MUNICIPALITIES ARE BUYING INDUSTRIAL POISONS TO DUMP INTO OUR TAP WATER !

by Sydney Bacchus, Ph.D.
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United States municipalities – including Athens-Clarke County (ACC) – are spending tens of thousands of our dwindling tax dollars annually to purchase and dump hazardous industrial waste into our water supply. The harmful waste byproduct from phosphate/fertilizer mining, hydrofluorosilicic acid (also known as hydrofluosilicic acid, fluorosilicic acid, hexafluosilicic acid, HFS and FSA, see attached Mosaic phosphate mining/fertilizer company Industrial Chemical summary) is used for 92% of fluoridated drinking water systems in the U.S.[1]

Unfounded Premise

Why would municipalities pay to dump hazardous industrial waste into our tap water? The premise was that fluoridating municipal water supplies would reduce cavities ("dental caries").[2]

Although few countries other than the U.S. (including European countries) fluoridate municipal water, the cavity rate in those countries has declined at exactly the same or greater rate than in the U.S. So the argument that fluoridation is the reason cavity rates have declined here is unfounded.[3] In Canada, Ontario has the country's highest rate of municipal fluoridation (more than 75% of residents on fluoridated water), while Quebec has one of the lowest (94% have fluoride-free water), but the two provinces have very little difference in tooth-decay rates - fewer than half a cavity per child less in Ontario.[4] [5] More compelling, a study published last year in Osteoporosis International describes how fluoride consumption from tea and toothpaste damaged a woman's bones and resulted in severe tooth decay.[6] [7]

Fluoridation of our municipal waters has been called one of the grandest public health frauds and toxic cover-ups in U.S. history. [8] In 1983, Rebecca Hanmer, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Water at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), described using the phosphate/fertilizer industry's silicofluorides for fluoridation as follows:

> In regard to the use of fluosilicic acid as the source of fluoride for fluoridation, this agency regards such use as an ideal solution to a long-standing problem. By recovering by-product fluosilicic acid from fertilizer manufacturing, water and air pollution are minimized, and water authorities have a low-cost source of fluoride available to them.

Perhaps prolonged consumption of fluoridated water affected Ms. Hanmer's thought processes (see links to brain damage referenced below). Clearly the majority of that pollution dumped into our municipal water is not filtered through our body. It is discharged into rivers and lakes throughout our country, relieving the industry of paying the cost for safe disposal of this pollutant.

Dr. J. William Hirzy, a retired USEPA official and Senior Vice-President of the National Treasury Employees Union (NTUE) Chapter 280 representing professional employees at USEPA's Washington, DC headquarters offices, stated the facts more accurately. According to Hirzy:

> **If this stuff gets out into the air, it's a pollutant; if it gets into the river, it's a pollutant; if it gets into the lake it's a pollutant; but if it goes right into your drinking water system, it's not a pollutant. That's amazing... There's got to be a better way to manage this stuff.** [9]

For her water fluoridation presentation at the Northeast Georgia Children's Environmental Health Coalition (NEGCEHC) April 2010 monthly meeting in ACC, Elizabeth Lense (State Oral Health Director, Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health) was asked to bring copies of the scientific literature supporting claims that drinking fluoride reduces cavities. She didn't produce a single peer-reviewed scientific publication of clinical tests or other scientific proof supporting those claims. Although I have made repeated requests for copies of peer-reviewed papers published in scientific journals supporting claims that consumption of fluoride results in any health benefits to humans, to date, none have been produced by agencies or dentists promoting fluoride.

Fluoride Shouldn't Be Swallowed - Unless You're a Rat or Cockroach!

The Merck Index, an encyclopedia of chemicals, drugs, and biologicals, lists fluoride's primary use as rat and cockroach poison. It is a known carcinogen. [10] Fluoridated toothpaste and mouth rinses generally include warnings that fluoride products should NOT be swallowed. Yet that is what our tap water is for – drinking and other means of consumption. Some dental fluoride products go further, warning that fluoride is "poison:"

> … fluoride toothpaste contains a warning that **anyone who consumes more than a pea-size amount should contact a poison control center at once**. **This amount of toothpaste contains as much fluoride as just eight ounces of fluoridated water**. A prescription-strength fluoride supplement marketed by Colgate warns that children under the age of six should not consume doses regularly added to municipal water.[11] [emphasis added]

Dr. Paul Connett, known as a worldwide leader in the movement against water fluoridation, believes the health dangers of fluoride far outweigh any potential benefit to your teeth and that, "…water fluoridation is very bad medicine because once you put it in the water, you can't control the dose. You can't control who gets it. There is no oversight. You're allowing a community to do to everyone what a doctor can do to no one - force a patient to take a particular medication."[12]

Health Impacts from Fluoride

Fluoride is a cumulative poison linked to other heavy metal toxins found in drinking water, such as lead, arsenic, aluminum and cadmium and may be the worst environmental poison since leaded gasoline.[13] Approximately 98% of fluoride ingested from water is absorbed into your blood and enters your body's cellular tissues. On average, approximately 50% of the fluoride you ingest daily is excreted through your kidneys. The remainder accumulates in your teeth and bones, pineal gland, and other tissues, such as the aorta. In children, more than 50% of ingested fluoride is deposited in bone, but in adults only about 10% is stored there. Fluoride levels in your bones increase linearly with age if intake remains constant or high.

If your kidneys are damaged, fluoride accumulation will increase and with it, the likelihood of harm, including various stages of dental and skeletal fluorosis. Symptoms of early skeletal fluorosis include:

*** Pain in bones and joints**
*** Burning, prickling and tingling in limbs**
*** Muscle weakness and chronic fatigue**
*** Gastrointestinal disorders**

Examples of other health problems associated with accumulation of fluoride in your body include:

*** Hyperactivity and/or lethargy**
*** Arthritis**
*** Dental fluorosis (staining and pitting of teeth)**
*** Lowered thyroid function**
*** Lowered IQ and dementia**
*** Disrupted immune system** [14]

More than 3,500 professionals have signed a statement calling for an end to fluoridation worldwide.[15] See the video discussing this issue (Professional Perspectives on Water Fluoridation) at www.FluorideAlert.org. In January of this year the USEPA issued a press release regarding risk of "Stage II skeletal fluorosis and/or skeletal fractures from consumption of fluoride."[16] My detailed article on "Fluoridegate" posted on the "Fluoridation" page of the National Health Federation web site provides a synopsis of health impacts from ingesting fluoride, including but not limited to chronic obesity, fatigue, depression. weakening of bones/bone loss, bone cancer, osteosarcomas and childhood osteosarcoma (the rare bone cancer that afflicted Canadian icon Terry Fox and almost always leads to amputations), a necessity for hip replacements, skeletal and dental fluorosis (white, yellow, brown and orange mottling of the teeth), vision/retina deterioration, lens damage, lamellar congenital cataracts, irreversible blindness, premature births, hormone disruption, reproductive system interference, kidney problems, thyroid dysfunction and brain damage.[17]

Georgia Law Requires Fluoridation of Water – Fluoridegate?

State law requires fluoridation of potable public water supplies in Georgia.[18] After six months of state-funded fluoridation the law shifts the entire financial burden to the municipalities, forcing local residents to bear the onerous burden of fluoridation. Based on information obtained by Jill McElheney, Vice President of NEGCEHC, fluoride addition in ACC was initiated in 1951, but the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) never provided funds for the cost of fluoridation equipment or chemicals. For the first half of 2009 (January – June), ACC reportedly spent approximately $20,000 to fluoridate its municipal water, suggesting that annual costs are approximately $40,000 for our community. If that amount is representative of the historic annual amount, ACC has been forced to pay approximately $2.4 million to dump toxic fluoride into our municipal water and contaminate our streams.

In late 2009, after learning about the dangers of fluoridation, ACC Commissioner Kelly Girtz informed NEGCEHC that he would ask fellow commissioners to request the state requirement regarding fluoridation be lifted at the approaching General Assembly delegation. Sadly, his fellow commissioners did not share his concern over our health and fiscal well-being.[19]

By early 2010, Commissioner Girtz confirmed that ACC was contaminating our municipal water by adding poisonous fluorosilicic acid (presumably from the phosphate/fertilizer industry). He also confirmed the supplier, but not the source of the material, which was not stated on the Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) sheets.

One community pulled fluoride from its system after 40% wouldn't dissolve and residue clogged water equipment. They confirmed the fluoride was from China and was never certified.[20] Another community confirmed lead and arsenic levels of 40 and 50 milligrams, respectively, per bag of "fluoride" imported from China for Univar USA and Sovay fluorides, without regulatory monitoring of content.[21] Hopefully our new mayor and commissioner will join Commissioner Girtz in urging the repeal of the costly and harmful law that requires us to fluoridate our water supply.

What You Can Do

1. Give a copy of (or the link to) this article to your elected officials requesting that they take immediate action to halt fluoridation of our municipal water and disclose the source and annual cost of fluoridation.
2. Continue contacting your elected officials about this serious problem until they take action to protect us from fluoridated municipal water.
3. If your municipality fluoridates your public water supply, demand that the Water Utility bills include at least the following warning on each water bill, in bold print larger than 14 point:

   Your public water supply is fluoridated.

   Fluoridated water should not be used or added to infant formula, foods, or drinks intended for babies 12 months of age or younger in order to avoid dental fluorosis.
4. Follow the directions on fluoridated toothpaste containers and call the Poison Control Center (800/222-1222) each time you (or your children) drink a glass of fluoridated water. Maybe after they receive enough calls from distraught municipal water customers they will assist us in halting fluoridation.
5. If you encounter claims by individuals (e.g., dentists, dental hygienists, reporters, municipal/agency staff, elected officials) that human consumption or use of fluoride is beneficial, demand a copy of the scientific articles published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal proving scientific support for those claims.

6. If you encounter written claims by a company/corporation that human consumption or use of fluoride is beneficial to the human body in any way, send a letter with a copy of the written claim to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) requesting that the FTC investigate that company/corporation for false advertisement and send a copy of the letter to the company/corporation. [22] See sample letters on this web site.

7. Until fluoridation is stopped, treat your water to remove fluoride. Unfortunately unless you install a costly centralized fluoride-removal system, such as an in-line reverse osmosis (RO) system to remove fluoride from all water entering your home, you still will absorb fluoride through your skin during baths and showers. Special shower heads that remove fluoride filtration units may be able to reduce your exposure to fluoride during showers, but most infants and young children are bathed, not "showered." From a non-centralized, consumption-only standpoint, distillation (extremely energy intensive), kitchen RO and free-standing "Berkey" gravity filtration units are options for removing fluoride from water you drink and use for cooking. Bottled water isn't a realistic solution. Many contain municipal water. Additionally, bottled water has less stringent regulations than tap water and is exposed to hazardous endocrine-disrupting compounds in the plastic containers. Bottled water also requires considerable energy to produce and transport the bottles (empty and full), and then dispose of or recycle the empty bottles, all resulting in extensive adverse environmental impacts. Ironically, bottled water distributed at an event in Homer, Georgia last year had a label stating:

Baby PURIFIED WATER WITH FLUORIDE - Perfect for mixing with Infant Formula.
SOURCE: MUNICIPAL SUPPLY GREENEVILLE, TN
www.ingles-market.com

You'll also be exposed to fluoride from meals and beverages outside of your home, where water filters aren't used. You'll even consume this poison if you eat "organic" vegetables and fruits irrigated with our municipal water. [23]

An excellent synopsis of harm to human health from consumption of and exposure to fluoride is provided in the attached Mosaic phosphate mining/fertilizer company Industrial Chemical summary (from the MSDS download at http://www.mosaicco.com/products/industrial_products_hfs.htm) and the video at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilpfZm8AP7M&feature=player_embedded#at=42
Additional references are provided in my more comprehensive article posted at www.thenhf.com/page.php?id=23

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[1] www.thenhf.com/article.php?id=2693
[2] http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2010/07/20/indian-children-blinded-crippled-by-fluoride-in-water.aspx
[3] www.loe.org/shows/shows.htm?programID=11-P13-00002#feature3
[4] www.theglobeandmail.com/life/health/ontario-fluoride-may-make-minor-difference/article1535873/
[5] www.voteoutfluoride.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=61
[6] http://www.thenhf.com/article.php?id=2591
[7] http://www.springerlink.com/content/fj22442k57383820/fulltext.pdf
[8] http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2010/07/20/indian-children-blinded-crippled-by-fluoride-in-water.aspx
[9] Hirzy JW. (2000). Michael Connett, July 3 video-taped interview with Dr. J. William Hirzy, Senior Vice President, Chapter 280 of the NTUE, USEPA (http://www.nteu280.org/nteu280-description.htm)
[10] www.naturalnews.com/027693_fluoride_cancer.html
[11] www.naturalnews.com/029477_fluoride_China.html
[12] http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2010/07/01/paul-connett-interview.aspx
[13] www.americanfreepress.net/Alternative_Health/17_02%20HS%20Fluoride%20Is%20Poison,%20Sa.htm
[14] http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2010/07/20/indian-children-blinded-crippled-by-fluoride-in-water.aspx
[15] http://www.fluoridealert.org/professionals.statement.html
[16] http://water.epa.gov/action/advisories/drinking/fluoride_index.cfm
[17] www.thenhf.com/page.php?id=23
[18] 12-5-175. Powers and duties of board as to fluoridation of water system; funds; tax deduction for devices for removal of fluoride
[19] http://blogs.onlineathens.com/node/1518
[20] www.americanfreepress.net/Alternative_Health/17_02%20HS%20Fluoride%20Is%20Poison,%20Sa.htm
[21] www.naturalnews.com/029477_fluoride_China.html
[22] FTC, Consumer Response Center, 9015 Junction Drive, Suite #2, Annapolis Jct., MD 20701
[23] http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2010/07/20/indian-children-blinded-crippled-by-fluoride-in-water.aspx

SECTION I	PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
TRADE NAME:	Hydrofluosilicic Acid
CHEMICAL NAME:	Hydrofluosilicic Acid
CAS NUMBER:	16961 - 83 – 4
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Inorganic Fluorides
SYNONYMS:	Fluorosilicic Acid Hexafluosilicic Acid HFS FSA
PRIMARY USE:	Industrial Chemical
COMPANY INFORMATION:	MOSAIC 8813 U.S. Highway 41 South Riverview, Florida 33569 www.mosaicco.com 306-345-8400, 8 AM to 5 PM Central Time US.
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

SECTION II	HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW :	Health Hazards:	Hydrofluosilicic acid is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes through direct contact, inhalation and ingestion. Large doses can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal burning, and cramp-like pains. Circulatory, respiratory, nervous complaints, and skin rashes may occur. Liquid or vapor also causes severe irritation and burns, which may not be immediately apparent. It also causes severe irritation to the lungs, nose and throat. If swallowed, it can cause severe damage to throat and stomach. Handle with extreme caution.
	Physical Hazards:	Not applicable
	Physical Form:	Liquid
	Appearance:	Water white to straw yellow liquid
	Odor:	Pungent

NFPA HAZARD CLASS	
Health:	3
Flammability:	0
Instability:	1
Special Hazard:	Corrosive

HMIS HAZARD CLASS	
Health:	3
Flammability:	0
Physical Hazard:	2
PPE	Section 8

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:	**Eye:**	Corrosive. Contact may cause severe irritation, eye burns, and permanent eye damage.
	Skin:	Corrosive. Contact may cause severe irritation, skin burns, and permanent skin damage.

	Inhalation (Breathing)	Corrosive. Harmful if inhaled. May cause severe irritation and burns of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract.
	Ingestion (Swallowing)	Corrosive. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause severe irritation and burns of the mouth, throat and digestive tract.
	Signs and Symptoms:	Effects of overexposure may include severe irritation and burns of the mouth, nose, throat, respiratory and digestive tract. Symptoms of overexposure may include ulceration of the nose and throat, coughing, salivation, headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, shock, and pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluid around the lungs). May lead to coma or death. Onset of symptoms may be delayed.
	Cancer:	The ingredient(s) of this product is (are) not classified as carcinogenic by NTP, IARC, or OSHA
	Target Organs:	No data available for this material (see Other Comments below).
	Developmental:	No data available for this material
	Other Comments:	Prolonged or repeated overexposure to fluoride compounds may cause fluorosis. Fluorosis is characterized by skeletal changes, consisting of osteosclerosis (hardening or abnormal density of bone) and osteomalcia (softening of bones) and by mottled discoloration of the enamel of teeth (if exposure occurs during enamel formation). Symptoms may include bone and joint pain and limited range of motion. Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.
	Pre-Existing Medical Conditions:	Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.
POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:		
SECTION III	**COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**	
FORMULA:	H_2SiF_6	
COMPOSITION:	Hydrofluosilicic Acid	20-25%
	Fluoride	19%
	Water	75-80%
SECTION IV	**FIRST AID MEASURES**	
FIRST AID PROCEDURES:	Eyes:	Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
	Skin:	Immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing. Discard contaminated clothing properly. Get medical attention if irritation occurs or persists.

	Inhaled:	Move to fresh air. Administer oxygen. Treat symptomatically. Get medical attention promptly. Observe for possible delayed reaction.
	Ingestion:	Do Not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of milk or water to patient if conscious. Seek medical attention promptly.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:	None	
SECTION V	**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**	
Flammable Properties:	Flash Point:	Not applicable
	OSHA Flammability Class:	Not applicable
	LEL/UEL:	Not applicable
	Auto-Ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Extinguishing Media:	Small fires: Water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO_2. Large fires: Water spray, fog or foam.	
Protection of Firefighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full protective clothing. Dangerous when heated to decomposition, highly toxic and corrosive fumes of fluorides are emitted. Will react with water or steam to produce toxic and corrosive fumes. May generate flammable and explosive hydrogen gas in contact with some metals	
SECTION VI	**ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**	
RESPONSE TECHNIQUES:	Small spills: Contain spill and stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use sodium carbonate or a mixture of soda ash and slaked lime, sand or noncombustible absorbent material to soak up material. Place in DOT-approved poly container and dispose of properly. Large spills: Use same procedure as above. Isolate spill area and deny entry. Prevent discharge into waterways and sewers. Material may be neutralized with sodium carbonate or a mixture of soda ash and slaked lime. Contact proper local, state, or federal regulatory agencies to ascertain proper disposal techniques and procedures. All waste to be collected in a DOT-approved poly drum for disposal.	
SECTION VII	**HANDLING AND STORAGE**	
HANDLING:	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Maintain proper hygiene practices when handling this product.	
STORAGE:	Use DOT-approved poly drum for storage. Keep away from combustible materials, strong bases and metals.	
SECTION VIII	**EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**	
ENGINEERING CONTROLS:	Assure that ventilation is adequate to control airborne levels.	
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE	Eye/Face:	Splash proof goggles and full-face shield should be worn at all times.
	Skin:	Acid proof gloves, headgear, protective shoes and clothing should be worn to prevent contact.

EQUIPMENT (PPE):	Respiratory:	Wear NIOSH approved respiratory protective equipment when vapor or mists may exceed applicable concentration limits.
	Other:	Facilities utilizing or storing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and a safety shower.
GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS:	Avoid breathing fumes. Avoid ingestion Wash thoroughly after handling Avoid contact with eyes or skin Use with adequate ventilation	
EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:	OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL):	2.5 mg/m^3 as Fluoride
	ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):	2.5 mg/m^3 as Fluoride
*A biological threshold limit of 2 mg of Fluoride/l in urine collected at the end of the work shift is recommended to prevent development of fluorosis. An increase of 1 mg Fluoride/l in urine over an 8-hour shift reportedly corresponds to a time-weighted average exposure of 0.5 mg Fluoride/m^3.		

SECTION IX	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Note: Unless otherwise stated, values in this section are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).	
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Flammability/ Explosive Limits (%):	Not applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Appearance:	Water white to straw yellow liquid
Physical State:	Liquid
Odor:	Pungent
Molecular Weight of Pure Material:	144.11
pH:	1.2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air=1):	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	222 – 223 °F
Freezing/Melting Point:	Not applicable
Solubility in Water:	100% Soluble in water
Specific Gravity:	1.2
Volatility:	Not applicable
Bulk Density:	9.7 – 10.1 lbs./ft^3, 25% Sol. @ 77°F

SECTION X	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended conditions of storage, handling and proper use.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid all heat sources.

Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with metals, stoneware, strong acids and alkalies, explosives, toxicants, readily oxidizable materials, alkali metals, combustible solids, and organic peroxides.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Extreme temperatures such as a fire cause formation of highly toxic and corrosive fumes of fluorides such as SiF_4 and HF. Hydrogen gas may be formed at temperatures above 227°F.
Corrosiveness:	Attacks silica bearing materials, metals, and stoneware
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
SECTION XI	**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**
Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 = 200 mg/Kg (guinea pig)
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LC50 850 – 1070 ppm / 1 hour (Rat)
Acute Dermal Toxicity	140 mg/kg LDLo (Frog)
Mutagenesis	No data available
Target Organ	No data available
Developmental Toxicity	No data available
Carcinogenicity	No data available
SECTION XII	**ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**
ECOTOXICOLOGY:	No data available
SECTION XIII	**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**
	Keep in covered DOT-approved poly drums pending disposal. Handle and dispose in full compliance with all applicable International, Federal, State and Local regulations.
SECTION XIV	**TRANSPORT INFO**
Regulatory Status	None established
Proper Shipping Name	Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Hazard Class	Class 8 (corrosive)
Packing Group	II
Identification Number	UN1778
Guide Number	154
SECTION XV	**REGULATORY INFORMATION**
CERCLA:	Not Regulated

RCRA 261.33:	Not Regulated
SARA TITLE III: (Exemptions at 40 CFR, Part 370 may apply for agricultural use, or for quantities of less than 10,000 pounds on-site.)	Section 302: Not Regulated
	Section 304: Not Regulated
	Section 311/312: Acute and Chronic Section 313: Not Regulated
NTP, IARC, OSHA:	Recommended for Study. IARC group 3. Not regulated by OSHA (PSM).
Canada DSL and NDSL:	On Inventory
TSCA:	On Inventory
CA Proposition 65: (Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5)	Not listed
WHMIS:	Listed as Fluorosilicic Acid
CBSA:	N/A
SECTION XVI	**OTHER INFORMATION**
Disclaimer:	The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued. **HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.** This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use thereof. The conditions the use of this product are beyond the control of Mosaic, and Mosaic disclaims any liability for loss or damage incurred in connection with the use or misuse of this substance.
Preparation:	The preparation of this MSDS was in accordance with ANSI Z400.1-2004.
Note to ____ (*if applicable)*:	