear protective chemical goggles and a face shield to protect the eyes and face from splashes or vapors. Use appropriate chemical-resistant gloves and protective clothing to prevent skin exposure. Implement a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149. Always use a NIOSH-approved or European Standard EN 149-approved respirator when airborne concentrations exceed exposure limits or when ventilation is insufficient.

Exposure Limits for Acetonitrile:

ACGIH: 20 ppm TWA (Time-Weighted Average); Skin notation indicates potential significant contribution to overall exposure through the cutaneous route.
NIOSH: 20 ppm TWA; 34 mg/m³ TWA; 500 ppm IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health).
OSHA: 40 ppm TWA; 70 mg/m³ TWA.

Exposure Limits for Acetic Anhydride:

ACGIH: 5 ppm TWA.
NIOSH: 200 ppm IDLH.
OSHA Final PELs: 5 ppm TWA; 20 mg/m³ TWA.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

- a) Appearance: Colorless liquid.
- b) Odor: Sweetish, ethereal, possibly pungent odor.
- c) Odor Threshold: Acetonitrile - 170 ppm.
- d) pH: Acetonitrile - No data available; Acetic anhydride - 3 (10 g/L aqueous solution at 20°C).
- e) Melting point/freezing point: Acetonitrile - -45°C; Acetic anhydride - No data available.
- f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: Acetonitrile - 81.6°C @ 760 mm Hg; Acetic anhydride - 140°C @ 760 mm Hg.
- g) Flash point: Acetonitrile - 2°C (35.6°F); Acetic anhydride - 49°C (120°F).
- h) Evaporation rate: No data available.
- i) Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable liquid.
- j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) - 2.9% by volume; Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) - 16.0% by volume.
- k) Vapor pressure: Acetonitrile - 88.8 mm Hg @ 25°C; Acetic anhydride - 3.9 mm Hg @ 20°C.
- l) Vapor density (Air=1): Acetonitrile - 1.42; Acetic anhydride - 3.5.
- m) Density/Relative density: Acetonitrile - 0.7810 g/cm³; Acetic anhydride - 1.082 g/cm³.
- n) Water solubility: Acetonitrile - Soluble in water; Acetic anhydride - Decomposes in water.
- o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: No data available.
- p) Autoignition temperature: Acetic anhydride - 316°C (600°F); Acetonitrile - 524°C (975°F).
- q) Decomposition temperature: Acetonitrile - >500°C; Acetic anhydride - No data available.
- r) Viscosity: Acetonitrile - 0.36 cP @ 20°C; Acetic anhydride - 0.91 mPa·s @ 20°C.
- s) Explosive properties: No data available.
- t) Oxidizing properties: No data available.

9.2 Other safety information

Mixture is moisture-sensitive and reacts with water, releasing heat and acetic acid.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: The mixture is stable under normal temperatures and pressures. However, acetic anhydride may decompose if exposed to moist air or water. The substance is readily hydrolyzed and reacts with water to form acetic acid.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid ignition sources, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water, contact with water, and incompatible materials.

Incompatibility With Various Substances: The mixture is incompatible with metals, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, bases, acids, acid chlorides, chloroformates, alcohols, amines, ammonia, nitrates, nitric acid, permanganates, phenols, sodium hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide, chromium trioxide, potassium hydroxide, perchloric acid, and ethanol.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under fire or decomposition conditions, the mixture may produce hazardous decomposition products, including hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur in acetonitrile. It has not been reported in acetic anhydride.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, and ingestion.

Acute Exposure Hazards:

Inhalation: May cause chemical burns to the respiratory tract, lung damage, and aspiration hazard. Acetonitrile may metabolize to cyanide, leading to delayed symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, weakness, cyanosis, and lung edema. Severe overexposure may result in death.

Ingestion: Causes burns to the gastrointestinal tract and may lead to perforation. Symptoms include dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, cyanosis, and coma. Severe overexposure may result in death.

Skin Contact: Causes burns and may be absorbed through the skin, leading to systemic toxicity. Absorbed acetonitrile may metabolize to cyanide, impairing cellular respiration.

Eye Contact: Causes severe burns and excessive tearing. Damage may be delayed.

Chronic Exposure Hazards:

Prolonged exposure to acetonitrile may cause damage to the central nervous system, liver, kidneys, and cardiovascular system. It may also affect the reproductive system.

Prolonged exposure to acetic anhydride may cause chronic respiratory issues and skin sensitization.

Animal Toxicity:

Acetonitrile:

Oral LD50 (rat): 2,460 mg/kg.

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 7,551 ppm (4 hours).

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 1,250 mg/kg.

Acetic Anhydride:

Oral LD50 (rat): 1,780 mg/kg.

Inhalation LC50 (rat): 1,000 ppm (4 hours).

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 4,000 mg/kg.

Carcinogenicity:

No components (acetonitrile or acetic anhydride) are listed as carcinogens by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:

Acetonitrile: No significant effects on fertility in animal studies. Limited evidence of teratogenicity, primarily associated with maternal toxicity.

Acetic Anhydride: No data available.

Mutagenicity:

Neither acetonitrile nor acetic anhydride is considered mutagenic.

Target Organs:

Central nervous system, cardiovascular system, liver, kidneys, respiratory system, skin, and eyes.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Acetonitrile:

Fish: Fathead minnow - 1,150 ppm (24 hours, hard water); 1,000 mg/L (96 hours, soft water); Bluegill/Sunfish - 1,850 mg/L (96 hours, soft water); Fathead minnow - 1,640 mg/L (96 hours, flow-bioassay, LC50 and EC50).

Daphnia: EC50 = 1,600 mg/L (48 hours).

Algae: EC50 = 1,100 mg/L (72 hours).

Acetic Anhydride:

Fish: LC50 = 100 mg/L (96 hours, rainbow trout).

Daphnia: EC50 = 120 mg/L (48 hours).

Algae: EC50 = 150 mg/L (72 hours).

Environmental Fate:

Acetonitrile:

Persistence: Not readily biodegradable.

Mobility: Highly mobile in water and soil ($K_{oc} = 16$).

Bioaccumulation: Low potential ($BCF = 0.3$; $\log K_{ow} = -0.34$).

Volatilization and leaching into groundwater are significant.

Unreactive to photochemical processes.

Acetic Anhydride:

Persistence: Rapidly hydrolyzes in water.

Mobility: Low mobility due to hydrolysis.

Bioaccumulation: Low potential ($\log K_{ow} = -0.17$).

Terrestrial: Rapid infiltration into groundwater.

Aquatic: Reacts slowly, becomes miscible, and produces irritating vapors.

Atmospheric: Low volatility; vapor release from spills is the primary concern.

Other Ecological Effects:

The mixture may pose a risk to aquatic life due to the toxicity of acetonitrile and the hydrolysis products of acetic anhydride.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods:

Material that cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility.

Waste generators must determine if discarded material is classified as hazardous waste under applicable regulations.

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

Contaminated Packaging:

Empty containers may contain residual product and should be handled with the same precautions as full containers.

Triple-rinse containers with an appropriate solvent (e.g., water for acetonitrile, but avoid water for acetic anhydride due to its reactivity).

Dispose of rinsed containers as hazardous waste or recycle them in compliance with local regulations.

Spill Cleanup and Disposal:

Absorb spilled material using inert absorbents such as sand, vermiculite, or clay.

Collect absorbed material and place it in a suitable, labeled container for disposal as hazardous waste.

Avoid washing spilled material into sewers or waterways.

Special Disposal Considerations:

Acetonitrile: Classified as a "U" listed waste (U003 – ignitable, toxic waste) under RCRA. Ensure proper treatment of waste to neutralize cyanide compounds, as acetonitrile may metabolize into cyanide.

Acetic Anhydride: Reacts violently with water, so avoid contact with water during disposal. Neutralize with a suitable base (e.g., sodium bicarbonate) before disposal.

Disposal of Large Quantities:

For large quantities, contact a licensed hazardous waste disposal company or local environmental agency for guidance. Ensure proper documentation and labeling of waste materials for transport and disposal.

Regulatory Information:

This material is classified as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in the United States. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal definitions found in 40 CFR 261.3.

Follow all applicable regulations, including the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes for disposal in the EU.

Waste Management Considerations:

Processing, use, or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

Waste generators must evaluate discarded material to determine if it meets the definition of hazardous waste under applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquids, Corrosive, n.o.s. (Acetonitrile, Acetic Anhydride)

Hazard Class: 3 (8)

UN Number: UN2924

Packing Group: II

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquids, Corrosive, n.o.s. (Acetonitrile, Acetic Anhydride)

Hazard Class: 3 (8)

UN Number: UN2924

Packing Group: II

EMS-No: F-A, S-B

IATA

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquids, Corrosive, n.o.s. (Acetonitrile, Acetic Anhydride)

Hazard Class: 3 (8)

UN Number: UN2924

Packing Group: II

Canada TDG

Additional Information: Flash Point -2 C

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

United States Federal Regulations:

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act):

Both acetonitrile (CAS# 75-05-8) and acetic anhydride (CAS# 108-24-7) are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

Acetonitrile is subject to 40 CFR 799.5115 (Chemical Test Rules).

Acetonitrile is subject to the 1% de minimis rule under Section 12b.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act):

Both chemicals have a reportable quantity (RQ) of 5,000 lbs (2,270 kg).

SARA Title III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act):

Section 302: Neither chemical has a threshold planning quantity (TPQ).

Section 311/312: Both chemicals are classified as immediate, delayed, and fire hazards; acetic anhydride is also classified as reactive.

Section 313: Acetonitrile is reportable under SARA Title III Section 313; acetic anhydride is not.

Clean Air Act:

Acetonitrile is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP); acetic anhydride is not.

Neither chemical is an ozone depleter.

Clean Water Act:

Acetonitrile is not listed as a hazardous substance, priority pollutant, or toxic pollutant.

Acetic anhydride is listed as a hazardous substance.

United States State Regulations:

Right-to-Know Lists:

Both chemicals are on right-to-know lists in California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Massachusetts.

California Proposition 65:

Neither chemical is listed as a carcinogen or reproductive toxicant.

Canada Regulations:

DSL (Domestic Substances List):

Both chemicals are listed on Canada's DSL.

WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System):

Acetonitrile: Classified as flammable (B2), toxic (D1A, D1B, D2B).

Acetic Anhydride: Classified as flammable (B2), corrosive (E).

Ingredient Disclosure List:

Both chemicals are listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Originally Prepared: 2/11/2008

Last Revised: 03/21/2025 Updated precautionary statement and hazard statements.

The information contained herein is based on current knowledge and experience; no responsibility is accepted that the information is sufficient or correct in all cases. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment.

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